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VOL, C-NO, 74

VICTORIA, B. C., SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1908

FORTY PAGES

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MOB PROVES THREATENING

Unemployed in Glasgow Make Demonstration Against : Royal Visitor

THE POLICE KEEP ORDER

Prince Arthur of Connaught's Visit Marked By Unpleasantness

Glasgow, Sept. 5.—For two days past Glasgow has been threatened with a recurrence of the bread riots, following an attempt on Thursday of a number of unemployed to force a hearing before the municipal council. The trouble culminated today, when a large number of Socialists, and unemployed men, who assumed a very threatening attitude in the last twenty-four hours, took part in a hostile demonstration against Prince Arthur of Connaught on the occasion of a review of 10,000 members of the Boys' brigade. Glasgow has recently been deprived of cavalry, which was stationed here, and the only troops which were sent today were the guard of honor composed of yeomanry, but the authorities, fearing trouble greatly strengthened the police forces, which succeeded in over-awing the crowd of 5000 melacontents. These head subtered Glasgow, Sept. 5.-For two strengthened the police forces, which succeeded in over-awing the crowd of 5000 malcontents. These had gathered along the line of march, and the bands of them during the early part of the ceremonles were successfully taken care of by the police. They were compelled to content themselves with hooting and singing the Marseillaise, and other revolutionary songs, which they kept up despite the rain, during the three hours of the review and the luncheon in the city hall at which the Prince was entertained.

NEWS SUMMARY

Page
1—Wiped out by forest fires.
Flerce rlot with Japanese.
Mob proves threatening.
2—University men on annual vacation. Council will talk dog regulations again, German scientist returns from Japan. Local and general news.

3—Record business of Chemainus mill. Many entries for local exhibition. More good tidings find Arthur in jail. Local and general news.

4—Editorial.

5—Note and comment. Forty years ago. About people. British opinion. Arrivals at the city hotels.

6—News of the city. The weather. Tide table.

7—Other places have their dog bylaws. Indians acknowledge their wrong doing. Congratulations for a popular couple. Musical society's plans for the season. Rallway official will enter shipping firm. Thirty-seven tons of free books sent. Makes two attempts to strangle himself, Public reception for visiting engineers. Local news.

8—In woman's realm.

9—Sporting news.

11—Social and personal.

12—Real estate advertisements.

13—Real estate advertisements.

13—Real estate advertisements.

15—Additional sport.

16—Projected plan of the future city of Prince Rupert.

17—Financial and commercial. The local markets. General news.

news. -Classified want ads and real-

estate advertisements.

19—Happenings in the world of
labor. Today's services in
the city churches.

20—David Spencer Limited's ad.

MAGAZINE SECTION

1—Sample of splendid harvest yield in Victoria orchards.
 2—George H. Ham dispenses sunshine. Japan's smallest prisoner during war.

3-Hunting and fishing here and elsewhere.

4-An hour with the editor.

5-"A Dark Day in Cariboo," by D. W. Higgins. Newfoundland fisherles. Imagination causes illness.

6-The simple life.

7-The simple life.

8-A British impression of the United States navy.

9-One view of the Dominion.

10-The telephone. The American fleet. The millions of the late Paul Kruger.

11-Picturesque homes in the

11—Picturesque homes in the city of Victoria.
12—Feminine fancies and home

city of Victoria.

12—Feminine fancies and home circle chat.

13—For the young folks.

14—Making moving picture films. Australia labor movement. They want longer legs.

15—Progress in attempts at conquest of the air.

16—The construction of balloons and aeroplanes. Three travellers in Asia. Lures money from public.

17—Big game at sea. The fascination of Peru. Britain's reply to Germany.

118—The daughter of Herrick, Sr. The evolutionary vista of religion.

19—Germany's naval policy. King and emperor meet.

20—The problem of Asiatic immigration. Conning tower of empire. A distinguished journalist.

Opens His Campaign Montreal, Sept. 5.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier opened his political campaign at Sorrel this afternoon.

Missing Man's Body Found. Ottawa, Sept. 5.—The body of James H. Carroll of the auditor-general's depart, who has been missing since last Wadnesday, was found in the Rideau canal tonight. He was of a melancholy disposition and suicide is hinted at. Carroll was from Truro, N. S.

Decorated With Order

Fredericton, N.B., Sopt. 5.—The Royal Warrant and insignia of the Civil Service Order were presented to Deputy Receiver Gen. Geo. N. Babitt today by Governor Tweedle, in the executive council. Mr. Babbitt has served 38 years under different governments.

Woman Burned to Death

Woman Burned to Death
Moosejaw, Sask, Sept. 5.—Ida Ingvarson, a young woman living eight
miles from here met a horrible death,
burning yeaterday. The unfortunate
girl was alone in the house at the
time of the accident. She was endeavoring to light a fire so she poured
oil into the stove which caused an
explosion with fatal results.

Fire in L'Original

Fire in L'Original
L'Original, Ont., Sept. 5.—Fire last
night destroyed Proulx's jewelry store,
the postoffice, the Sterling bank, and
several dwellings on Main street. The
loss is partly insured. The town is
not provided with fire apparatus and
the flames are extinguished by a
volunteer bucket brigade. Help was
asked from Hawkesbury but the reply
came that their apparatus was out
of order.

GERMANY WILL NOT PRESS ISSUE FARTHER

Powers Will Not Adopt Suggestion Till Franco-Spanish Note is Issued

Paris, Sept. 5.—Reports have been received here from French diplomats abroad. All are of similar import, namely, that the powers are content to await the result of the Franco-Spanish note regarding the Moroccan situation, before taking any action on the communication forwarded by Germany to the effect that Mulal Hafid should now be recognized as the legitimate suitan of that empire. The conviction is now stronger here that Germany, in view of the manner in which her manocuver has been received, will refrain from pressing the

in which her manogure has been re-ceived, will refrain from pressing the issue further.

Premler Clemenceau has returned to Paris from Maricubad. The note is ready for transmission to the powers and it will be sent so soon as Spain's final approval is received.

NO DEMONSTRATION AT HOME OF TOLSTOL

Veteran Author Discouraged Any Great Celebration of His Birthday

Yasnaya, Poland, Sept. 5.—Owing to the author's own wishes, the attitude of a part of the Orthodox Russian church, and other causes, the celebra-tion of Count Tolstoi's 80th birthday anniversary, September 9, has lost almost entirely its original contemplated importance and no progress has been made with the projected fund for the jubilee. With this was contemplated the purchase of the Tolstoi estates, for the peasantry. The proposed international pilgrimage to Yasnaya Poliana, has long since been abandoned, and instead of any central observance of the day at Yasnaya Poliana, jubilee services have been arranged in the principal cities of Russia. In addition, many municipalities and public organizations have appropriated funds for schools and similar institutions that bear the name of Russia's celebrated writer. There will be no formal celebration at Yasnaya Poliana, even the presentation of congratulations by a deputation of the peasants of the neighborhood having been discouraged.

Tolstoi, in spite of his advanced age, is in good general health, though he

Tolstol, in spite of his advanced age, is in good general health, though he has recently been confined to his room by a varicose enlargement of the veins of the leg, brought on by an imprudent plunge into a cold stream. This has not interfered with his literary work nor clump rise.

Cheering News From Soo

Soo Ste Marie, Ont. Sept. 5.—The blast furnaces of the Algoma Steel Mills resume operations Tuesday next, and the Bessemer. Open Hearth Blooming and Rail Mills on Oct. 1. Another Entente.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—Speaking at the xhibition directors' luncheon yesterday, Gen. William Wilson of the New York State Guard expressed the hope that if the necessity arose the militia of the United States and Canada would fight shoulder to shoulder against a common enemy,

WITH JAPANESE

Outnumbered British Tars Hold !: Their Own in Desperate Battle

INSULTED WHITE WOMAN drugs

Sailors Resented III-Treatment
Accorded Her By Brown

Chinanal Officer

Accorded, Sept. 5.—James Corristine, president of the James Corristine Company, manufacturers of hats and furs, died suddenly, this morning at his residence, University street. Skinned Officer

Shanghal, Sept. 5.—Outnumbered ten to one, bluejackets from a British cruiser in this port put up a desperate battle with Japanese non-commissioned officers and men and a mot-leve Japanese with until the police.

cruiser in this port put up a desperate battle with Japanese non-commissioned officers and men and a motive broke up the fight by the free use of revolvers, firing repeatedly into the mob. Many Japanese civilians were wounded but were hurried away by companions.

The fight started over the arrest of a Japanese officer for a particularly atrocious assault upon a low class European woman, which was resented by the Egnilsh jackles."

A well organized riot came simultaneously with the publication of a letter from the Japanese consul general to the municipal council which was of a highly recriminatory and incendiary character and defended the rufflanism of his own people and the failure of his court to assist in maintaining order.

The feeling between the British and the Japanese is intense, and further outbreaks are feared.

Long Been Brewing

The trouble at Shanghai, according to those acquainted with the situation there, has been brewing for some time owing to the artitude taken by the Japanese offices in the model settlement. Shanghai is in effect a group of small cittes, each held by different nationalities, British, French, German, American, Japanese, etc., each with its own officials and with representation on the joint municipal council. Offenders are taken before consular judges of their own nation to answer for offenses committed in the city. The absurd sentences given by the Japanese consular court when Japanese are involved with foreigners or Chinese has for some time been a tlement. Shanghai is in effect a group of small cities, each held by different nationalities, British, French, German, American, Japanese, etc., each with its own officials and with representation on the joint municipal council. Offenders are taken before consular Judges of their own nation to answer for offenses committed in the city. The absurd sentences given by the Japanese consular court when Japanese are involved with foreigners or Chinese has for some time been a subject of comment by the Shanghai newspapers. This state of affairs, as the subject of comment by the Shanghai settlement since the success of their country in the war with Russia has had the effect of causing a feeling of considerable bitterness against the Japanese at Shanghai, not only on the part of Britishers and Americans, but the majority of other foreigners. Shanghai is effectively policed under Major Bruce, formerly in command of the British Chinese regiment at Wei-hal-Wei, who was given the post of commissioner of justice in the Japanese at Shanghai, not only on the part of British and European police officers and many Sikhs and Chinese. Prisoners arrested by the police are turned over to the judges of their own consular courts and the peculiar dispensation of justice in the Japanese estilement has caused scandal. On August 10 nine Japanese bluejackets froin the cruiser Niitaka were brought before T. Takashina, the Japanese magistrate before the consular court, and when Inspector Bourke of the municipal police produced his evidence the Japanese magistrate before the consular court, and when Inspector Bourke of the municipal police produced his evidence the Japanese magistrate before the consular court, and when Inspector of Bourke of the municipal police produced his evidence false and refused to hear some witnesses. He cross-examined the evidence false and refused to hear some witnesses. He cross-examined the police as though they were the accused and treated the arrested blue-jackets as aggrieved persons. The evidence was too clear

(Continued on Page Two)

THE DOUBLE SERVICE

C.P.R. Officials Consider Main-

nas recently been confined to his room by a varieose enlargement of the veins of the leg, brought on by an imprudent plunge into a cold stream. This has not interfered with his literary work, nor given rise to special anxiety, his physician explaining it as a passing malady.

THE FUTURE KAISER

Crown Prince of Germany to Study Finances of the Empire are about to be widely extended. The Prince heretofore has confined his observations to affairs under the charge of the ministry of the interior, in which he has been engaged for more than a year. He examined into all the departments of this interior, in which he has been engaged for more than a year. He examined into all the departments of this ministry and suggested a number of administrative reforms. The Prince has now decided to enter the finance ministry at an early date, for three months, to obtain an insight into the national revenue expenditures.

Cheering News From Soo

Soo Ste Marks Out.

Arrest Priest as Accessory
Rutland, Vt., Sept. 5.—Charged with being an accessory after the fact to the murder of Accarl do Santo, a Sidillan, who was killed on the night of 1.

July 22 in an isolated part of the city, Rev. Father Francis Grociata, pastor of the Italian churcn of Our Lady of Sorrow, was arrested tonight on a warrant issued by the Rutland county hope little attorney Lawrence of this city, at the request of the grand jury, and the priest was taken to the Rutland county jail. The murder is said to have been theresult of a full to have been theresult of a full to have been theresult.

Chatham, Ont., Sept. 5.—An un-known man was cut to pleces on the rallway tracks near Fletcher yester-day.

Dies From Gunshot Wound. Cornwall, Ont., Sept. 5.—Royal Aurey of North Bangor, N. Y., who was hot at Dickinson Centre on Tuesday light, died in the general hospital here

Sold Drugs Unlawfully.

Stratford, Ont., Sept. 5.—Under the Pharmacy act, the Barnsdale Trading company, doing a general business in groceries and confectionery, was fined \$20 and costs for unlawfully selling dames.

James Corristine Dead

Lost Year's Harvest

Polchering, Ont., Sept. 5.—A small boy playing with matches started a fire which destroyed the barns and stable of George Cowan 5r., Rock road, early today. In the barns was the season's crop. The loss is \$3,100, the Insurance, \$1,250.

Stricken With Apoplexy.

Stricken With Apoplexy.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—A Philadelphia dispatch says the Rev. Dr. William Patterson, pastor of the Bethany Prespective of the City, and formerly of Cooke's church, Toronto, was stricken with apoplexy yesterday afternoon, and is in a serious condition. Dr. Patterson is well known throughout the Dominion.

SUCCESSFUL MEETING AT GABRIOLA ISLAND

Conservatives Hear Nanaimo Candidate and Provincial Representative

Nanaimo, B.C., Sept. 5.—The Conservative rally at Gabriola proved to be a successful gathering. The annual harvest home picnic was held at Ga-Residents from

East of Columbia River 66,727 1,149,944

1,154,090 Injured by Falling Scantling.

Toronto, Sept. 5.—Rev. E. R. Welch of Collingwood Avenue Babtist church was painfully injured this evening by being struck on the head by a scantling that fell from the roof of a house now being erected on Waverly road.

WIPED OUT BY FOREST FIRES

Thousands Rendered Homeless in Destruction of Minnesota Towns

MILLIONS OF DAMAGE DONE

But One Building Left Standing in Chisholm, a Place of Four Thousand

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 5.—Forest fires after burning for three days entered several towns near Duluth today, rendering thousands of people homeless and destroyed millions of dollars worth of property. Chisholm, Minn., a town of 4,000 people, ninety miles north of Duluth was completely wiped out and the entire northern portion of Douglas County, Wis., is on fire. Shaw, a village 25 miles west of Duluth, is surrounded by flames and there is no hope for it. The farmers have been driven from their homes, and as passage along the roadway is difficult owing to the dense smoke; and the heat, it is believed some lives have been lost, although no fatalities have, been Duluth, Minn., Sept. 5 .- Forest fires after burning for three days entered

pany's property to the extent of \$100,-000.

For three days the dry woods have been on fire west and north of Chisholm, and small bush fires wore reported to the eastward. At noon three walls of fire coming from different directions, joined and swept towards the little mining town. The citizens of Chisholm went forth to fight the flames. The fire department was not able to cover the large area, and though intermittent blazes started by the falling fire brands were quickly extinguished, the fire rolled onward toward the town, and the citizens soon realized that its destruction was inevitable.

evitable. Soon the roads leading from the place were thronged with fleeing people in wagons, on horses and on foot. Conveyances were at a premium. A fereigner with a small wagon and one horse offered to take a woman and three children to Hibbing for \$25. A man overheard the conversation and

The Great Northern, the only road running into Chisholm, took fifteen box cars crowded with homeless people to Hibbing tonight. Tents are being supplied to care for the refugees. The residence districts caught soon after the business portion was ablaze. The new high school which was recently erected at a cost of \$125,000 is is the only building saved.

Among the lesses are the First National bank building valued at \$25,000, and the city hall, valued at \$25,000.

REVENGEFUL MURDER

Italian Shot Child of Landlady Whe

Caldwell, N. J., Sept. 5.—Edith Pickett, fourteen years old, a daughter of John Pickett, a well-to-do resident of this place, was shot and instantly killed this afternoon by John Monticini, an Italian, who then fatally wounded himself in the neck. Revengo against the child's mother for Insisting on the payment of a board bill is believed to be the motive for the crime. Citizens threatened reprisal on the Italian colony. The Pickett girl was induced to enter the Italian's room by his waving a \$5 bill out of the window to her mother. Mrs. Pickett sent, the child to collect the rent due, and the double shooting occurred.

CHILDREN INJURED

Fell From Balcony in Theatre in To-

Year. 15,636 inglet and university avenue, last light a young man suggested "the book" for one of the performers. An usher tried to put him out, and a fight conversity avenue, last conversity avenue, last up to the performers. An usher tried to put him out, and a fight followed. A lot of children in the ball conversions. 6,465
followed. A lot of children in the bal2,572
1,772
toony leaned over the front railing to
watch the fight. The railing gave wayand twelve youngsters fell to the floor
below, eight of them being injured.
A panic followed, but order was soon
restored. The injured were taken to
their homes in the Jewish quarter,
where great excitement reigned until
midnight.

Well Known Newspaper Man Dead
Port Arthur, Sept. 5.—Word was received today that Mitchell Harstone,
son of R. Harstone of this city, is dead;
in Duluth. No particulars of his death
have been received. He was a former
Winnipeg, Chicago and New York
newspaperman and came home a
couple of months ago for a visit.

Bush Fires Near Fernie Fernle, B.C., Sept. 5.—The bush fires which have been smouldering for the last month were fanned by a heavy wind of the last two days and are burning on the mountain sides, but there is no danger of any harm near the city as all the timber on the outskirts of the town has been burned.

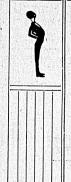
Feared an Assassination

night of the city, a, pastor ling that fell from the roof of a house to nat county of the by of this world's noted inventor of the phonos and jury. Butland to Rulland to Spokane, en route to Banff and other summer, resorts on the C.P.R.

Feared an Assassination

Feared an Assassination

San Sebastain, Sept. 5.—A sensation of the sebastain of the sensation incident occurred here yesterday as an automobile containing King Alfonso and Queen Victoria arrived in the act of arresting a thief when the latter fired four shots from a revolver, Nobody was injured, but the crowd field panic stricken in all directions believing that an attempt had been made to assassination



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Sunday Afternoon



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ITALIAN PRUNES, per crate	
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MASON JARS AND CROWN JARS, Pints, per dozen \$5¢ Quarts, per dozen \$1.06 Half Gallons, per dozen \$1.35 ECONOMY JARS, Pints, per dozen \$1.25 Quarts, per dozen \$1.50	

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GERMAN SCIENTIST RETURNS FROM JAPAN

Professor Dr. Robert Koch a Passenger on Empress of India

Professor Dr. Robert Koch, of Berlin, the eminent bact-riologist, was a passenger from Japan on the Empress of India which arrived in Victoria yesterday. He was accompanied by Mrs. Koch. Prof. Koch had been doing some research work in that country, and was recently decorated by the Emperor for his contributions to science. However the great bacteriologist declined to make any contributions to the news columns when approached on the deck of the Empress by the Colonist. There is a story connected with Dr. Koch's animosity to the public press. On his recent visit to the United States he thought that the words of his, and he decided that hereafter at least one great German would receive no more interviewers. He perserved in his determination, even if his rooms in a Chicago hotel were for a time in a state of slegs.

The illustrious professor is a fine specimen of manhood. Of more than average height, he is solidly built and exhibits the finest physical characteristics of his race. A ruddy, Teutonic face with mustache and beard a la King Edward look out from beneath a gray golf cap, and suggested at first glance more than ordinary amiability. But then the Herr Doctor did not know that his interlocutor was a journalist. "Good morning, Professor Koch."

"Good morning, Frofessor Koch."
"Good morning, sir." This with a smile and a European bow of the finest.
"Have you had a pleasant voyage?"

"Have you had a pleasant voyage?"
"Excellent. But I must beg your pardon, sir. I do not seem to remember you."

"Excellent. But I must beg your pardon, sir. I do not seem to remember you."

At this stage Dr. Koch was informed that he had to do with a newspaper man. At once the amlability vanished, and the mask of stolldity descended. "I am very busy." declared Prof Koch testily. "All my time is very much occupied. A have nothing to say, nothing at all. Please excuse me." "You have been in Japan, I believe?" "Since this vessel comes from Japan, I must be coming from Japan, must I not? And since it is going to Vancouver, you can reason that that I am going there. That is all." And here the professor turned his back, and fixed his eyes steadfastly on the blank walls of the freight shed on the wharf. His time was very much occupied.

Dr. Koch enjoys a worldwide reputation as a bacteriologist, being most generally known in this country as the discoverer of the phthisis bacilli. On the tour he has been taking through America and the East he has been everywhere acclaimed as a public benefactor for his efforts to discover a cure for tuberculosis.

In the various Japanese cities which he visited, notably Kobe, Dr. Kech's arrival was in the nature of a triumphalentry. He was feted by the authorities, and by the medical ciubs. "At Kobe Dr. and Mrs. Koch were presented with beautiful Japanese costumes.

FIERCE RIOT

WITH JAPANESE

(Continued from Page One)

The City of Shanghai

The City of Shanghai
Shanghai, which many say is the Parls of China, lies on the Whanghos at Woosung, the port where the Empresses and other big steamers lie about seven miles from the city. Warships lie at Woosung and their crews are taken by launch to the Bund, the principal thoroughfare of Shanghai which borders the river. On one side the Bund is lined by trees, on the other by magnificent houses built in Buropean style, offices of banks, steamship company, commercial houses, etc. Other streets, inhabited by Europeans, although not straight or broad, run paralell to the Bund or else meet it. The Chinese quarter lies far land, with its open shops, gaudy gilded signs, fragile paper lanterns, but thanks to foreign supervision is far less fillity than the usual Chinese native settlement. Outside the city is cricket field, race course, tennis courts and recreation grounds and beyond lies. Bubbling Well road with its fringe of fine villae, gardens, etc., belonging to the more wealthy European residents. The city proper is as it were a series of cities, each typical of the nation whose flag the settlement flies. Each has its Volunteer corps, and each sends its representatives to the municipal council which controls the whole. It is a large city with a monster population. It is a place desirable to the sailor for shore leave, and when Jack is ashore the tea-houses, restaurants, etc., have a busy time. He does not bother about the bubbling well, the mandarin's tea-garden, the Bund, with its palatial banks and hongs, where sompradores and shroffs walk at evening a message was received from the latter stating that Andrew than painted and powdered, where the shooting a message was received from the latter stating that Andrew than painted and powdered, where the shooting a message was received from the latter stating that Andrew than painted and powdered, where the shooting a message was received from the latter stating that Andrew than painted and powdered, where the captured. kind painted and powdered, where runners sprint before carriages of the richer Europeans to scatter the richsha coolles from the way, or the wheel-barrowmen jog along with human loads on their cranky barrows. Jack finds a tea house and singing girls.

loads on their cranky barrows. Jack finds a tea house and singing girls.

Early Riots

Shanghai has been the scene of serious rioting in previous years. In 1905, when the young bloods of China felt aggressive following the successes of Japan, the foreigner in Shanghai went about with loaded revolver and felt that he was living on the edge of volcano. In the club, at the cocktail hours, which is from noon to one clock, where brokers and bankers, plece goods merchants, shipping menand others gathered to talk of sport, and sometimes of business, the riot of 1905 was discussed as Prenchmen discussed the Terror. It was a serious riot, this of 1905. Streets were barricaded, and armed patrols of landing parties from warships at Woosung and volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers marched day and night through the city, while menand volunteers and the requirements of the school authorities are sufficiently stringent to ensure good qualifications. The results that there is a dearnt of teachers, and considerable inconvenience is consequently being experienced in different places.

Westerners on Bisley Team
Ottawa, Sept. 5.—Western men who

furiated mobs and liltreated, of Chi-nese rioters bayonetted and shot.

The present trouble is far less seri-ous. It is not the Chinese who threat-en the communities; but an interna-tional brawl brought on as a result of the growing disilke of the Japanese VICTORIA, B. C.

Agents.

Agents.

In the growing distinc of the Japanese by other nations, as a result of the flaunting of justice continually by the Japanese courts. Recent arrivals from Shaughai have spoken of expected trouble with Japanese there for some time.

Victoria Transfer Co. Limited TELEPHONE 129.

Open night and day. Baggage to destination at reasonable prices.

Lectures at Victoria College Lectures will begin in the first and second year arts course at Victoria college on Tuesday next.

Receives New Hearse

W. J. Hanna received yesterday most beautifully designed hearse may specially to order. The carving considered to be the best that has evo been seen on the coast.

Donations Acknowledged

The W.C.T.U. home committee gratefully acknowledge donations from the following ladies: Airs. Frank Grant, Mrs. William Wilson, Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. (Captain) Grant, Mrs. Spencer.

Martin Burrell Coming

Martin Burrell Coming
At the Conservative convention,
which will be held here next Wednesday evening at Institute hall for the
purpose of selecting a candidate to
contest Victoria in the interests of the
party at the forthcoming Dominion
election, one of the speakers will be
Martin Burrell, the candidate for the
East Kootenay district. Mr. Burrell
has wired announcing his intention to
be present and his willingness to deliver an address.

Despite the fact that within the past year nearly fifty prisoners from the New Westminster jail have been brought to the provincial jail here and thirty taken to Kamboops jail, the New Westminster institution is again overcrowded and it has been found necessary to again transfer ten of the prisoners who will be brought here next Tuesday. Sergit, Murray of the provincial police will go to New Westminster tomorrow in connection.

Knocked Down by Horse

Knocked Down by Horse

John Dayls, an aged man, narrowly escaped serious injury yesterday afternoon just before 8 o'clock when he was run down by a horse and rig driven by two ladies near the corner of Broad and Johnson streets. Dayls was walking across the street and falled to notice the approach of the horse. He was slightly stunned by his fall and was taken by Constable J. Palmer in the patrol wagon, to his home after refusing medical assistance. Beyond the shaking up he was not injured.

UNIVERSITY MEN ON ANNUAL VACATION

Spent Fortnight at Port Ren-frew Station—Students Coming Next Year

After spending a fortnight at Port Renfrew, Prof. Holway, F. K. Butters and C. O. Rosendahl, of the University of Minnesota, returned yesterday and registered at the Dominion holel. They came to the coast for the purpose of inspecting the station which the institution, with which they are identified, erected in 1901 at the point mentioned for the accommodation of parties of students anxious to study the formation of species of sea growths peculiar to the seaboard. They found things in perfect shape and, after putiting in a pleasant vacation, they are on their way back east.

Mr. Rosendahl stated, in conversation, that the reason the university failed to organize a class to come to Vancouver island this year was because thre were not enough actively interested in such researches to warrant the necessary expenditure. In past years there always were large numbers and the indications were that there would be more than ever before out in 1909.

MIRDERER CAPTIBED

COUNCIL WILL AGAIN TALK DOG REGULATION

New Amendments to Recently Passed Measure to Be Considered

Once again the long discussed topic of dogs and their regulation will come before the city council at Tucsday night's meeting when Alderman Hall, who fathered the recent measure which who taken the courts, will suggest certain amendments to overcome the want of legality in the former by-law and render it workable. In the recent action in the police court in which the legality of clause 8 of the by-law was brought into question, Stipendiary Magistrate Morphy ruled that the clause was unworkable, first because as the city had granted the defendant, Mr. Solly, a dog license it had entered into a contract which it broke when fresh regulations during the life time of that contract were made and secondly that the section was meaningless and therefore void in law. The section under which the action was brought was that which provided that no dog should be allowed within the fire limits unless "attached by some sufficient means of securely attaching and restraining it."

The new provision intended to replace the section thrown out by the court provides that no person shall permit his, or her, dog to run at large upon any public street of the city within the fire limits as defined by the "Fire Limits Extension By-law No. 526" at any time between the hours of 8 a, m, and 8 p, m, and any dog found running at large within such fire limits on any day between the said hours may be impounded and dealt with under the provisions of the by-law.

Other changes made in the by-law provide that every owner of a dog, before allowing the animal to run at large upon the public streets shall be attached permanently the current year's badge and dogs found on the streets without such badge shall render the owner liable to a fine of not less than one dollar and not more than five dollars, and any such dog without the required collar or badge may be impounded by the pound keeper.

With the exception of this amendment to the dog by-law Tucsday night's meeting promises to be a quict one with few matters other than routine.

tine.
Alderman Henderson will move that it is desirable to grade, macadamize and drain Harrison street between Fort street and Pandora street, and that permanent sidewalks be laid on both sides thereof, with curb, gutter and boulevards; also permanent sidewalks on the north side of Battery street from Government street to Beacon Hill park; also permanent sidewalks on the south side of Frederick street from Quadra street to Cook street.

FIRMS AMALGAMATE

Leading Victoria and Vancouver Busi ness Concerns Become One

An important business change has just been effected whereby the business conducted by F. A. Gowen, successor to Sea & Gowen, has been amulgamated with the firm of T. B. Cuthbertson & Company, the haberdashery concern of Vancouver. J. Sheasgreen, a member of the latter firm, has been in the city for some time completing arrangements for the analgamation. The name of the new concern will be F. A. Gowen amalgamated with T. B. Cuthbertson & Company and the local business will continue under the management of Mr. Gowan whose long association with Victoria and his business acumen assures its success. T. B. Cuthbertson & Company has for several years been the leading firm of its kind in Vancouver where its two stores, the main store located on Hastings street, and the other on Granville street, carry a stock of over \$90,000 in value, while the Victoria stock is valued at \$30,000.

COUNT OKUMA SAYS JAPAN WILL RULE

Nippon_Statesman Speaks of the Future Command of Pacific Ocean

According to advices received by the steamer Glenfarg, Count Okuma has been interviewed with regard to a statement ascribed to President Roosevelt that the United States would in future control the Pacific. Count Okuma, writing in the Hochi Shimbun, says that it is Japan, not the United States, which will control, and he enlarges at length on the possibilities in the Pacific for Japan's mercantile marine.

TEACHERS SCARCE

Rapid Increase in Number of School is Change and Common the full beautiful of the or felshale with the or felshale with the full control of the full beautiful of the full beautiful

Victoria Conservative Association NOMINATING CONVENTION

A meeting of the Conservative Association of Victoria will be held at the Institute Hall on Wednesday evening, the 9th September, at 8 p. m., for the purpose of selecting a candidate to represent the party at the forthcoming Dominion election. Admission will be by ticket which can be obtained from any member of the Executive, whose names appear below:

gan be obtained from any member of the Executive, appear below:

G. H. BARNARD, the President, Bastion street,
H. F. BISHOP, John street,
E. A. LEWIS, Ploneer street,
E. E. LEMSON, 1853 Oak Bay avenue,
L. TAIT, Victoria West,
A. E. MCPHILLIPS, Bastion street,
HON. COL. E. G. PRIOR, Government street,
H. D. HELMCKEN, Bastion street,
J. L. BECKWITH, Langley street,
WM. BLAKMORE, The Week, Government street,
ALD. WM. MABLE, Johnson street,
ALD. WM. MABLE, Johnson street,
P. J. RIDDELL, Cook street,
HARRY MAYNARD, Caledonia avenue,
REGINALD HAYWARD, 48 Government street,
R. F. GREEN, Law Chambers, Bastion street,
J. W. BOLDEN, 2028 Chambers street,
J. H. BROWN, Pandora and Government,
GEO, PENKETH, Second street,
W. H. PRICE, Hon. Secretary, 2531 Pleasant street,
All Conservatives are cordially invited to take part.

D. K. Chungranes, Ltd. The Fish, Fruit and Poultry Man

VEGETABLES

FRESH FISH Salmon, Cod, Halibut, Smelts, Black Bass, Red Snap, Fruit of All Kinds in Flounder, Red Herrings, Shrimps, Crabs,

Kippers, Season Bloaters, Finnan Haddie,

Fresh Shad. Black Cod.

608 Broughton Street, Opposite Victoria B. C.

SMOKED FISH

Salmon.

Halibut.

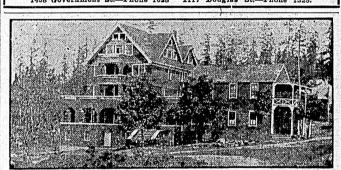
To Make Good Concrete

You Should Use Washed and Graded Material WE SELL IT

B. C. Sand & Gravel Co., Limited
Office and Bunkers, Foot of Johnson Street

Japanese Fancy Goods

J. M. NAGANO & CO. vernment St.—Phone 1628 1117 Douglas St,—Pho



Somass Hotel, New Alberni

Headquarters for Tourists and Sportsmen. Excellent fishing and shooting. First-class modern hotel. Two minu tes from C. P. R. wharf. Free garage For rates apply to Clifford Wise, Manager,

of Spain, and the rise of the British Empire may be cited as notable examples of failure to utilize the sea on the one hand and its successful exploitation on the other. Perhaps, with the exception of the Poles, all the islands scattered about on the face of the globe have been taken possession of by one country or another, whereas the seas which comprise two-thirds of the earth are owned by nobody and offer stupendous possibilities for any people ambitious enough to seek their fortunes in this vast field. The seas harbor in their bosoms untold millions of wealth to be gathered by anybody who is plucky enough to essay the task. Heaven has favored Japan in surrounding her with these wealth-laden seas. There is no remson why a sea-faring people like the Japanese should not do something great on the sea. Another strong point to be urged

English Travelling Bags

현실하다 하다 가는 사람들은 아니는 사람들은 아니는 사람들은 사람들이 되었다. 그는 사람들은 사람들은 사람들이 되었다.	두드라마스는 이번 시간을 가게 되는 모든 나를 들어 가는 것이 만든 것이라면 하는데 이러워 다른 함은
English Kit Bags	\$5.00 to \$25.00
English Brief Bags	\$4.50
English Club Bags	\$9.00
Suit Cases, an excellent line	
Traveling Trunks	
Steamer Trunks	\$6.00 to \$25.00
마을 마르다 하는 일이 있는 것이 없다는 것이 없다는 것이 없어요? 아름이 살아내는 것이 없는 것이 없다.	하셨다면 무슨 이는 사람이 되었다. 그 상태를 보고 있는 것 같아 하면 하지만 하지만 하는 것이 되었다면 하나 없는 것이다.

F. A. GOWEN Amalgamated T. B. CUTHBERTSON & CO. 1112 GOVERNMENT STREET

STORE CLOSED LABOR DAY

MAYNARD & SON

WEDNESDAY, 2 P.M.

We are instructed to sell at the ame time at commencement of sale

14-foot Folding Boat Also
Oldsmobile Runabout Single Cylinder
(In good running order)

this car must be sold, absolutely no reserve, and will be at the rooms Wednesday morning.

Maynard & Son, - Auctioneers

KING PETER OF SERVIA

Austrian Revolutionist Publishes Book In Which Scandal is Aired.

Budapest, Sept. 5.—In a volume en-itled "Finale" the notorious revolu-

ionist, George Nastitch, who was responsible for the conviction of some 50 prisoners concerned in the plot against Prince Nicholas, of Monte-negro, points to King Peter of Servia as the organizer of a bomb plot for the extinction of the Montenegrin dy-

CHARGED WITH PLOT

STODDART'S

JEWELLERY STORE

Clearing Sale this month. Prices below cost. Waltham Watches in nickel.\$5.00 Elgin Watches at same rates. Jewelry below cost, Diamonds below cost.

Clocks, 8-day, striking hours and half hours, warranted tenyears ... \$2.50

Genuine Diamond (solid gold)

Rings from ... \$2.50 to \$500 Elaborate display of Souvenirs about half prices.



Stewart Williams & Co. AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

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SALES HELD AT PRIVATE HOUSES BY ARRANGEMENT

City Agents for the ATLAS ASSUR-ANCE COMPANY of England. 'Phone 1324.

Stewart Williams The Auctioneer,

MAYNARD 2 SON

Under instructions from Mrs. Vincent we will remove to sale rooms, Broad street, for convenience of sale and will sell on

Friday, 2 p.m. ELEGANT AND COSTLY

FURNITURE

This will be one of the best lines of furniture ever offered for sale in an auction room. Watch for particu-

MAYNARD & SON, AUCTIONEERS Advertise in THE COLONIST

RECORD BUSINESS OF CHEMAINUS MILL

Orders on Hand for Two Hun-dred Carloads of

Having shipped one hundred and fifty carloads of lumber into the northwest in the course of the past mouth the Chemainus company, the largest establishment of its kind on Vancouver Island, has established something of a record. But, if reports may be given credence, that is a mere bagatelle to the amount of business on the tapis for the next few weeks. It is stated that there are orders on hand which, in the filling, will necessitate the use of two hundred more cars. These are being supplied, according to reports received from authentic sources, as fast as possible and the shipments are being made expeditiously. All the lumber is going into different sections of the prairie provinces.

The spectacle presented by the Chemain the control of the prairie provinces.

vinces.

The spectacle presented by the Chemainus plant, in full operation, while others on the island and many of those on the mainland and Sound are idle has caused no little comment among business men. Exceptionally Fine and Well Kept
FURNITURE

business men.

The company is obtaining the bulk of the orders coming into British Columbia from the northwest, is disposing of its surplus at a rapid rate and, at the same time, is keeping the plant in active operation.

Upright English Piano Also, 3 very handsome Mahogany Parlor Chairs, Mahogany 5 o'clock Tea Table, Mahogany Centre Table, Ratan Rockers and Chairs, Oak Rockers, Oak Jardinlere stand, Elegant Weathered Oak Buffet, Weathered Oak China Cabinet, Ladles' Oak Writing Desk, very fine Couch, 6 Cane Seat Oak Dining Chairs, very handsome Oak Hall Stand, 2 handsome Oak Bedroom Suites, very handsome Oak Bedroom Suites, very handsome White Enameled Dresser and Stand, Mahogany Dresser and Stand, When Malleable Iron Bed, Dominlon Wire Springs, Hair Top Mattress, 2 full size Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Oak Princess Dressing Table, very fine Oak Chiffonier, 3 sets of Toliet Ware, 12 foot Wainut Extension Table, Mahogany Chests of Drawers, 4 Mahogany Chairs, 3 Buffalo Hide Chairs, Ratan Rocker, Arm Chair, Book Case and Wood Basket, Carpet - and Carpet squares, Child's Crib and Mattress, Kitchen Tables, Chairs, Cooking Utensils, No. 16 Double Barrel Shot Gun, No. 44 Rifle, Set of Wagon Harness, Gramophone and 60 Records, 1 Tent \$x10, 1 Tent 12x24, 2 Cook Stoves, Gas Stove. This is only a partial list of the furniture for this sale which will be a big one and well worth attending. MANY ENTRIES FOR LOCAL EXHIBITION

Stock and Fruit Will Be Feature of the Forthcoming

The scene presented by the exhibition grounds at present is one of inspiring animation. There is a large gang of carpenters employed in putting the finishing touches on the several structures which will contain the different displays while, among the throng, are merchants and citizens, inspecting the main hall, which, by the way is now complete, preparatory to way, is now complete, preparatory to erecting the stands on the floor space

way, is now complete, preparatory to erecting the stands on the floor space they have rented for their exhibits. The fact that the date of the opening of the annual provincial exhibition, to be held under the auspices of the B. C. Agricultural association from the 22nd to the 26th of the month, is fast approaching could not be better demonstrated than by the sight of this feverish activity. While these preparations are being rushed through as fast as the wielding of hundreds of hammers and saws by an equal number of carpenters will permit the secretary, J. A. Smart, is employed receiving entries, answering enquiries and attending to the manifold duties which devolve upon one occupying that office.

"Yes," he stated yesterday in an optimistic tone, "there is no doubt that we're going to have a banner exhibition. But I don't know that I can tell you anything new. Quite as many entries are coming in for the horse show as we anticipated, the same may be said of the industrial part of the show—in fact all the floor space has been let—and similar words, also, would apply to the fruit exhibits in all classes. Oh, the outlook is rosy, indeed," he added with a smile, "and if we only have the proper kind of weather, and the support of Victorians as well as outsiders, success is assured."

Mr. Smart went on to say that an Politician and Policeman
Vancouver, Sept. 5.—On the arrival
of the Princess Viotoria yesterday afternoon Mr. Joseph Martin edged his
way through the crowd at the wharf
and attempted to pass the roped enclosure. The policeman refused to allow him to proceed any further. A
moment later they grappled and the
policeman tried to force him behind
the ropes. There was a mixup, followed by a resounding whack as the
officer hit Martin on the jaw. The
blow staggered the officer and Martin next hurled his sultcase at his
opponent. Aggressive but winded, Martin could only glare deflance and was
dragged by three constables some distance from the enclosure.

as well as outsiders, success is assured."

Mr. Smart went on to say that an entry of eighteen head of pure bred horses had been received from Pemberton's stock farm. The window decorating competition, the condition being that the colors of the horse show, red, white and green, shall predominate was being entered by many merchants. On the advise of those who contemplated taking part it had been decided to change the dates of the contest, making them from the 16th to the 25th inst. instead of ten days before as was advertised.

As an illustration of the widespread interest evificed in the show the secretary announced that, whereas at this time last year only three entries had come in, there were fifty on hand and more applications being recorded dally.

as the organizer of a bomb plot for the extinction of the Montenegrin dynasty.

As a result of Nastitich's disclosures Prof. Valerian Pribitschewitch and his brother, Lieut. Milan Pribitschewitch, have been arrested for high treason, and a Croatian deputy to the Hungarian parliament of the same name has attempted to commit suicide in prison. Since the publication of the volume a week ago, twenty-two arrests have been made in Croatian alone, and seweral persons have fied to Roumania and other countries.

Nastitich states that the both of the compirators who are directory on the service of Austria Hungary under the Servian pervisor of the Servian court, the president of the Belgrade parliament, Capt. Nenadovitch, a relative and infimate friend of King Peter, and many well-known Servian merchants, army officers and civil servants, including the director of the Servian state amunition factory at Kragjevatz, who is alleged to have killed the Prince of Montenegro.

Nastitch does not name the man who has inspired this movement. It will not name that advantures house of the servian state amunition factory at Kragjevatz, who is alleged to have killed the Prince of Montenegro.

Nastitch does not name the man who has inspired this movement. It will not name that advantures house the first and greatest Southern Slavitch, Lieut. Sab and the other darkiniters and greatest southern Slavitch, Lieut. Sab and the whole world will be aware that it is the same criminal who assassinated King Alexander and Queen Draga, thereby branding the forehead of the Servian anton forever with the brand of slame!

TO-NIGHT

TO-

Everything Ready-to-Wear for Ladies and Children



"MARIA LOUISA" COAT

Campbells

Exclusive Coats

and fashionable ready-to-wear garments in the West will be considerably enhanced by the fascinating display of new coats for Fall and Winter wear now on view in our showrooms. The studios and workrooms of the most celebrated European and American costumiers have been personally visited and their most exclusive creations secured in order to obtain absolute perfection in materials, style and finish. The cuts in this publicity are not mere pictures from an artist's imagination, they are made from photographs of the actual coats. On the left we show the "Maria Louisa" coat, an empire model in most fashionable chasseur blue, trimmed and inlaid with fine silk braid and black satin piping, with cut steel buttons, chasseur sleeves and satin lining. On the right the cut gives a slight idea of our "Beauharnais" coat, but unfortunately we cannot show the beautiful shades of light blue, navy, and green, heavy whale serge cloth in which this most attractive coat is built, it is semi-fitting with directoire skirt, velvet collar with inlay of Persian trimming, the sleeves and coat are outlined with military braided strapping and finished with smoked pearl and gunmetal buttons. We draw particular attention to the very moderate prices of these fascinating and individual coats, due to our system of always selling only the very latest fashions at small profits in order to obtain a quick return and re-investment of our money. On Monday we shall display in this position further cuts of our distinctive coat creations, and cordially invite you to inspect the vast aggregation in our showrooms.

The Home of the Dress Beautiful and Exclusive



THE BEAUHARNAIS" COAT

LOWEST

Angus Campbell & Co.

PROFITS QUICK

SMALL

business in connection with his "estate" and when he returned to the police station he was so illuminated that he hardly knew his way back. Everywhere he goes his steps are dogged by a gang of his longshoremen acquaintances, all of whom are heartly glad to hear of his good fortune, but the congratulations which have been showered upon him are evidently inspired by divided motives.

DEPRESSION IN WORLD'S SHIPPING

Effect of the War in the Far East Was Bad Upon the Freighting Business

Ing that the colors of the horse show, red, white and green, shall predominate was being entered by many mere contemplated taking part it had been decided to change the dates of the contest, making them from the 16th to the 25th inst. Instead of ten days before as was advertised. Williams the contest, making them from the 16th to the 25th inst. Instead of ten days before as was advertised. Williams the contest, making them from the 16th to the 25th inst. Instead of ten days before as was advertised. Williams the contest, making them from the 16th to the 25th inst. Instead of ten days before as was advertised. Williams the contest of the contest, making them from the 16th to the 25th inst. Instead of the days before as was advertised with the contest, making them from the 16th to the 25th inst. Instead of the days help and more applications being recorded dally.

MORE GOOD TIDINGS
FIND ARTHUR IN JAIL

Stanley is Scrubbing Police
Cells When News of Second Legacy Arrives

Stanley is Scrubbing Police
Cells When News of Second Legacy Arrives

"It never rains but it pours" is a trite saying, the truth of which is the glinning to dawn upon Arthur Stanley, who in his sober moments, and they are few, has almost come to believe Mot two months ago Arthur, who has never the truth of the principal cause of the great decline in serving out the sentences given him by reason of his inordinate desire for the world will be a sentenced as a great-part of his time satisfying his thirst, and an even greater part in serving out the sentences given him by reason of his inordinate desire for the world will be a sentenced by the wars of the last two hough the estate is being a few parts of the sentences given him by reason of his inordinate desire for the world will be hard with the sentences given him by reason of his inordinate desire for the world will be a few parts of the world will be a few parts of

If sixteen Japanese boats were lying at Rangoon at one time, the probability is that at least half of them could not get employment, and the rate subsequently accepted was with a view to enable them to get away with some sort of a cargo instead of in ballast. Certainly no subsidy affected the case. Indeed, as our readers will have seen from a recent interview with Mr. Nishikawa of the Japan Shipowners' association, as reported in our columns, the owners of steamships in this country hold that the subsidies granted to certain lines injure the development of the Japan-see carrying trade by giving the vessels of the favored companies an undue advantage in competition. Apparently the shipmasters whose opinions are given in the South China Morning Post believed that all Japan

increased from \$00,000 to over 1,000, 200 tons, or about 25 per cent. Many of these vessels are now lidd up, of the little two principal steamship companies, the Nipon Yusen Kaisha, not of the little two principal steamship companies, the Nipon Yusen Kaisha, not of the little production of exhabilities in the did the little production of exhabilities in the substitution of the production of exhabilities in the substitution of the production of exhabilities in the principal steamship control of the production of exhabilities in the production of exhabilities in the principal steamship in this country hold that the

The death is reported from San Francisco of Capt. Robert Sudden, the founder of the Pacific Coast Steamship



Nestle's Food

The Perfect Substitute for Mother's Milk

Nestle's Food is a complete diet in itself. It requires no milk to prepare, but is ready for the bottle when mixed with water.

It is made from cows' milk-but so treated and modified that it contains all the constituents of mother's milk, in a form that will be readily digested and assimilated.

If you cannot nurse your baby, don't risk its health-perhaps its lifeby feeding cows' milk. Use Nestle's Food and protect the baby against summer stomach and bowel troubles.

THE LEEMING MILES CO. LIMITED, . . . ST. LAWRENCE BOULEVARD, MONTREAL

The Colonist.

27 Broad Street, Victoria, B. C.

J. S. H. Matson, Managing Director,

The Daily Colonist

Delivered by carrier at 85 cents per month, or 75 cents if paid in advance; mailed postpaid to any part of Canada except the city or suburban districts which are covered by our carriers), or the United Kingdom at the said-wing rates:

London	Office,	90-92	Fleet	Street.
Three	ear onths months.			. 2.50 . 1.25

. Sunday, September 6, 1908

CITIZENSHIP

If we may accept as settled the genera understanding that the federal elections will take place within the next ity rests upon the people of Canada and it ought not to be regarded lightly. The evolution or our institutions has resulted in the development of a system under which the people at the general elections really delegate to a set of public men the full charge of the affairs of the State until another general election shall be held. Theoretically this may not be true. Theoretically the members of Parliament are at liberty to vote as they please on all subjects and may dismiss from office a ministry at any time, by one of many ways with which all people are more or less familiar. Practically this remains in abeyance. majority with which a government meets a new House of Commons remains unchanged as long as the House except so far as it is afsected by the result of by-elections. The instances in which members, elected to support a government, go into opposition, or vice versa, are so ment be, in all reasonable probability, for the next four years at least. ferent from the United States. In that country the political complexion of the administration cannot be changed be-Canada at the present time.

This article is not intended as an appeal to partizanship, and therefore we make no mention of any issues before upon those, who read it, the imperative duty devolving upon them to take a freeman's part in the coming con-The welfare of the country is the welfare of the citizens of the country, and all citizens ought to lend their assistance to the accomplishments of the results, which in their opinion will best promote that welfare. If they believe it is to the interest of the country that the present government should be retained in power, let them say so in terms that cannot be misunderstood. If, on the other hand, they think it is time for a change, let change. Let them not take the posito do, that after all there is no difference between parties except names, and no real issues except between the outs, who want to get in, and the ins, who want to stay in. Those who take this position are too indolent or too indifferent to appreciate the real nature of public ques-tions. If men believe that the affairs of the country are well administered. it is their duty to say so by votes; if they believe they are being badly administered, or might be better administered, they ought to ex-But if this expression is to be of any value, it must be the result of a thoughtful study of public questions. Therefore we hope that the forthcoming campaign will be one of intelligent discussion and one in which all citizens

MORE FIGURES

Guesses as to the result of the elec-The latest is from the Toronto World.

		Cons.
Ontario	: 28	58
Quebec	-50	15
Nova Scotia	13	5
New Brunswick	5	8
Manitoba	3	7
Saskatchewan	5	5
Alberta	4	3
British Columbia		. 6
Prince Edward Island		4
Yukon		1
	100	119

Conservative majority, 3.

This is based on the supposition that the Conservatives will make gains in all the provinces. It presupposes the loss by the Liberals of 11 seats in Ontario, 4 in Quebec, 4 in Nova Scotia, 3 in New Brunswick, 4 in Manitoba, 4 in Saskatchewa, , 1 in Alberta and 6 in British Columbia. Such a result as the World anticipates would not be very satisfactory to any one, because it would necessitate a new election, for no premier would attempt to carry on with a majority of three, He would hardly feel safe in opening a sufficient number of scats to provide himself with colleagues. In Great Britain the course that would probably be followed in such an event would be for the leader of the Opposition to refuse to accept office and compel the government to apoffice form his government and then vould be most in harmony with constitutional practice, but there is at least one case on record where a British parliamentary leader declined to take office after defeating the government by a small majority, and assisted the latter to pass Supply, on the understanding that there should be an immediate dis-solution. But there is no great point in speculating on what might happen in such an event as the World anticipates. When the votes are counted on election night, there will be no guess work as to who will be in power.

FOR CLEAN ELECTIONS

The Dominion government has caused summary of the new law relating

"It is made a criminal offence, pun-ishable by a heavy fine, to take down, mutilate or deface any proclamation, notice, voters' list or other document required to be posted up provisions of the Act.

"No person can make an contribu-tion on behalf of any candidate ex-cept through the agent of such cancept through the no-didate.

"The bribery provisions in the Act
"The bribery provisions in the Act

are made much more severe.

"Canvassing by persons residing outside Canada is made an indictable offence.

"Printing offices are required to give the address of the printer and publisher on every class of printed material issued in connection with an

election.

"The making of a false statement with regard to the personal character of a candidate renders the person making it llable to a fine of not less than \$100.

"Contributions for political purposes by any company or association are made as the state of the s

by any company or association made an indictable offence."

THE OMNISCIENTS

All newspaper people know the mer o whom an inscrutable Providence has seen fit to grant a corner in omnisience, especially as to the manner in which a daily newspaper should be run. The newspaperman scious of his own shortcomings. He few as to be negligible. As the people finds before him, when he begins his vote next October or November, as day's work, a great blank, out of which the case may be, so will the govern- he must manage in some way to exterest to be readable and, if he ever practice Canada is not materially dif- looks over his work on the followin day, it is not with a feeling of pride because of what he has accomplished but one of profound thankfulness that tween elections; in Canada it is no he did not make more mistakes. As longer likely to be. We have drawn rule he has not time to read critically party lines hard and fast. Hence the serious nature of the duties which knows what a disastrous failure he citizenship imposes upon the people of has made of it, when one of the Omniscient Clan tells him how bad what he did was, and much better it would have been if he the people. It is intended to impress does not annoy him, for he is sustained ference between the two men. As a knowledge that the general public, like himself, is not cursed with omni it, it must be a sad thing to be con vinced that you can do everything better than any one else.

Of course it is a well known fac that every newspaperman begins his day's work with a resolve to do every thing wrong, which is within the limits of the English language and the selves do not know this. They are under the impression that they en-deavor to be fair, accurate and considerate. They think that they give to all matters such degree of thought as to their method of treating them, or as to whether they shall be treated at all as the time at their disposal will permit. the benefit of the doubts, and when they are not sure a thing ought to be said refrain from saying it. But of they are mistaken in these course things. act and in intention, and the wonder is that a long suffering community dees not smash them, and place the newspapers in the hands of the Om

THE MINING INSTITUTE.

The meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute, which is to be held in this city in about two weeks, will be of very great interest. There will be present at it representative men from Europe, the Eastern States, Eastern Canada and British Columbia. The programme of entertainment decided upon is very simple. The visitors will be invited to a garden party at Goy-the Southern States, with 127 votes in ernment House and to a reception to be held in the evening in the Parlia-ment Buildings, and the Board of Trade will probably arrange so that they can meet as many of the business men of the city as can make it convenient. The members of the Institute and their European guest's are not on a tour for amusement. They are seeking information. They wish to learn about the places they visit. Therefore in arranging the programme the effort has been to give them as much leisure as possible to make inquiries and investigations and at the same time extend the courtesies due to such a distinguished party. hope that the citizens generally will operate in making the visit of the Institute memorable to those who paricipate in it.

CONDITION OF PERSIA.

While Northern Persia, which is within the Russian sphere of influence is a scene of bloodshed and oppression, the southern part of the empire which is within the British sphere of influence, and the western part, some of either of the great powers, is the scene of a revolution promoted by the Constitutionalists, who seem to be carrying all before them. There has been some very severe fighting, in which

promulgation of the constitution anew and the summoning of a parliament; otherwise they declare they will proclaim themselves independent and set up a government of their own. It is not easy to forecast the outcome of such a state of things. The Shah seems absolutely helpless. The elements of great changes are present, and the relations between Russia and Great Britain may be severely strained before a satisfactory solution of the Persian problem ! British people will not countenance anything on the part of their govern-ment which seems to be in keeping with the repressive and bloodthirsty methods pursued by Russia in Northwest to elections to be published. Some of Persia. If it were not for this a partition of the empire might be possible, Russia being given the extreme north vest and the remainder being erected into a constitutional monarchy under British protection.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

Interest in the presidential campaign in the United States continues to be sluggish. The people show an indisposition to grow enthusiastic over either Mr. Taft or Mr. Bryan. There is no doubt that the former is generally regarded as the echo of Mr. Roosevelt, and the great mass of the people refuse to consider him very seriously. He is perhaps the best sort of a man who could be placed in the presidential chair at this particular time. The history of the United States shows that t has not by any means always been given the country prosperity. Every country needs a rest occasionally, and we have an idea that, after the excited crusade that has been waged during the past few years by Mr. Roosevelt and those who think as he does, the country would be the gainer for a few ears of less strenuous life. It cannot be said that Mr. Bryan's candidature has created much of a furore. No man who goes before the electors no successes to his credit, can expect to arouse any very large degree enthusiasm. Neither of these candiprinciples especially appeal to the men, who make campaigns interesting. is altogether probable that in will get warmed up, but, if one may judge from the newspapers, there is much apathy now. We are inclined to think this condition of the public mind rather favorable than otherwise to Mr. Bryan. He stands for the beter exemplification of democracy, although in the policies, which they adgeneral proposition an electorate, that is free to express itself, is more likely to select a man, who represents his own principles, than to one, who, right-

ly or wrongly, is supposed to represent the feelings of another. If Mr. Roosevelt had been the Republican candidate there never would have been a doubt for an instant as to the outcome notwithstanding all the party managers on the Republican side may say. The following extract from a contem-

tion:

The president is chosen, not by the people direct, but by a body of electors for whom the people vote. In this college, as it is called, the states are represented according to their population. The total number is 483 votes, allotted in the individual states as follows:

Alabama . 11 Nevada . 3

Arkansas . 9 Nebraska . 8

California . 10 New Hampshire 4

Connectient . 7 New York . 39

Clause addant #	New York
Connecticut 7	
Colorado 5	
Delaware 3	North Carolina.
Florida 5	North Dakota
Georgia 13	Ohio
Idaho 3	Oregon
Illinois 27	Oklahoma
Indiana	Pennsylvania
Iowa	Rhode Island
Kansas 10	South Carolina
Kansas	South Dakota
Louisiana 9	Tennessee
Maine 6	Texas
Massachusetts 16	otan
Maryland 8	Virginia
Mississippi10	West Virginia
Missouri 18	Washington
Minnesota11	Wyoming
Montana 3	Wisconsin
Michigan 14	
There are geogra	phical divisions

the Southern States, with 127 votes in the decleral college, are conceded to Mr. Bryan, making it necessary for his friends to carry other states with 115 votes to get him a bare majority. Observers seemingly without prejudice concede him Missouri and Kentucky with 31 votes, which; however, leaves him 34 short. It is for these that he will have to do his hardest fighting. Almost everything will depend on New York, which has 39 votes, and seems to be fair fighting ground, first because of the strength of the Democratic organization in New York city, and, second, because the Republicans are not as harmonious on state issues as they should be to make their success sure. It is likely to be in New York that the most strenuous efforts will be put forth by the representatives of each of the parties, by the Democrats to save their chances, and by the Republicans to make their expected success complete. publicans to make their expected success complete.

VICTORIA MUSICAL SOCIETY The Victoria Musical Society, through

hose public-spirited enterprise people of Victoria were able to enjoy such delightful musical entertainments last winter, announce their programme for the coming season in the Colonist this morning. It is a very attractive one. Mesdames Nordica and Gadski are so well known in the musical world that it is superfluous to say mything about them. Victoria music lovers have pleasant recollections of Mr. Hartman, the violinist, who depeal again to the people, or to accept the troops of the Shah have been lighted them with his playing two

appeal to the people. The latter course everywhere are falling into the hands as a planist ranks high. Another features are falling into the hands as a planist ranks high. of the insurgents, who demand the ture is yet to be decided. As the suc cess of the society's venture depends upon the extent to which public assistance is extended, and as this must take the form very largely of sub-scriptions to the whole series of concerts, it is to be hoped that there who be an early and liberal response to the appeal how made to the citizens. isfaction and recognize their indebtedwho, with no other object than to zens and provide a high class series of time to the work of the Society.

> The Montreal Star pleads for a clean campaign, and for an appeal on both sides to the intelligence of the voter, This is right.

The Colonist will by Issued tomor morning. The object is to avoid inwith the programme arterfering ranged for Labor Day.

A St. John Liberal paper says that the forthcoming election will be between Tweedledum and Tweedledec. If that is all, how would it do to give Tweedledee a chance? Turn about is fair play.

We read some strange things in the papers nowadays. We do not recall an election contest in which such extravagant claims were made by papers on the most brilliant men, who have both sides. Elections cannot be won simply by claiming them.

> Mr. Paterson, Minister of Customs told the electors of Richmond that it is un-Canadian to talk scandal in politics. It ought to be made un-Canadian to do those things that will give rise to scandal.

Among the speakers at the Conservative convention to be held in this city on Wednesday evening will be Mr. for a third time with two defeats and Martin Burrill, Conservative nominee of only a gentleman of the highest character and ability, but he is an exceldates is a man whose personality or lent speaker, and his presence at the convention will add greatly to the interest of the occasion.

> Holland has sent a warship to the Caribbean sea, and, and Queen Wilbe able to convey to her people some intelligence of a pleasing and personal character very soon, has sent a telegram pressing the hope that they may have their ship. This sounds like fighting.

> The Standard of Empire must prove an exceedingly interesting publication to the children of Britain, who live beyond seas. To a colonial of colonial ancestry, it appeals in many ways, and to give an admirable weekly digest of British news. If the Standard of Empire is not a great success financially, it will certainly not be for lack

It is not pleasant to observe a good deal of bitterness in Canada between ewspapers. Business rivalry is all right; rivalry in getting the news is commendable; but when papers exhibit senseless hostility to each other, the whole tone of journalism is lowered. We regret to say that this sort of thing has been evident in quarters from which we would have expected something better.

With Mr. William MacKenzie of the Canadian Northern on his way in this lirection, with a number of Canadian Pacific magnates to follow shortly after, with Sir Thomas Shaughness expected a little later, and Mr. Hays, of the Grand Trunk Pacific, likely to drop in upon us at any time in the near future, British Columbia will not be able to complain that the Captains of Transportation are giving her the

Mr. Joseph Martin has given physi-Joe" was not misplaced. Hitherto it has been supposed that the gentleman's belligerency was confined to politics, but he has come in collision the groups of states, the Democratic South being the most steadfast in its with the Vancouver police, and used political faith and rarely placing its his good right arm and his suit case confidence in a Republican. Twelve of to advantage. It is to be noted that to advantage. It is to be noted that

> He is a gentleman of sterling qualities and the highest reputation, and his enforced retirement is a severe blow to his party.

Peru, in the opinion of Prof. Guarini, might rank among the leading indus-trial states of the world by the utilizaelectric power and electric

TRUCKS

Trucks for removing furniture or heavy material at, per hour. \$1.50

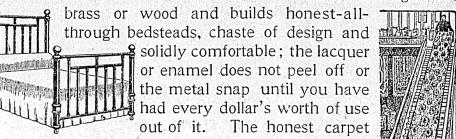
VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD. Phone 129.





HONEST LABOR

There are many grades of labor, but only two sorts—honest and dishonest—or, to adopt an everyday term, sweated labor, with which can also be classified sweated materials, for the one is first cousin to the other. Honest labor takes honest+all-through iron,



manufacturer buys the finest and purest wools, uses honest, adequately paid labor;

and skilled designers; he makes a carpet that will last a lifetime and never ers; he makes a car-

look shabby or out of date, provided it is cleaned by good machinery once a year. Manufacturers like this earn and receive world wide reputation, such as Crossley's and Templeton's, of the Old Country. The firm or individual who

> labor honestly, select the best woods and honest, thoroughly efficient artizans, who build

honest, reliable and attractive chairs, settees, sideboards, chiffoniers, dressing tables, wardrobes, tables, etc. They build carefully, securing the parts and fitting the pieces together in a manner which guarantees satisfaction to the ultimate owner in his home.



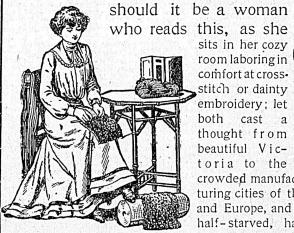
The honest manufacturer and dealer do not stain common wood, tack it together with a few sprigs and call it weathered oak, nor face a common wood with a thin veneer of mahogany and call it



solid mahogany, neither do they mahoganize birchwood and omit to mention the birch when describing it in their catalogues and public advertisements, still less



do they hire incompetent, underpaid labor. Just think these little matters out when you are resting in your easy chair onlaborday, and when that exquisite sense of perfect rest steals over you and the smoke ascends in blue rings from your cigar or pipe, or,



who reads this, as she sits in her cozy room laboring in comfort at crossstitch or dainty embroidery; let both cast a thought from beautiful Victoria to the crowded manufacturing cities of the East and Europe, and picture the

half-starved, half-clad, men

women and children, toiling in abject misery amidst filthy, unsanitary surroundings, who are the direct product of dishonest labor through the medium of trashy goods and the sweating system which is the certain and direct result of so-called bargain sales and the storekeeper who in his blind avarice climbs to wealth over the ruined lives and bodies of his fellow creatures.

GOVERNMENT STREET, VICTORIA, B.C.

FURNISHERS HOMES HOTELS CLUBS FURNITURE STORE OF THE "LAST" Completeant

MAKER3 FURNITUR:

AND OFFICE" FITTING 3

That Ary Bette:

FALL 1908

YOUNG'S GRAND

Millinery Opening

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8th

Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

Henry Young & Co.

NOTE AND COMMENT

In London the other day Premier Whitney gave Lord Roberts a pleasant surprise. Cabling under date of Sept. orrespondent of the Canadian Asoclated Press wrote:

sociated Press' wrote:
Lord Roberts yesterday lunched Sir James Whitney, premier of Ontario; Dr. Pyne, Ontario's minister of education, and Arss. Pyne, and Dr. A. R. Pyne, when, much to his lordship's surprise, the premier presented him with a silver nugget set in a base of copper with a nickel mate, enclosed in a bird'steps maple casket, which his sudden departure prevented the veteran from receiving in Ontario. "Bobs" expressed the greatest pleasure, also recretting parture prevented the vec-celving in Ontario. "Bobs" expressed the greatest pleasure, also regretting his inability to visit Ontario. The nug-inscription: "Presented get bore the inscription; "Presented by the department of lands, forests and mines of Ontario, on the occasion of Field Marshal Lord Roberts', K. G., visit to Toronto, August, 1908."

Considerable interest has been aroused in naval circles by the news that the French government has arranged on a speed-testing contests between subnersibles and submarines. A Paris orrespondent writes:

mersbles and submarines. A Paris correspondent writes:

The submersble travels chiefly on the surface, diving only when about to go into action. The submarine will travel almost entirely under water. The race is designed to test the advantages of the new types in regard to safety and seaworthiness as well as speed. The race, which is to take place over a distance of about 800 miles, will commence and end at Cherbourg, the two vessels, after leaving that port, proceeding to Brest and Dunkirk, and returning to the starting point. The match begins on Monday morning. The submersble Pluvoise, of the Laubeut type, has two steam engines, each of 550 horse-power. Her speed at her trials was 12.34 knots on the surface, and 8.5 knots below the surface. The submarine Emerande has petrol motors of 340 horse-power each. Her radius of action is 1,500 miles, At her trials she developed, a speed of 12 knots on the surface and 9.1 knots under water. During the entire voyage the submersible will be escorted by the Admiralty tug Moufion, with a number of high naval officials. From Cherbourg on board. Another match has been arranged for the end of the month between three submersibles and three submarines.

It now appears that the Conservatives had no part in the corruption in the Colchester by-election. A Truro, Nova Scotia, correspondent, writing under date of August 28, says:

under date of August 23, says:

The preliminary examination of A. R. Bayne, charged with corrupt practices in the Colchester bye-election, was concluded today, and Magistrate Crowe reserved his decision for one week. The attempt of the prosecution to connect John, Stanfield with Bayne's practices absolutely failed. There was no evidence whatever that he had anything to do with that gentleman's use of whiskey and money. Not even in the most indirect manner, was Stanfield connected with it, so far as the evidence went to show. Bayne himself seems, to have been a reckless man, who had failen out with the Liberals, with whom he was formerly associated, and though practically repudiated by with whom he was formerly associated, and though practically repudiated by Mr. Stanfield, spent his money, and wasted his whiskey, in efforts that he supposed were for Mr. Stanfield, not that he liked the Conservative candidate, but because he hated the Liberal. Bayne himself made a statement to the court today, in which he distinctly said that in the campaign he had no connection whatever with Mr. Stanfield. The magistrate took a week to frame his judgment, which, it is conceded, will be his commitment for trial.

Leaving out of consideration the very serious strike on the C. P. R., trade disputes in Canada for the past few months have been few. - An Ottawa correspondent writes:

orrespondent writes:

Reports to the Department of Labor how that the month of July was charcterized by a decrease in the number of trade disputes in Canada, both as ompared with June and with July of 907. The total number in existence lurifig the month was ten; the number in June was fourteen, and in July ast year thirty. About 76 firms and ,394 employes were affected by the rade disputes last month, 52 firms and 68 employes being concerned in new trade disputes last month, 52 firms and 568 employes being concerned in new disputes arising during the month. The loss of time to employes through trade disputes in July was 21,000 working days, compared with a loss of \$2,527 days in June and \$1,000 in July, 1907.

FORTY YEARS AGO

The British Colonist, Monday, September 7, 1868.

About nine or ten o'clock last night a drunten row broke out between tribes of Hydahs, Skidegates and Coal Harbors, about a coat which was stolen and belonging to one of the party. Shortly afterwards musket firing commenced, and some of the balls came flying across the harbor as far as the Hudson's Bay wharf and Johnson street. The police were notified, when Sergt. Bowden, with ten officers and watchmen and two citizens proceeded to the Hydah camp, by way of the Hospital, where it was found that some of the shots approached very closely, but nobody was hurt. The police next went towards Missionary Owen's house, and on the way three Indians were seen to make off into the bush. One of them suddenly disappeared. Search was made for him, but it proved fruitless, and not until a second search was made was the fellow found—crouched down in the bushes with a musket and shot pouch in his hands. He was arrested and taken to the station. The camps of the Hydahs were visited but all was comparatively quiet. It appears that the whole shooting was carried on amongst half a dozen Indians on both sides, but none of them were found injured. The British Colonist, Monday, September 7, 1868.

New Saw Mill-Moody & Co's new saw mill will commence work next Wednesday. The mill will be kept running night and day, and as it is now capable of turning out 60,000 feet of the same will add every twenty-four hours, will admaterially to our exports of lumber.

ABOUT PEOPLE

The Earl of Gosford, who is entertalning a house party at Gosford Castle
this week, has just celebrated his
sixty-seventh birthday. He is the
grandson of the tenth Earl of Meath,
and between him and that tenth
Earl's grandson, the present twelfth
Earl, there is in point of age a difference of ten days. Gosford Castle
has had association with Dean Swift;
who came on a visit there to his
friend Sir Arthur Acheson, and stayed rather more than two years. He
"assisted his host in his agricultural
operations," and "lectyred my lady
his hostess on the riles of health"
Lord Gosford married thirty-two
years ago the second daughter of the
seventh Duke of Manchester, and is
therefore son-in-law to the widowed
Duchess of Devonshire. His three
daughters, Lady Alexandra Stanley,
Lady May Ward and Lady Theoduughters, Lady Alexandra Stanley, Lady Mary Ward, and Lady Theodosia Acheson, were the subject of Mr. Sargent's finest portrait groups, exhibited a few years ago at the Academy.

The Austrian Emperor, by the way, may be expected to take particular interest in the release of the Koepenick joker, for he himself was once victimised in this manner. While walking in the Palace Gardens at Budapest he was approached by two "veterans" of '48, who pleaded for food and money. Francis Joseph had few coins in his pocket, but he wrote out an order for 1,200 kronen on a writing block, and with pen and ink which one of the old "solders" drew from his pocket. The Court attendants, who had witnessed the interview, grew suspicious and as the men were leaving the garden they were arrested. Their grey beards and wigs came off easily, and then they were revealed as two clever old beggars, whose defence was that they were simply playing a practical joke on his Majesty. Majesty.

simply playing a practical joke on his capacity.

There are lively times ahead for London if the Servian Crown Prince, who is coming on a visit, keeps up his capacity for innocent enjoyment. George is a thorn in the flesh of King Peter and a source of trouble to every gendarme in Belgrade. When the lad was nearly drowned in attempting to cross the Save river his Majesty laconically observed. "Perhaps a cold bath will do him good." It didn't. A few nights afterwards he had a miraculous escape from being killed by a bomb which exploded in his gunroom, and soon after that he was nearly suffocated by a fire in his bedroom chimney. "I suppose it will be made out that I started the firmyself." Was his only comment on the inci/.int. The Servians, it is said, dislike the Prince for his rowdy habits and to his brutality to underlings, the latter including, in his own opinion, everyone in the kingdom, except his august parent. "Once I am king," he recently declared, "I will have gallows erected in the principal square of Belgrade, and all the party leaders will be hanged. Only with an iron hand can the Servians be ruled." But recent history shows that it is not always the Monarch in Servia who possesses the iron hand. It is usually (to mix a metaphor) on the other leg.

BRITISH OPINION

Australia is not to be outdone by New Zealand, says the Morning Post, in the warmth, and splendor of her greeting to the American fleet. Nor will, the statesmen who direct her affairs be unmindful of the assistance which its presence may lend them in promoting the naval policy they have at heart. The main business of the approaching session will be, Mr. Deakin was lately reported to have said, the defence proposals of the federal government, which include the initial measures nacessary to the creation of an Australian navy. Australians are not likely to be deterred from embarking on this enterprise by the living spectacle of what has been achieved by the American people, who at the time when the colonies were first federated numbered only about the same as the Australian people today. The most formidable opposition hitherto confronting Mr. Deakin has been, not hostility and apathy in Australia, but the dogged obstruction of the Admiralty in London, who cannot see why, if French colonies subsidize the English navy. Observing that some of the smaller British colonies accent ralia and Canada sho he English navy. Observing that some of the smaller British colonies accept the smaller areh subsidies, the Adthe principle of cash subsidies, the Ad-miralty apparently consider that the others may reasonably be expected to do the same. Latterly, however, according to recent cable Australia, the Admiralty the case, having promised to present some scheme of their own which they hink-we trust with more insight than formerly—Australia might accept. No greater disservice could be rendered by ny state department here either to he United Kingdom or to the Empire than to delay or prevent the beginnings of an Imperial naval alliance, which alone can ultimately secure to the Em-pire, including this country, a perpetual command of the sea.

In the report of the medical investi-gators employed by the Royal Commis-sion on the Care and Control of the Feeble-minded as in the report of the Lunacy Commissioners, there will be found, says the Standard, many in-teresting, if somewhat inconclusive, ob-servations. The investigators, however, have clearly shown that there exists teresting, it somewhat inconclusive, observations. The investigators however,
have clearly shown that there exists
a class in the community which—
whatever may be the causes which
produced it—requires special treatment. Dr. Potts rightly observes that
the problem is twofold—the treatment
of existing defective persons and the
pravention of their development in the
future. "If the first problem," he says,
"is solved by segregation or a lethal
chamber, the second will also be partly
dealt with; yet the solution will be incomplete. It will be wise to enhance
the effect of the remedies employed by
other measures of a hygienic and social nature." In other words, if all
those who are mentally defective could
be removed from society the conditions e removed from society the condition inder which they became what the re would remain, and the mischie vould be perpetuated. The problem n fact, like others of the same nature nvolves an indictment of the whol

The Daily Express says: The dead season is very much alive as far as international politics are concerned. The significant meeting between King Edvard and the Kaiser has been followed Lloyd-George is an important member of his party, and the fact that he has in addition to interviewing various in addition to interviewing various statesmen, discussed the burden of armaments with the representative of a Vienna newspaper causes a certain bewildered wonder. The Chancellor of the Exchequer now lets it be known that if the limitation of armaments is to be achieved the initiative must come from Germány. We are skeptical as to this initiative being forthcoming. is to, be achieved the initiative must come from Germany. We are skeptical as to this initiative being forthcoming, though happily it would seem that the mutual relations of the two-countries are tending to become more friendly. Germany is now eager to disclaim any hostile intention towards Great Britain, and, if that be so, she must surely considered to the control of the contr

the month, definite settlements were reached in seven. The employes were successful in five-cases and the employers in two cases.

Time No Object.

Professor Stone—To the geologist a thousand years or so are not counted as any time at all. Man in the audience-Great (Scott! And to think I, made, a temporary loan of ten dollars to a many who holds such views!

She Lost Out.

She Lost Out.

The mere application of the dollars to a many who holds such views!

The new of light have another dance instead of going to that fashlonable restaurant," remarked the thrifty swain. "And." he added mentally, "that's \$6 saved."

The most ployers in two cases the fron hand. It is usually to mix a metaphor) on the other leg.

The one public observatory in the world is situated in the little Swiss town of Zurich. It is open to the public every evening, and during the last six months ended June was visited by no fewer than 25,000 perdate observatory, possessing a line observatory, possessing a line observatory. possessing a line observatory in the world-famous optician, Carl Zelss, or January to the projection of the control of the co the summer girl,

"Then we'll just have another dance instead of going to that fashionable restaurant," remarked the thrifty swain. "And." he added mentally, "that's \$6 saved."

That famous editor and statesman, Charles Emory Smith, was a modest man. He believed in modesty—even in journalism. He thought it pal on to better for a newspaper than for a man continually to be bragging. I once drew up a prospectus for him. There were several blatantly boastful paragraphs in it, and Mr. Smith ran his pencil through them all.

"If I let this go," he said, "it would be pretty nearly as bad as the epitaph that the young widow carved on her aged husband's tomb. The epitaph said:

"Sacred to the memory of John James Greer, aged eighty-four, who

said:

"Sacred to the memory of John James Greer, aged eighty-four, who departed this life bitterly regretting that he must leave forever the most beautiful and best of wives."

Obeying Orders.

Doctor (upon finding his patient weaker than before)—what does this mean? Haven't you been following my instructions?

Patient (feebly)—Ves, doctor.
Doctor—Been eating animal food right along, have you?

Patient (grimly trying to smile)—Well, doctor, I tried to, but somehow it did not seem to agree with me very well. I managed to worry down the hay and the clover tops all right; but the thistles kind of stuck in my throat, and I had to give it up,

lived in a celloate state. The Daily Chronicle says: Mr. Lloyd-George has gone to Germany in fortune in the colonies, the Hon, N. Fitz-Gerald, seed at lonne—he was educated at trinity College, Dublin, and studied for the law—and started at the Antipodes as a squater. Then being aged in the business of brewling, and built up an extensive trade. For more than forty years he had been a member of the Legslative Council of Victoria, and was a leading representative of the Roman Catholic opinion. Mr. Fitz-Gerald, who had reached his seventy-ninth year, was an elder brother of Sir Gerald Fitz-Gerald.

Negroes in the Pelico mining field Tenn, are in terror of attacks from the train and started at the Amipodes as a squater. Then being aged workmen. This is the sim-detected at the Amipodes as a squater. Then being and started at the Amipodes as a squater. Then being and started at the Amipodes as a squater. Then being and started at the Amipodes as a squater. Then being aged workmen. This is the sim-detected at the Amipodes as a squater. Then being and started at the Amipodes as a squater. Then being and started at the Amipodes as a squater. Then being and started at the Amipodes as a squater. Then being and a started at the Amipodes as a squater. Then being an extensive council of the train and studied for the law—and started at the Amipodes as a squater. Then being a started at the A

Edward Grey's policy." The proof of-fered to us is as follows: "Sir Edward Grey has declared that if the nava competition of Germany be continued we shall be compelled to render our supremacy unquestionable. Yet Mr. Lloyd-George a week ago went to a Berlin inspired journal and talked about an agreement to arrest naval construction. But where does the about an agreement to arrest navail construction." But where does the "thwarting" come in? Sir Edward Grey says (as all his colleagues say) that fresh naval-construction will be necessary in this country "If the navail competition of Germany be continued." Mr. Lloyd-George says (and all his colleagues agree with him) that it would be an excellent thing for both countries if the said competition could by mutual agreement be arrested. Where is the inconsistency? We do not suppose that so shortly after Sir Charles Hardinge's visit Mr. Lloyd-George has been charged with any mission on this matter by the cabinet. But he will doubtless meet influential German statesmen, and if in private conversation he can do anything to bring them to a like mind with himself and his colleagues, so much the better for everybody.

AT THE CITY HOTELS

J. Gordon Fleck, Vancouver.

W. Fleck, Vancouver.

J. Gordon Fleck, Vancouver.
B. W. Fleck, Vancouver.
T. D. Davies, Hull.
J. E. Wallbridge, Edmonton.
Mrs. Wallbridge, Edmonton.
Mrs. Wallbridge, Edmonton.
J. P. Roberts, Vancouver.
Mrs. Roberts, Vancouver.
Mrs. Roberts, Vancouver.
Mrs. Hoberts, Vancouver.
Mrs. Flower, New York.
W. H. Weber, New York.
Mrs. Spaun, Tacoma.
Mrs. Spaun, Tacoma.
Mrs. Spaun, Tacoma.
Mrs. Pepper, Memphis, Tenn.
Mrs. Elizabeth Wilson, Kokmer, Ind.
Miss Lols Wilson, Kokmer, Ind.
Miss Lols Wilson, Kokmer, Ind.
Miss Elizabeth Wilson, Kokmer, Ind.
Miss Elizabeth, Vancouver,
John D. Merritt, Vancouver,
John D. Merritt, Vancouver,
A. Kennedy, Connecticut,
Chas, C. Bemis, San Francisco,
Mrs. Gray, San Francisco,
Mrs. Hursen, Scattle,

Gray, San Francisco.
Hursen, Scattle.
Hursen, Scattle.
Hursen, Scattle.
January Scattle.
Alyse Warner, San Francisco.
E. H. Reynolds, Vancouver,
Tax, Jr., Toronto.

M. Grebble, Scattle,
rs. G. N. Marsh, Seattle,
rs. F. Conners, Scattle,
iss J. Tussner, Seattle,
iss J. Tussner, Seattle,
iss J. Tussner, Seattle,
iss J. Tussner, Seattle,
L. Oilver, Hoquiam,
H. B. Macgowan, Vancouver
Jebsen, Seattle,
m. Tomlinson, Scattle,
rely Kolts, Vancouver,
J. A. Hill, Regina,
F. Seattle,
T. Se F. Johsen, Seattle,
Wm, Tomilnson, Seattle,
Greely Kolts, Vancouver,
W. H. A. Hill, Regina,
H. E. Scott, Vancouver,
Col. Irwin, Ottawa,
E. L. Pease, Montreal,
Mrs, Pease, Montreal,
Mrs, Pease, Montreal,
Harold Pease, Montreal,
Kay McKay, Seattle,
Dr. T. G. Moody, Vancouver,
Mrs, Moody, Vancouver,
Dr. H. P. Moody, Vancouver,
Mrs, Moody, Vancouver,
Robert Kelly, Vancouver,
Robert Kelly, Vancouver,
Robet, Jardine, Vancouver,
A. S. Condon, and family, N. Yakima,
A. P. Stuart, Montreal,
Miss Epley, Wisconsin,
George Rudd, Toronto,
James Harper, Montreal,
Miss Harper, Montreal,
Miss J. M. Hartishorne, New York,
R. Bowman, Vancouver,
O. Bowman, Vancouver,
O. Bowman, Vancouver,

Lattle Driard—

At the Driard-

The Misses Harrison, Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Clas. C. More. Scattle.
Mr. and Mrs. P. A. Halght, Scattle.
Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Bentley, London.
C. E. Bentley, London.
H. H. Deadborn, Scattle.
W. W. Burke, Vancouver.
S. Walker, Vancouver.
W. L. Craig, Vancouver.
B. Middlecamp, New York.
C. P. Sanns, New York.
E. W. Burk, Makelo City.
S. Paul, New York.

BAGGAGE

Baggage removed at any hour to and from steamers or trains.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

Mrs. W. A. Gillam, Seattle.
Mrs. W. H. Asl, Seattle.
J. G. Billings, Sidney.
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Bull, Seattle.
J. G. Billings, Sidney.
Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Bull, Seattle.
Jas. L. Wilkle, Vancouver.
W. Clark, Vancouver.
W. Clark, Vancouver.
Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Bredt, Regina.
Miss W. Barber, Calgary.
R. H. Armstrong, Washington.
C. Joyce, Seattle.
J. P. Clark, Winnipeg.
W. Armitage, Minneapolis.
Mrs. O. Sullivan, Minneapolis.
Mrs. O. Sullivan, Minneapolis.
Mrs. O. Sullivan, Minneapolis.
H. Mountain, Portland, Ore,
W. H. Wightman, Seattle.
J. W. Barton, Seattle.
J. W. Barton, Seattle.
J. W. Barton, Seattle.
J. W. Brandel, Vancouver.
W. G. Graham, Seattle.
S. G. Holgate, Vancouver.
C. J. Wickens, Seattle.
F. Hiller, Portland.
H. C. Grant, Toronto.
C. Pretty, Vancouver.
E. O. Bril, S. Vancouver.
E. O. Bril, S. Vancouver.
J. McKeene, Montreal.
Frank Clark, Toronto.
C. C. Goodwin, New York.
J. A. Ferguson, Vancouver.
P. W. Levey, Vancouver.
P. W. Levey, Vancouver.
Adah M. Reid, Cheyenne.
Adah M. Reid, Cheyenne.
Mabel C. Shields, Tacoma.
Mrs. T. R. Held, Cheyenne.
Mabel C. Shields, Tacoma.
Mrs. T. H. Phillips, Tacoma.
Mrs. J. Leanney, New Westminster,
Miss B. Leanney, New Westminster,
Miss B. Leanney, New Westminster,
Miss J. Leanney, New Work.
John Reed and wife, Vancouver.
A. J. Forsyth, Vancouver.
J. W. Hammond, Seattle.
J. W. Hammond, Seattle.
J. C. Hancock, Alberta.
H. Rogers, Seattle.
J. C. Pactle.
J. C. Pactle.
J. Lashwood, New York,
Mrs. L. Blankood, New York,
Mrs. H. Muckean, La Harte, N. S.

At the King Edward-M. H. Muckean, La Harte, N. S

At the King Edward

M. H. Muckean, La Harte, N. S.
J. C. Mackean, La Harte,
Jannes Conway, Seattle,
Mrs. Conway, Seattle,
Mrs. Conway, Seattle,
Mrs. Sanderson, Seattle,
Mrs. Sanderson, Seattle,
Mrs. Sanderson, Seattle,
Mrs. Sanderson, Seattle,
E. S. Cralg, Chleago,
H. T. Stephenson, Alberni,
Steve A. Glassell, Alberni,
A. D. Cooper, Alberni,
A. D. Cooper, Alberni,
A. D. Cooper, Alberni,
A. D. Caper, Alberni,
A. C. Harriagton, Spokane,
R. P. Peters, Vancouver,
B. C. Herriagton, Spokane,
R. Peters, Vancouver,
B. C. Herriagton, Spokane,
R. Peters, Vancouver,
E. E. Kennedy, Seattle,
W. E. Morrison, Ladysmith,
W. Morton, England,
Geo. Dobson, England,
Thos. S. Ives, La Crane,
J. Galines, Stratheona,
Mrs. Galmes, Stratheona,
Mrs. Galmes, Stratheona,
Mrs. Galmes, Stratheona,
Mrs. H. Y. Saint, Vancouver,
Syd Gisby, Vancouver,
J. A. Irvine, Spokane,
Mrs. H. Y. Saint, Tacoma,
Miss E. F. Greene, Tacoma,
Miss E. F. Greene, Tacoma,
Miss E. F. Greene, Tacoma,
Miss E. D. McCann, Portland,
Mrs. Mack, Portland,
Mrs. Mack, Portland,
Mrs. Mack, Portland,
Mrs. Mack, Portland,
R. Frazer, Salt Lake,
John Mackenzle, Edmonton,
W. S. Worsley, Vancouver,
G. R. Worsley, Vancouver,
G. R. Worsley, Vancouver,
G. J. Noble, Seattle,
W. the Dominion—

At the Dominion-L. D. Johnson, Tacoma, Chas, McIntosh and sons, Fort Col-lins, Colo.

At a Glance!

FALL 1908

you'll see the difference between our distinctive Suits and the other kind.

- there's no "cut and dried" appearance about them—they're full of quality and animation.

— They're the best expression of

the Season's best ideas in Men's Tailoring.

- they're good to look at and good to wear. we ask your special attention

to our \$20, \$25 and \$30 suits. - we say boldly and with confidence, "match them, if you can!"

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1201 Gov't St., Victoria, B.C.

Sherley, Alberni.
O. Rosendahl, Minneapolls,
K. Butters, Minneapolls.
W. D. Holman, Minneapolls.
Butters, Minneapolls.
Street, Minneapolls.
A. Lynch, Scattle.
, and Mrs. D. M. Emery and child,
tle.

cattle.
John Holmes, Seattle.
S. Johnson, London, Eng.
Alex H. Ferguson, Roseburg,
James Palts, Cottage Grove, Orc.
B. Schetky, Vancouver,
J. F. Jowell, Vancouver,
Samuel Earl, Chemainus,
F. B. Thomson, Seattle.
R. Ryley, Vanvouver,
Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Robinson, Van-

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Robinson, Vancouver.
E. Warurch, Birmingham, Eng.
D. E. Williamson, Brant. Alta.
C. McNiven, New Westininster.
I. M. Roberts, Vancouver.
J. McNiven, New Westminster.
Mrs. W. E. Hay, Vancouver.
Mrs. W. E. Hay, Vancouver.
J. P. Bowell, New Westminster.
F. F. Lischke, Portland.
Mrs. James Loynas, Bremerton.
Marcella E. Loynas, Bremerton.
Mrs. Lucy F. Harman, Scattle.
Mrs. N. D. Kirkpatrick, Scattle.
Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Wilson and daughter, Scattle.

At the Balmoral -

At the Balmoral —

J. Bremand, Edmonton,
Harold B. Boyes, Edmonton,
Mrs, W. K. Houston, Liverpool, Eng.
Mr. and Mrs, J. Mayers, New Westminster,
Mr. and Mrs. Chas, E. Davis, Scattle
Mrs. S. M. Busselle and son, New

Mrs. S. M. Busselle and son, New York.

Miss. L. Harris, Moresby.
J. Ronard, Vancouver,
A. E. Wilson, Salt Spring Island,
Murue Wilson, Salt Spring Island,
Mornan Wilson, Salt Spring Island,
W. J. Bell, Vancouver.

At the Yokoorla—
J. H. Sullivan, Seattle,
W. J. Brown, Vancouver,
Wm. R. Glichlet, New Westminster,
Miss Ella Morrison, Calgary,
Miss Ella Morrison, Calgary,
N. H. Cummings, Scattle,
K. Kuntsen, Seattle,
Harry Reynolds, Scattle,
LE, Grant, Scattle

F. A. Haight, Scattle.
Mrs. Haight, Scattle.
Clyde McMann, Scattle.
E. Ewart, Ashcroft.
W. A. Stemquint, Summit, Wasn.
A. Litingon, Vancouver.
Win. H. Roebuck, Toronto.
Miss M. Evalcan Samples, Scattle.
Percy Collins, Vancouver.
Edward W. Hammond, Duncans.
E. C. Hygh, Northfield.
Mrs. Hygh, Northfield.
C. Moran, Ladysmith.
F. G. Blake, Moyle, B. C.
D. C. Avery, Vancouver.
L. A. Bennett, Vancouver.
Châs, Raymond, San Francisco,
Mrs. Raymond, San Francisco.
C. J. Snyder, Louisville.
H. A. Bowden, Vancouver.
Jas. E. Fraser, Winnipez.
W. A. Mutchmore, Montreal,
P. J. Townsend, Ottawa.
Miss Gussie Reid, Windsor.
Miss Agnes Doyle, Woodstock,
F. A. Barne, Vancouver.
V. G. Lord, Buffalo,
C. T. Lewis, Scattle.
Alfred E. Bell, Tacoma.
N. F. Yaughan, Portland.
Geo. Burke, Vancouver.
A. E. Cunningham, Jackson, Mich
Henry Howard, Vancouver.
Chas. Humphrles, Scattle.
J. H. McRae, Washington, D. C.
Mrs. McRae, Washington,
Thos. Allen, Vancouver.

The Wrong Place.

"Are you not glad to set foot on terra firma?" asked a lady to an old friend who had just landed from a Pacific liner. "Terra firma?" was the response. "Dear me! I thought this was Victoria."

Surprising Information.

Surprising Information.'
Two men were discussing the trouble in India, and each had a deal to say about his notion of Hindu character.
"They're such a bellicose set of people," said one.
"Indeed!" exclaimed the other, in surprise. "I was always under the impression that they were very spars amen."—London Chronicle,

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Moden furnished bungalow with all conveniences, with two lots and all ready for occupancy, on very easy

FOR SALE-Lots at Oak Bay at \$250 each.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT-Seven roomed house, Esquimalt Road, with all conveniences, \$30 per month.

FOR RENT-Suite of offices on first floor, centrally located.

For further particulars apply to

Mr. SPORTSMAN!

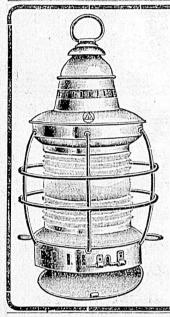
Give your Dog a bath, so that he is all smart and fit to accompany your up-to-date outfit on that Hunting Trip.

USE BOWES' DOG SOAP Per Tablet - - 15c

Unmatched for killing fleas, lice, ticks and all vermin. Equally good for horses and other animals.

Cyrus H. Bowes, Chemist

Government Street, near Yates Street



Lamps! Lights!

Our Stock of Shipand Yacht Lamps is large and complete

Side Lights, Head Lights, Anchor Lights, Combination Launch Lights, Canoe Lamps, Brass Cabin Lamps.

E. B. Marvin & Co.

The Ship Chandlers 1206 Wharf St.

FOR SALE CANNON & CO., Salmon Canners, comprising the

Gulf of Georgia Cannery and the Scottish Canadian Cannery

situated at Steveston, on the Fraser River, British Columbia, and The Dominion Cannery

Situated on Smith's Island, Skeena River, British Columbia Together with all Fishing Boats, Launches, Scows, etc. If not sold privately these properties will be sold by Public Auction about the end of September. For description of properties, prices and particulars, apply to

MALCOLM, CANNON & CO.,

Fairfield Building

A Word About **Prescriptions**

We are compounding more and more each week. Many people have found that here they can always get just what the prescription calls for, just at the time we promise, and that the price is

We use Pure Drugs of the best quality. Try

HALL'S Central Drug Store

VICTORIA, B. C.

TIDE TABLE

Victoria, B. C., September, 1908.

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14	6 04	7.1	11 24	5.2	17	16	8.1		
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Fishing Tackle

Everything for TROUT. SALMON and SEA FISH. Scotch Flies and Casts a

FOX'S CUTLERY STORE

1124 Government St.

High School and McGill Students— Bring us your lists, we have the books Victoria Book and Stationery Co.,

Visiting Cards. Printed or engraved. Ask to see our samples of type. Beautiful work guaranteed.—Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Beginning Tuesday, the Poodle Dog Cafe will run a merchant's 25c lunch.*

In buying Cups and Saucers, you don't want to have to choose from a small variety. In buying from us you can have your chelce from 30 varieties of crockery and 12 varieties of white and gold china. Blue willow cups and saucers \$1.50 doz. R. A. Brown & Co., 1302 Douglas St.

Ladies New Fall Coats, in both long and short styles. Prices, \$5.25 and up. Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates

See the new styles in English Blouses at the Beehive, Douglas St. They are up to date, very smart in appearance and fit; some really smart blouses in silks and nuns veiling, only \$2.50. They have never been sold at these prices

NEWS OF THE CITY

Auxiliary Society to Meet

The auxiliary of the anti-tubercul-osis society will hold a meeting on Wednesday next Sept. 9, at 11 a. m., at the Balmoral hotel, all members are requested to attend.

Adopts a Constitution

A meeting of the Women's University Club of Vancouver Island was held yesterday afternoon at the Alexandra Club at which a constitution was adopted.

Young Women's Christian Association The meeting of the directors of the Young Wemen's Christian Association, which was to have been held on Monday is postponed to Tuesday evening at 8 p. m. A full attendance is requested.

The General Delivery

Tomorrow, Labor Day, being a public holiday, notice is given by Post-master Shakespeare, that the wicked for the distribution of letters will be en only between 8 and 10 o'clock in

Work is progressing very favorably on the new detention shed being built on Dallas road near the outer what by Luney Bros. for the Immigration Department. The walls have been completed for two stories and the roof will be on long before the rainy season begins.

Ladies of the Maccabees' Review Ladies of the Maccabess' Keview
Victoria Hive No. 1, Ladles of the
Maccabees, will hold its regular review on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock
sharp in the A.O.U.W. hall. Business
of importance will be brought before
the hive and it is imperative that
all officers and members attend. A
cordial invitation is extended to the
ladles of Alexandra and Baxter Hives.

Automobilists Return

Automobilists Return
Mr. Van Decar, formerly of the Driard, with his son and some guests, who
have been on an automobile trip to
Alberni, returned by the steamer Tees
yesterday. They started for Victoria,
but before they were far from Alberni,
the car met with an accident and was
brought back and shipped to Victoria
by the Tees.

Preparing for Bazaar

Preparing for Bazaar

The attention of all members of the local hives of the L.O.T.M., is called to the fact that Mrs. S. A. Spencer will be pleased to receive the ladies from two o'clock until five at her home on Wednesday next, at 1222 Yates street, when active work will be commenced towards stocking the fish pond over which the Lady Maccabees will preside at the bazaar to be held at the opening of the new home for the aged and infirm women of Victoria.

Trolling for Cohoes

The salmon trolling season is on. Yesterday morning at dawn a large flotilla of small boats, dinghtes, canoes, launches, ets. occupied the water near the outer wharf and between Macaulay point and Brotchie ledge there were fully sixty small boats whose occupants were engaged in the popular pustime. Some good catches were made. Andrew Glide caught eight fine cohoes, and several boats had six or seven to their credit before 9 a.m.

Many Deported

Samuel Reid, the immlgration official on board the steamer Princess Victoria is deporting many undesirables. During the past few days there have been three or four returned each day, and many others are prevented from boarding the steamer at Seattle. On Thursday nine were turned back at the wharf at Seattle. Yesterday three women and a man, considered undesirables by the inspector were ordered deported. They were refused landing on arrival of the steamer at Victoria and carried on to Vancouver. Returning, they were taken back to Seattle this morning.

Sorry He Spoke

Sorry He Spoke

A grocer whose place of business is not a hundred miles removed from the postofflee had an experience a few days ago which has furnished his friends with the opportunity for much chaffing. The grocer took a holiday and after a visit to Seattle took passage by the steamer Princess Royal for Vancouver. When ready to disembark the immigration officer on board asked the grocer; "What are you?" "Swede," replied the grocery man. "How much money have you?" continued the immigration man. "Ten cents" said the grocer, and to his surprise, thinking the immigration officer knew him, he was forced aside among a little throng of foreigners amongst whom he was detained for some time before explanations were finally made and he was landed.

Mr. Christic Returns

Mr. Christie Beturns

Mr. Christie Returns

William Christle, who went north a few weeks ago accompanied by Fred Elworthy in a gasoline launch intending to proceed to the Queen Charlotte islands for the holiday cruise has returned to the city. On arrival at Alert Bay he found the weather was too forbidding to allow of him continuing the trip into Queen Charlotte Sound and across the open water to the islands. Mr. Christie's health also, was not good and he concluded to turn back. The trip north was an enjoyable one, many places of interest being wisited enroute. At Alert Bay, where a big Indian potlatch, held while Mr. Christle was on his way home, were goling on. The salmon cannery there was busily engaged in putting up salmon which the boats were bringing from the fishing grounds in the Nimpkish river.

You know what home cooking is. You know what home cooking is.

We know how to serve it at Ring-

SMITH PREMIER Typewriters **TYPEWRITERS** Repaired

A. M. Jones, Soir agent Ribbons, Etc Room 18, 1006 Government St.

LIVERY

The first single or double traps in Victoria horses, suitable for lady to drive, always available. Plant absolutely new and well kept.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

Lights to be Off

The electric light plant of the B. C. Electric company will not be in operation during the daylight hours today. The power will be on at dusk.

Brought Gold Dust South

From the Princess May which arrived here last night, was landed at Vancouver \$150,000 worth of gold dust, consigned to the banks. It came via Skagway.

Strawberries Grown

Some large and very fine ripe straw-berries which were grown upon the grounds of Mr. Rac, of James Bay sec-tion, were an attraction in the windows of a Government street store last even-ing.

An envangelistic service will be held in the Salvation Army barracks, Broad street, today at 730 p.m. There will be good music and singing. Starf Capt. Hayes will deliver an address on "Christ's Mission to Earth." Capt. Knudson will sing "The Wondrous Story." Story.'

Stabbing Affray at Agassiz

The provincial police yesterday received a wire from Chief Constable Spain at New Westminster to the effect that word had just reached that officer from Agassiz to the effect that White Fraser, a well known resident of the latter place, had been seriously stabbed. No details were given and the authorities here know absolutely nothing of the circumstances of the incident.

Powerful Lamps
Government street for some distance on either side of C. E. Redfern's jewelry store was brilliantly illuminated last evening. For the first time two Sunrae Arc lamps, possessing 2000 candle power, were in use and the effect was striking. Mr. Redfern states that, although there are only a few of these in Victoria at present, there will be quite a number erected during the winter months and he is of the opinion that they will add greatly to the appearance of the business section at nights.

To Change Schedule

To Change Schedule

The double train service which has been in operation over the E. & N. rallway all summer will, in all probability, be discontinued this week, the single dally passenger from Victoria and Nanamo being run on the same hours as heretofore. Enquiry was made yesterday as to whether it was intended that the schedule of the past few months should be continued throughout the winter and a negative reply was received. Just when the change would be made had not been decided but it was quite likely, barring unforscen occurrences, that the alteration would be advertised during the next few days.

Duty on Melons

of arrival on to Yancouver. Returning, they were taken back to Seattle this morning.

In Flourishing Condition

Mrs. Janet C. Kemp, Deputy Superment Commander of the Ladies of the Maccabees, has returned to her home in Vancouver after visiting the Nanalmo, Courtenay and Cumberland hives, all of which she found in a most flourishing condition. She will shortly leave for the Kootenays on her usual tour of inspection. The Superme Board of Trustees have recently conferred upon Mrs. Kemp an honor in which the Lady Maccabees of this province may feel justly proud, namely that of vice president of the National L.O.T.M. Home and Hospital committee, of which their Supreme Commander, Mrs. Lillian Hollister, is president.

Sorry He Spoke

Duty on Melons

The proposal that an effort should be made to bring about a reduction of the younge hout of the proposal that an effort should be made to bring about a reduction of the duty on melons imported from the toury of the other side has roused much interest and cities and to the other side has roused much interest and cities and the other side has roused much interest and cities and to write only the other side has roused much interest and the other side has roused much interest and tite of the other side has roused much interest and tite of the other side has roused much interest and tite of the other side has roused much interest and tite of the other side has roused much interest and tite of the other side has roused much interest and tite of the other side has roused much interest and tite of the other side has roused much interest and tite of every melon" stated one merchant, "is ridiculous. Why do you know its a fact that this tax amounts to as much if not may be only in general. "Three cents overy melon" stated one merchant, "is ridiculous. Why do you know its a fact that this tax amounts to as much if not may be only in general. "Three cents overy melon" stated one merchant, "is ridiculous. Why do you know its a fact that this tax amounts to as much if not may be only in

Odd Fellows Excursion

Mrs. F. A. Walker, secretary of the Rebekah assembly of B.C., has received a letter from Mrs. Anna H. Lueders, past president of the Rebekah assembly of Washington, stating that a number of Odd Fellows and Rebekas of Tacoma are coming on an excursion on the Chippewa tomorrow and intimating that they would be pleased to meet any of the Odd Fellows or Rebekahs of this city on the arrival of the steamer. It is expected that about three or four hundred people will come with the excursion and it is requested that any Odd Fellows or Rebekahs that can make it convenient will be on hand to receive the visitors. The committee of the Labor Day celebration have kindly consented to send one of the bands engaged for their celebration to give the visitors a musical greeting. The Chippewa is due here at 2 o'clock p. m. tomorrow.

THE WEATHER

Meteorological office, Victoria, B. C., September 5, 1908; SYNOPSIS.

SYNOPSIS.

The barometer is slowly falling ovr this province and unsettled weather has appeared along the coast. The weather has again been fine and moderately warm on Vancouver, Island and the Lower Mainland, and also in the Prairie Provinces.

TEMPERATURE.

Min. Max.

Victoria Min
Victoria 47
Vancouver 47
Vancouver 46
New Westminster 48
Kamloops 52
Barkerville 34
Atlin 40
Calgary Alta 40
Winnipeg Man 48
Portland Ore 56
San Francisco, Cal 50

FORECASTS.

New Fall Goods

We cal special attention to our

New Dress Goods New Kid Gloves New Umbrellas New Wool Shawls New Underwear New Underskirts

Ladies' Rings

herewith offer one line at very

Only \$5

Ladies' Rings set with two whole Pearls and Sapphire, Olivine or Amethyst in centre.

W. H. Wilkerson

Has returned from Sweden to take up his practice again in Vernon

Royal Dairy

FAMOUS

ICE CREAM

PHONE 188

1004 Broad Street

Victoria Convalescent and

A commodious and fully-equipped, modern nursing home for both acute and convalescent cases.

MATRON
Nurse M. E. Madigan
Assisted by
Nurse ... M. W. Hardio
Nurse ... E. G. Saunders
And competent staff of fully certificated nurses.

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Ladies All Wool Vests and
Drawers, \$1.25 and \$1.90
Children's Garments 30c, 40c Children's Black Knickers..30¢

We sell at a small margin so that good qualities at minimum prices are always to be found here.

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40 cases of New Goods already received which has assorted our stock well in all lines we carry, and you will find our prices as

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Victoria's Leading Cash Dry Goods Store

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Amherst shoes are solid leather.

Tickets for Miss Jessie McKilligan's grand concert at the Victoria theatre modmodmodmers
store, T. A. Hibben & Co.'s musle store, T. A. Hibben & Co.'s and the Standard Stationery company's book office will open at the Victoria theatre on Wednesday, September 9 at 10.

n. m., when the plan of the theatre may be seen and seats selected, and the tickets exchanged for theatre reserved seat tickets.

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Jewelry Repairing

OUR facilities for doing good work, our up-to-date workshop and expert workmen, enable us to turn out the best repairing in the city. It's bringing results—we have to add to our staff in order to handle the increasing business. If you have any Jewelry you want repaired, we can do it satisfactorily.

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A medium size safe; must be in good condition J. KINGHAM & CO. Broad St.

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Doors and

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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Taylor Pattison Mill Co., Limited, intends to apply to the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council for permission to change the name of said Company to the "Cameron Lumber Company, Limited." NOTICE---Companies Act, 1897.

Taylor-Pattison Mill Co., Limited

Dated the 18th Day of June, A.D. 1908.

Per D. O. CAMERON, Secretary. POTATOES \$1.00 PER 100 LBS.

Guaranteed the Best on the Market SYLVESTER FEED CO., 709 Yates St.

Japanese Fancy Goods Best Store to Get the Oriental Souvenirs

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The Ladysmith Lumber Co., Ltd.

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Prompt delivery made and satisfaction given. Telephone connection a few days.

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licious drinking tea and the

best value on

the market.

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San Frâncisco Veterinary College-Next session begins Sept. 15th Cata-ogue free; apply Dr. Chas. Keane, Pres., 1818 Market St., S.F.

Camp Stoves-All sorts and sizes at Clarke & Pearson's,

Geography Helps.—Rand and Mc-Nally Globes, 45c each; Walker's Ideal Atlases, 50c each. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

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Good route for reliable boy. Must be at Colonist before 5 a.m.

APPLY AT COLONIST

Nothing like the Globe Werincke Sectional Book Case for keeping books in good trim. Agents, Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Calgary, "the pure malt beer." Scholars.—Get a prize exercise book and scribbler, and go in for one of those five hundred prizes. Victoria Book and Stationery Co., Limited.

Calgary, "the pure malt beer."

White Muslin Waists, Half Price— Clearance of Ladles' White Muslin Waists, Regular \$1.00, Half price, 50c, Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates Calgary, "the pure malt beer."

A Modern Necessity—Vacuum Cleaner the great labor saving device, see them at F. Kroeger's, 733 Fort Street, or phone 1148; it will be shown you how to save time. Good Underwear for Fail

R Nard, Robinson's Cash Store, 642 Yates street.

Children's Wool Underwear, all sizes, 25c, Children's Wool Underwear, 45c up.
Ladies Underwear 25c up to \$1.25,
Men's Underwear, 60c up to \$2.50,
Men's Underwear, 60c up to \$2.50,
Men's Underwear, 60c up to \$2.50,
Combinations, Black Tights and Corset Yates Street,

Gash Store, 642 Yates Street,

New Arrivals and Noteworthy Prices
—Colored Alhambia. Quilts, \$1.00 each.
English Wool Blankets, regular \$4.25
a pair, special price \$3.50 a pair, Rough
Turkish Towels, 2 for 25c. English
Sheeting, 72 inches wide, 25c and 35c
a yard. Robinson's Cash Store, 642
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U.S. Cream Separator is biggest money maker—gets more Cream thar any other. Holds WORLD'S RECORD for clean skimming. Cream represents cash—you waste cream every day if you are not using a

U.S. Cream Separator Has only 2 parts inside bowl—easily and quickly washed, Low supply tank—easy to pour milk into—see picture, All working parts enclosed, keeping out dirt and protecting the operator. Many other exclusive advantages. Call and see a U.S. For sale by

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ices, Ice Creams, Ice Cream Solavored with all varieties of

PURE FRUIT JUICES

Afternoon Tea Parties, Outing and Picnic Parties Supplied on Short Notice

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CURLS, PUFFS Switches, Pompadours



in great variety at

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Now is the time to choose your Dahlias for next year's planting. Call at our store on Broad Street, and see the blooms on display.

JAY & OMPANY SEEDSMIN,
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Sulphur fumes around smelting plants, eat up a metal roof in short order, and very few other materials can withstand the attack. Malthoid Roofing does the business. Engineers and owners of property in districts affected by these fumes will save money by looking carefully into the merits of Malthoid. Write

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"SILVER PLATE THAT WEARS" Sensible Gifts in Spoons, Forks, Knives, etc., make pleasing and serviceable gifts. If they bear the trade mark

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long experience can produce. In buying Tea Sets, Dishes, Tureens, etc., ask for the goods of MERIDEN BRITA CO.

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Dr. H. B. F. Cristion, A.M., M.D. the celebrated dertamologist of Paris, is represented by Mrs. Winch to represent his French toilet preparations.
One bottle of the hair ellxir will cure One bottle of the hair elixir will cure the worst form of dandruff or hair falling out; will make it grow thick, return its brightness of color, giving it new life and strength and a lustre like silk. Returns grey hair to its natural color, contains no dye or oil. Auda oil removes wrinkles, smallpox pits, sallow skin, liver spots and scars. Hair destroyer kills the hair bulb and ends your superfluous hair. Obesithal asure external destroyer of fat obesity, \$17 Cormorant street, above Blan-

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Player Piano

THE PIANO, THEREBY MAK-ING IT POSSIBLE TO PLAY ALL COMPOSITIONS JUST AS THEY WERE WRITTEN.

You would not think of buying a five octave piano-then why should you buy a player plane costing \$700 or \$800 that will only play 66 notes out

We Have Now in Stock Two 88 **Note Players**

One of them, a magnificent 'Gerhard Heintzman," in beautiful figured mahogany. The other is a "Echring," containing all the late improvements that have made this Player Piano justly famous as a leader

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Automobile and motor boat repairs. Installing or repairing machinery of every description will receive our prompt and personal attention.



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Death to Book Worms

There is no doubt that all books kept for a long time in libraries and other places become the abode of the germ and microbe. To prevent this a French professor has introduced a method of disinfecting the books. They are placed in an oven under pressure, in which the evaporation of a certain liquid causes the breaking up of the aldehydes

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OTHER PLACES HAVE THEIR DOG BY-LAWS

Kent County Council Insists That Dogs Shall Be Kept In at Night

Victoria is not alone in its dog bylaw, and Ald. Richard Hall has a prototypee no less illustrious in , some
member of a famous English body, the
Kent county council. In the purlieus
of the London suburbs the trusty
canine is permitted to romp at will
from break of day until the shades of
evening fall, and it is only during
those hours when the respectable citizen is supposedly in the arms of Morpleus that the ban is placed upon
Rover, Carlo, and others of that ilk.
In the Kentish ordinance there is
contained a hint for the local aldermen, and certainly for those officials
who were responsible for the drawing
up of the by-law, for this regulation
held water in the courts. It provides
that "No dog shall be allowed out upon
the public streets between the hours
of sunset and sunrise, unless under
proper restraint."

Recently it was tested. The first
summons under this order was heard
a' Bromley, when Edward Gillham, of
\$\frac{5}{2}\$ Anne's Lodge, was summoned for
allowing his dog to be out alone at
night.

The defendant said that the dog

allowing his dog to be out alone at night.

The defendant said that the dog must have either broken loose or have been decoyed away. He hoped that now they would have proper police protection and that it would not be necessary to keep a dog. His place had been broken into and nothing had been discovered about the prometrabeen discovered about the perpetra-

been discovered about the perpetra-tors.

The bench said that as it was a new order with which the public were not generally acquainted, they would only order the payment of costs, but it would be well for the public of Kent to make a note of the order.

INDIANS ACKNOWLEDGE THEIR WRONG DOING

Threatened Trouble at Salmon Arm Satisfactorily Settled at Big Pow-Wow

After having most satisfactorily set-tled the trouble which had arisen re-cently at Salmon Arm over the action of the Indians there in rescuing two of their chiefs who had been convicted

cently at Salmon Arm over the action of the Indians there in rescuing two of their chiefs who had been convicted and lined for setting fish traps in the Salmon river contrary to the Dominion Fisheries regulations, Superintendent of Provincial Police, F. S. Hussey, returned to the city on Friday evening. It took him but a few days to settle the trouble which at one time appeared likely to assume serious proportions because of the inability of the Indians to understand that the enforcement of the regulations respecting fish traps was no attempt on the part of the white man to take away their food supply. As a result of a meeting held at which all the Indians were present a complete understanding was arrived at.

The trouble arose over the arrest of Chief Narcisse and Chief Maxime of the Shuswap tribe, by Municipal Constable Johnson, for violation of the fisheries regulations in that they placed fish traps in the river. The two chiefs were tried before the local magistrate and each fined \$6.15. They refused to pay the fine and instead declared their intention of going to fail. The arrest and conviction of the chiefs created intense excitement among the Indians of the district who imagined that they were about to be deprived of their source of livelihood. As Narcisse and Maxime were being taken from the court room by Constable Johnson, about fifty Indians surrounded the two captives and their guard and in the josting and hustling which followed Johnson lost his prisoners who were carried away by the angry crowd. No violence was used but the constable was roughly pushed about and in the excitement was unable to retain hold of his charges.

When Superintendent Hussey arrived on the scene, having been sent to Salmon Arm by the provincial government owing to the serious reports which were forwarded here of the occurrence, he found that while the Indians of the neighborhood were greatly excited they had made no attempt at a cats of violence against the whites. The first thing to do was to get in touch with the Indians who had carried off the two chiefs. Superintendent Hussey was accompanied by two Indians, Chief Louis and Chief Louis Fallarime who went out among the tribes and succeeded in getting them to promise that they would come into Salmon Arm last Thursday where their grievance could be discussed. Each of the Indians who had taken part in the rescue of Chiefs Narcisse and Maxime, were asked to come into Salmon Arm, as well as the two convicted chiefs. That the Indians had implicit trust in the fair treatment of Superintendent Hussey. When Superintendent Hussey grievance could be discussed. Each of the Indians who had taken part in the rescue of Chiefs Narcisse and Maxime, were asked to come into Salmon Arm, as well as the two convicted chiefs. That the Indians had implicit trust in the fair treatment of Superince that they all, though aware that they all, though aware that they all, though aware that they had violated the law in rescuing the chiefs, came to the big pow-wow. It was a picturesque scene in the large hall rented for the purpose. Besides those actually concerned there was also a large number of Indians who came many miles to witness the proceedings. The hall was crowded when the deliberations commenced. With Superintendent Hussey were A. Irwin, resident Indian agent; John T. Edwards, fisheries guardian, the local fisheries guardian, the local fisheries guardian, the local in spistate and Mr. Grimette, of Nicola, the legal representative of the Indians.

The discussion did not take long, Superintendent Hussey explained to

ndians. /
The discussion did not take long.

The discussion did not take long. Superintendent Hussey explained to the Indians that the regulations pro-hibiting the setting of fish traps in

the Indians that the regulations prohibiting the setting of fish traps in the river were adopted simply for the preservation of the fish and not because it was the intention of interfering with the Indians' food supply. He pointed out the mistake the Indians had made when they rescued the chiefs and thus defied the law and convinced them that their interests would be fully guarded.

The result of the meeting was that the Indians all expressed their willingness to pay any penalty which might be imposed upon them for their actions, expressed their regret for what had happened and promised not to interfere in any way with the Dominion fisheries regulations in future. They also offered to surrender in a body the fifty Indians who had been concerned in the rescue of Chiefs Nar-

clsse and Maxime and to answer to any charges that might be brought against them. As an evidence of good faith the Indians offered to enter into an agreement to the above effect and the way the dearways the start while

MUSICAL SOCIETY'S

PLANS FOR SEASON

Hartman, Nordica and Miss Hall Amongst the Artists

to Be Heard

RAILWAY OFFICIAL WILL

ENTER SHIPPING FIRM

E. J. Coyle Resigns Post of Assistant General Passenger Agent of the C. P. R.

Why Discuss It?

"The country is morally sound," re-

THIRTY-SEVEN TONS OF FREE BOOKS SENT

UF FREE BOOKS SENT

In agreement to the above effect and this was done, the document being duly signed and sealed by six of the chiefs. Whose marks were witnessed by Superintendent Hussey and Mr. Irwin. The Indians who signed the document were Chlefs Narcisse, Mexime, August Alexander, William Celeste, Francis Saljarhan and Mheel Watchman.

After the matter had been so amleably arranged the Indians appeared defel in the successful outcome of the affair. Great pains had been taken to explain to them just what the agreement meant and when they say the stand realized that the government was and realized that the government was the succing most fairly with them they readily assented to its provisions. Signed of the document decorated with large red seals after the name of each chief, was given to each and to the various officials, while one will repose.

CONGRATULATIONS FOR

A POPULAR COUPLE

CONGRATULATIONS FOR

A POPULAR COUPLE

Wedding

The free book supply department of the department of education has already sent out about 37 tons of free department of education has already sent out about 37 tons of free department of education has already sent out about 37 tons of free department of education has already sent out about 37 tons of free department of education has already sent out about 37 tons of free department of education has already sent out about 37 tons of free department of education has already sent out about 37 tons of free department of education has already sent out about 37 tons of free department of education has already sent out about 37 tons of free department of education has already sent out about 37 tons of free day before, and still the echoels of the province, and writing material to the schools have not sent in their requisitions. This is partly due to the fact that in some school districts the matter was not taken upill, in free the policy of the course, the matter was not taken upill and the schools have been received from secretaries of the province, and Mrs. Walker and important receiv

MAKES TWO ATTEMPTS TO STRANGLE HIMSELF

or triends on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding. For nearly nineteen years the genial sergeant has been a member of the local police force, and both Mrs. Walker and himself have a host of friends in this city who extended hearty congratulations. The members of the police force, with whom Sergeant Walker is a general favorite, united in presenting the couple with a tangible evidence of their good wishes, two very handsome solid silver centre dishes, of chaste design. Accompanying the gift was the following expression of the goodwill of the members of fthe force: "To Sergeant and Mrs. Walker.

"We, the members of the city police force, beg your acceptance of this small present, on this, the occasion of your silver wedding. We wish you health, happiness and prosperity and trust we may all live to congratulate you on the celebration of your golden wedding. "Signed on behalf of the subscribers: S. L. Redgrave, Thomas Palmer, W. G. Carson, W. P. Allen, committee." Walter Gossop, Confined in the Cells, Makes Determined Effort to End Life

Held in the cells at the police station pending his committal to the asylum at New Westminster, Walter Gossop, a well known character about the city, and the individual who about the complete committee the complete committee. the city, and the individual who about two months ago unsuccessfully attempted to end his life in the Belmont saloon by cutting his throat, made two more determined efforts yesterday to end his existence and would have succeeded had not the other inmates in the cells prevented him by summoning Jailor Wood. First with his handkerchief and then with his suspenders Gossop endeavored to strangle himself and on both occasions he was black in the face when Jailor Wood rached him.

Gossop, who has been a school

black in the face when Jallor Wood reached him.

Gossop, who has been a school teacher until a few months ago, has become mentally affected through over indulgence in drink. He has been hanging about the city more or less throughout the summer and on more than one occasion has been arrested for drunkenness. About two months ago while he and a friend were drinking in the Belmont saloon, he went into a rear room and with a pocket knife attempted to cut his throat. It was only the alacrity of the bar tender that saved his life. As it was the knife blade just grazed the jugular vein, but the speedy attention given him at the hospital brought him through. Since that time has has been drinking heavily and last week he made a complaint to the provincial police that he was continually being worried by remarks made about him by passers by as he walked along the street. The mar's actions were so peculiar and his complaint to the police so incoherent that it was deemed wise to lock him up and have him examined as to his sanity. The opinion of the doctors was that Gossop was quite insane and a arrangements were made to send him to New Westminster whither he is to go in a day or two. Late last evening the Victoria Musical society completed its plans for the coming season. Negotiations have been pending for the past month which have involved an immense amount of correspondence by mail, cable and telegraph. These negotiations have resulted in the engagement of Arthur Hartman, the violinist who made a great impression when here two years ago, and Miss Katherine Goodson, the well known English planist, for a joint concert in November. In December, Mme. Lillian Nordica, supported by a strong company, will be here, and Mme. Johanna Gadski will be here late in January or early in February. For the final concert the society is negotiating for a concert by the Royal Welsh Male Choir, or Miss Marie Hall, violinist, who will be supported by Miss Lonie Basche, planist.

Although the cost of this series of concerts will be even greater than last year, the committee have resolved not to increase the price of the season tickets. Five hundred of these tickets will be issued at \$7.50 each, entitling holders to one seat for each concert. The society will issue its prospectus at an early date. This will be sent to all members and will contain an application form for season tickets.

to New Westminster writher he is to go in a day or two.

Yesterday morning Jailor Wood was summoned by one of the prisoners in the jail who was alarmed at Gossop's actions. Gossop was discovered in the lavatory with his handkerchief tightly knotted about his throat and he could barely breathe. He was released from his predicament and for the next few hours made no further attempt. About 3 o'clock in the afterncon Jailor Wood was again summoned by the other himates of the cell and again Gossop was discovered well nigh choked to death, this time by his suspenders which he had made into a slip knot and pulled so tightly about his throat that the skin was cut. A minute or two more and he man would have been dead. Gossop was locked in the padded cell and carefully watched for the balance of the evening.

BUILDING WESTWARD

Canadian Northern Surveying Towards Rockies From Edmonton

Vancouver, Sept. 5 .- William Mc Kenzie, president of the Canadian Northern, arrived today from the east. He said the surveyors are busy locat-ing the line one hundred and fifty miles west of Edmonton but on a question when the company would

One Thousand Cooks let them be the best in the

land could not place before the discerning diner any-thing more delicious than a or ragout made with BOVRIL.





Christie's

Cor. Gov. and Johnson Sts.

"If Christie Has It, It Is Correct."

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Why Buy New Furniture?

Baplack makes old Baplack makes old furniture look like new, gives a rich toning effect to old floors. Easily applied. Unrivalled for new floors. We supply all shades, natural; ground color, oak, walnut, moss green, mahogany, cherry, rosewood, etc.

Card

Drake & Horn

Hardware Merchants

608 Yates Street. Cor. Government Street

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And Low Prices Today at the



Anti-Combine Grocery



COX'S GELATINE, per package............10¢ ALBERTA DAIRY

BUTTER, per lb....25¢ NICE ISLAND POTA-TOES, per sack of 100 lbs.**\$1.10** STANDARD JELLY

CHOICE DAIRY BUT-TER, per 1b.30¢

CHRISTIE SODA BIS-CUITS, per tin....30¢

OUR PRICES ARE DOWN ALL THE TIME—DO YOU SEE THE POINT?

COPAS & YOUNG

ANTI-COMBINE GROCERS

Phone 94

Cor. Fort and Broad Street

PUBLIC RECEPTION FOR VISITING ENGINEERS

Members Canadian Mining Institute to Be Entertained By Government

A delegaton of prominent citizens, headed by Simon Leiser, president of the Board of Trade, held a conference with Premier McBride and the Hon. Dr. Young at the parliament buildings yesterday afternoon as to the best method of entertaining the members of the Canadlan Mining Institute, and the European engineers, who will accompany them on their visit to Victoria on September 21-24 inst.

After a lengthy consultation it was decided to tender them a reception at the parliament buildings at which the government will be the host. The time of the reception was provisionally "sed for the evening of Wednesday September 23. The day previously the visitors will be entertained by His Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor at a garden party at Government House.

The legislative hall will be decorated

a garden party at Government arouse. The legislative hall will be decorated for the occasion and an orchestra will be in attendance. There have been several notable receptions in the big grey pile across James Bay, and the several notable receptions in the big grey pile across James Bay, and the next one promises to be well worthy of its predecessors. The members of the delegates were Simon Leiser, president of the Board of Trade: E. Jacobs, secretary of the western branch of the Canadian Mining Institute; W. H. Trewartha-James, William Blakemore, J. J. Shallcross, A. W. Paterson, Lewes Hind, Hon. D. M. Eberts, K. C., and John A. Turner.

According to present plans, after leaving Victoria the visiting engineers will proceed to Nanaimo, where they will be suitably entertained by the city council and Western Fuel Company. Such members of the party as shall elect to do so will stop off at Ladysmith, enroute to Nanaimo, to look over the Tyoe Copper Company's smelting works there, and the ore unloading facilities that the com-

GENUINE OLD WELLINGTON

Get your Winter's supply now from

HEISTERMAN & CO.

1207 Government St.

pany has lately provided there to expediate the transfer of ore from vessels to the smelter, and will rejoin the main party at Nanaimo later in the af-

To Householders To Those **Erecting Houses**

Be sure and insist on YALE locks being placed on your doors and sleep in peace, as you have security against the midnight prowler.

None Other Just As Good.



CHANDELIERS

Those who desire a remarkable bargain in a very artistic Electrolier should visit our Showrooms this week.

HINTON ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

911 Government Street, Victoria, B. C.

to Ganges Harbor

Leaving Belleville Street wharf 10 a. m. sharp. Returning,

Full line of athletic games. A good time for everybody Tickets, Adults \$1.00.

Copper Plate Printing

Visiting Cards, At Home Cards, Wedding Invitations printed from plates at

THE COLONIST OFFICE

her his own status, whatever that may be, but it is almost unheard of for a woman to marry "beneath" her. As a result some of the women of the most superior coast tribes, like the Mpongwe, look to marriage with white men and frequently attain to it.

The Darents on both sides rule absolutely in the matter of marriage between natives. First the would-be bridgeroom goes empty-handed to obtain the consent of the bridger father. Then he goes again with gifts, and the father calls in other members of the family to view the gifts. On the third visit he carries trade gin, a sufficiently poisonous compound, generally from Hamburg. In the old days it was palm toddy or wine.

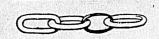
On this occasion he pays over an

and hostess eating nothing, but taking a hand in the drinking. Finally the man goes with gitts and the balance of the dowry and takes the woman away. On arrival at his village she

Ladies Doing Afternoon Calling

will find our carriages a convenience at \$4.50 for three hours.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD. Phone 129.



Sometimes the lock on the front door is Yale.

But the lock on the kitchen door is near-Yale. A chain is no stronger than

its weakest link. The name "Yale" appears on every genuine Yale & Towno key. We carry the genuine Yale locks and keys. Get the genuine.



B. C. Hardware Co., Ltd. Corner Broad and Yates Street Post Office Box 683 Phone 82

A few of our High Art Fixtures are being offered just now at

EXCEPTIONALLY LOW PRICES

Y.M.C.A. Labor Day Excursion

BY C. P. R. STEAMER CITY OF NANAIMO

leaves Ganges Harbor at 7 p. m.

Children under 12, 500

Auto Repairs

to be lasting must be well and delicate mechanism as give particular and personal attention to all repairs and adjustments, etc., and consider a satisfied customer my best ad-

CLARK'S GARAGE

The marriage customs of West and Bouthwest Africa are in many cases peculiar. They differ, of course, in different tribes, but have broad lines

A coastal tribe always considers itself superior to an inland tribe, and
even its meanest member claims to
rank higher than the most powerful
man of an up country tribe. A man
may marry any woman he likes of
any tribe, it being held that he gives
her his own status, whatever that may
be but it is always unleast of fors
soul

Is greater than nature's grief.

On this occasion he pays over an instalment of the dowry. On the fourth visit he takes his parents with him and is permitted to see the girl herself. When next he calls his prospective mother-in-law provides a feast for himself and his relatives, the host

is welcomed with singing and a strenuous dance called "nkanja."

For three months the bride is not required to do any hard work, but after that she buckles to with his other wives at gardening and carrying burdens. Polygamy is general and the number of a man's wives limited only by his resources in the matter of paying dowries. The man may divorce his wife whenever he chooses and for almost any reason. But it is rare for a woman to be able to obtain a divorce at her own wish. Divorce entails the return of the dowry.

A young-medical student was traveling in a mining country and encountered an old Irishman turning a windlass which hauled up ore out of the shaft. It was his work to do this all day long. His hat was off and the sun poured down on his unprotected head.

"Don't you know the sun will in-jure your brain if you expose it in that manner?" said the student. The Irishman wiped the perspira-tion from his forehead and looked at

"Do you think I'd be doing this all day if I had any brains?" he said, and then gave the handle another turn.

Nature's Lesson

Teach me the lesson that Mother Earth Teaches her children each hour, When she keeps in her deeps the basic root, wears on her breast the flower.

And as the brute to the basic root In the infinite cosmic plan, So in the plan of the infinite mind The flower of the brute is man.

And when doth come that marvellou change, change,
Thou Master of being and earth,
O, let me die as the great dead died,
Not passing of instinct's breath.

That man is nearer the mountains of God
Than in the ages when
He slept the sleep of the tiger and fox
And woke to the strife of the den.

And when from the winter of the wild death
Thine angels of sunlight call,
Wake me unto my highest, my best,
Or waken me not at all,
—William Wilfred Campbell.

The Daughter of the Sieur le Sueur The Daugnter of the Sieur Ic Sueur.

My happy France I dare not reck
How sweet thy moonlit gardens call,
Here 'neath grim bastions of Quebec,
Or brown log walls of Montreal;
Mine, mine the wild, the wanderer's
lure,
For I was made—by Mary's will—
The daughter of the Sieur La Sueur,
The bride of Iberville.

The wind walls cold along the shore;
O God, tonight upon the sea,
My Love sails in the northern war;
Pray bring him safely back to me!
My proud gray father braves the wid
To far Louislana's rim;
Now, Holy Mary, by Thy Child,
Hear Thou my loving prayers for him.

Again! The music in my ear!—
Dear France, my beautiful and blest
Weary with yearning, spent with fear
My heart cries out for you, for rest
But hark! what clatter at the gate?
Doth not the red foe strike at last?
Nay, now!—Plerre!—Oh, heart clate!
My love, my warrior, hold me fast!

Farewell, fond dream of courtlered halls Farewell, fond dream of courturees mais, of merry song, of stately dauce; I would not change my loop-holed walls Tonight for all the pride of France! And sweet is sorrow to endure For one who holds—by Mary's will—The glory of the Sieur Le Surur, The love of Iberville!

—Canadian Magazine,

The people of Eastern Canada have been aroused to the danger of allowing young children to work in the factories. The confinement is ruinous to their health, and they are deprived of an opportunity of obtaining an education. Canada cannot afford to have any portion of her population grow to manhood and womanhood physically or mentally unfit. The Montreal Star says:

"One thing is certain. The stunting of tender childhood in our industries is a price our humanity cannot afford to pay for mere monetary advantage. Our hearts and enlightened regard for the future of our citizens alike forbid it. The evil may not be a scandal in this province; conditions may have greatly improved in recent years; yet it is still too prevalent for us to sit quietly while it continues to crush the Joy out of childhood and stunt it physically and mentally."

In our own province, the law does

HERE AND THERE

In our own province, the law does not allow young children to be confined in factories and the conditions of life are not such as to tempt parents to evade or to break the law. Indeed, there is not any great demand for child labor indoors. Still there are parents who do not feel the obligation they are under to send their children regularly to school. The boy who is permitted to remain out of school in order that he may earn money, either for himself or for his parents, and who finds himself arrived at man's estate without either a trade or an education, is badly handicapped in the race of life. Necessity knows no law and if there are parents who cannot afford to clothe and feed their children, they must be sent out to earn a living at whatever employment they can find. But the parents are remiss in their duty, who carelessly or indulgently allow their children to remain out of school when they can afford to keep them there, even at the cost of a little self-denial.

ford to keep them there, even at the cost of a little self-denial.

Against an old man of eighty, the Holy Synod of the Greek church has published an encylical denouncing him as a pagan and calling upon the faithful to abstain from honoring him on his birthday. Who is this old man and what has he done to incur the hatred of the church of his native country.

Count Leo Tolstol was born in Moscow in 1828 of a hoble family. As a very young man he held the belief, not unusual in those days, that there was no God. In the university, he engaged in the study of the Oriental languages, but left without taking his degree. The free-thinking student joined the army and served as an officer of the artillery in the Crimean war. He took part in the siege of Sebastopol and his experiences there have been given to the world in his writings. His detestation of war, its horrors and its crucities, was probably born of his experiences in this campaign. When the war was over, the young nobleman became a popular member of the fashionable society of St. Petersburg. Though self-indulgent and careless as were many, of the young men of his rank, he was not thoughtless or heartless. He wrote and observed. After making a tour of Europe he returned to reside on his estate and before the abolition of serfdom he, in 1861, set his serfs free. The next year he was married and devoted himself to his duties as a landowner. It was there first that he by his treatment of his tenants aroused the jealousy of the priests. It was during this period that he obtained fame by his novel. "War and Peace," published in 1860, which is regarded by the Russians as his masterpiece. In 1876 he published "Anna Karenina," of which Matthew Arnold and George Meredith, as well as many lesser critics, have spoken in terms of the highest praise. er critics, have spoken in terms of the highest praise.

terms of the highest praise.

When Tolstoi was about flifty years of age he embraced the faith and the system of ethics which he has spent the latter years of his life in teaching and in practicing. Sick of the social system as well as of the theology of his own class he saw or thought he saw that among the peasantry was the true ideal of life. He found that their life depended on their religion. But the observances and doctrines which satisfied their simple faith, this philosopher could not accept hard though he tried. He tells us that "after much useless study of the works that have he tried. He tells us that "after much useless study of the works that have been written in proof of the divinity of this doctrine, and after many doubts and much suffering I was left alone with the mysterious book in which the doctrine of Christ is taught. I accepted the fact that Christ meant exactly what he said, and then, though I formed nothing new, all that had hitherto obscured the truth cleared away, and the truth itself arose before me in all its solemn grandeur." The Sermon on the Mount became from henceforth his guide as well as the theme of his addresses to his country-men and to the world. His views are men and to the world. His views are set forth in "Christ's Christening" and "My Religion" as well as in numerous other works. As is well known he made over his property to his family and has in so far as was possible lived the life of a peasant working in the fields, adopting their dress and eating their coarse food. He spends much of his time in writing and though many of his theories and his views of life are startling, we are told by a prominent literary critic that "He does not hesitate to paint evil if it comes in his way, and he paints it with tragic force, but he is always sensible of the widespread goodness, sweetness and sanity of general life. Where the irreligious flagellate vice with a sort of franctic despair with a with a sort of franctic despair with a vehemence of cruelty which seems human nature, hates it, and disbelleves in it. Tolstoi smiles but pitles, and makes us feel that in him, love of man is stronger than hatred of his faults, because upon the whole he believes in human nature."

Though Tolstoi will always be re garded as a great writer as well as a man of commanding ability, his chief claim to love and remembrance r. chief claim to love and remembrance to the will be his great pity for all who suffer. The protest of the old man, who, though on the border of the grave, has all the fire and indignation of youth, against the oppression from which his people suffer, will not be without his effect. Whatever may be thought of his doctrines he is an example of strong faith and unselfishness, qualities which in this age of the world are all too rare. All that is true in his teaching will survive in spite of the encyclical of the synod.

The following is an extract from President Roosevelt's letter to Professor Balley, one of the members of the commission appointed by him to enquire into the conditions of farm life with the purpose of improving them:

In Woman's Realm

enquire into the conditions of farm life with the purpose of improving them:

"It is especially important that whatever will serve to prepare country children for life on the farm, and whatever will brighten home life in the country and make it richer and more attractive for the mothers, wives, and daughters of farmers, should be done promptly, thoroughly and gladly. There is no more important person, measured in influence upon the life of the nation, than the farmer's wife, no more important home than the country home, and it is of national importance to do the best we can for both.

"The farmers have hitherto had less than their full share of public attention along the lines of business and social life. There is too much belief among all our people that the prizes of life lie away from the farm. I am therefore anxious to bring before the people of the United States the question of accurring better business and better living on the farm."

TRIED RECIPES

Johnny Cake Two cups of corn meal, one cup of flour, two tablespoons of melted butter, one small teaspoon salt, two teaspoons of baking powder, two eggs well beaten, one pint sweet milk. Bake in shallow tin.

In shallow tin.

For a marshmallow filling dissolve a stick of sweetened chocolate in a quarter of a cupful of boiling water, add half a cupful of granulated sugar, and cook until it threads. Dissolve half a pound of the marshmallow confections in a steamer with a table-spoonful of hot water in the bottom of the receptacle. When soft, blend with the chocolate syrup, beating it until thick and creamy. The chocolate may be omitted if preferred, and the marshmallows, softened as above, beaten smoothly and spread between layers, and on top of the cake, then cut the cake in two inch square and in two diagonally.

Mountain Muffins

Mountain Muffins

Mountain Muffins
Pour one and one-quarter cups
scalding milk on one cup white Indian
cornmeal; cover; let stand 10 minutes; add one cup cold boiled rice;
mix; add one cup flour mixed with
three teaspoons baking powder, two
tablespoons sugar, one teaspoon sait,
two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoons
melted butter. Beat hard; bake in
greased muffin pans in a hot oven.

Rice Muffins

Rice Muffins.

Two cups of cold bolled rice, one pint flour, one teaspoonful salt, one tablespoonful sugar, one and one-half teaspoonfuls baking powder, one-half pint milk, three eggs. Dilute rice, made free from lumps, with milk and beaten eggs; sift together flour, sugar, salt, and powder; add to rice preparation, mix irto smooth rather firm batter; muffin pans to be cold and well greased, then fill two-thirds full; bake in a hot oven 15 minutes.

Berry Muffins

One pint flour, one-quarter tea-poon salt, two tablespoons melted one plnt flour, one-quarter teaspoon sail, two tablespoons melted butter, one-quarter cup sugar, two small teaspoons or baking powder, one egg, one cup milk, one cup berries. Mix as for plain muffins; add berries list, dusting them with a little flour. Bake in muffin pans in a hot oven.

Epicurean Salad.

Epicurean Salad.

Line a pretty cutglass or china salad dish with watercress; then heap on one cupful of sliced, crisp celery, one onion sliced thin, one green peper boiled and sliced, with seeds first discarded, a dozen blades of chives, two tablespoonfuls of green nastiritum seed pods, two dozen round radishes cooked tender and sliced; a generous pinch of dry mustard, salt; smother in mayonnaise sauce and sprinkle with Requefort cheese.

Luncheon Eggs.

Place hard-cooked eggs, whole, in a baking dish, pour over them a cream sauce and grate cheese over the top. The dish should stand in the oven just long enough to melt the cheese, then be served at once.

Holland Soup.

Holland Soup.

Use two pork hocks or four pounds shoulder, one quart dried green peas, one large onlon, one large potato, half celery root or one stalk English celery, a little parsley; soak the peas overnight. Put on to boil in the same water with the meat for about two hours; then add the other vegetables, except the parsley; salt and pepper according to taste, and before serving the chopped parsley is added as a garnish. chopped parsley is added as a garnish

Grape Catsup.

To those who have not tasted grape catsup or spiced grapes its excellence will be a revelation. Take eight pounds of ripe grapes, wash and cook until it is possible to strain the seeds and skins by rubbing them through a fine sieve; then add four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon and allspice and two teaspoonfuls of ground cloves.

cloves.

Place in a preserving kettle and let simmer until quite thick. Place in a wide-mouthed bottle. This catsup is especially good with cold mutton, beef,

etc.
By using half green and half ripe grapes a catsup of more piquant acid-ty is made. Never Can Tell.

"Looks like rather poor soil in this part of the country," said the stranger. "Well, it ain't,' replied the native. 'A man over on the adjoining farm plowed up a tin can with fifty dollars in it one day last week."

We Have Four Saddle Horses for hire, suitable for ladies.

HORSES FOR SALE Two hundred head to select from VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

CONCERNING WOMEN

Mrs. K. A. Sheppard, president of the New Zealand Council of Women, in a letter to the Massachusetts, woman suffrage headquarters, declares that all arguments against suffrage have dissolved into thin air since the touchstone of experience has been applied. In addition to availing themselves of the voting power, which, it was declared by the opposition, they would not do, the women have awakened a sense of electoral responsibility among their husbands, brothers and sons, with the result that ever since the enfranchisement of women the proportion of male electors who go to the polls has been largely increased. In refutation of the prediction that women would be insulted at the polls, Mrs. Sheppard asserts that there is no holiday in the year when it is so absolutely safe for an unescorted woman to perambulate the streets at a late hour at hight as the general election day, which is made a holiday, with the public houses and saloons all closed.

Mrs. Sheppard incloses a short statement from Sir. Joseph Ward, prime minister of New Zealand, in which he declares: "In New Zealand, we have not found that making a pencil mark on a voting paper once in three years has resulted in any loss of grace or beauty among women or even in neglect of home ties. On the contrary, the women's vote he has a distinctly clarifying effect-on elections."

An argument lately advanced against the wearing by women of the plumage of certain birds makes a strong appeal to philanthropic feeling. The marabou storks of India are that country's most industrious and useful scavengers. The good work in street cleaning done by these birds is to a large degree preservative of the health of the people in the cities of India. Conditions in those towns are nototicular ously unsanitary, and under present circumstances it is necessary that the marabous be allowed to increase, rather than be diminished in number. The popularity of the feathers for the making of boas for women has caused havoc among the marabous. During the past two winters vast numbers of the birds have been killed for the sake of their plumage, so that the species has been threatened with extermination. Should this actually happen, the death rate from fever in summer in India would mount with great rapidity.—Leslie's Weekly.

HOUSEHOLD NOTES

HOUSEHOLD NOTES

In ventilating a sick chamber it is often desirable and necessary to leave the window open to secure fresh air. The best way to do this is to tack a piece of muslin across the open window by, means of thamb tacks. If the air is chilly, this will keep the drafts off the patient and will keep out the dust and dirt, which might otherwise be blown in. If the day is hot and sultry, and these days are the hardest and most trying on a sick person, an ideal way to ventilate, purify and cool the air is to open the window or windows and stretch a pleee of muslin across the opening, then lower the shades to where the window is opened and after this has been done thoroughly saturate the muslin with cold water. Then place a large basin or pail of cold water under or near the bed. If this is done, it often will enable a restless patient to obtain some much needed sleep and rest. As soon as the muslin becomes dry wet it again.

Summer is trying to the feet of most particularly if living in a town. There are several ways in which suffering caused by tender feet can be lessened if not entirely got rid of. First and foremost, the boots and shoes for wear should be half a size larger than those worn during the winter. The following treatment should be persevered in. It will give immediate relief and when practicable should be resorted to twice a day: Soak the feet well in tepld water to which a little ammonia has been added and as the water gets cold pour in more hot to keep up the temperature. After drying the feet rub them gently and thoroughly with a mixture made thus: Add one ounce of the best linseed oil to the same quantity of lime water, shake the bottle in which the ingredients are until a mixture about the thickness of cream is produced, then pour in half a dram of spirits of camphor, shake again and it is ready for use.

If a Paris paper is to be believed, groy hairs are to be permanently abolished. thanks to the discovery of

If a Paris paper is to be believed, groy hairs are to be permanently abolished, thanks to the discovery of Prof. Metchnikoff. His remedy consists simply in curling or waving the hair, or in some way submitting the hair to the action of a hot iron, for it is the effect of the heat that is the essential factor.

Prof. Metchnikoff in spite of his advanced age has a fine head of hair

reformed in spite of its advanced age has a fine head of hair which shows no trace of greyness. He has always used a curling iron not from any feeling of vanity, but because he maintained that the pigmentary cells of the hair are liable to be attacked by microbes which are considered as a construction of the second services. mentary cells of the hair are llable to be attacked by microbes which are easily destroyed by the action of a hot iron. Thus the cells are preserved and with them the primitive color of the hair.

The remedy is simple, but there is one drawback. It is only preventive, and cannot restore the color to hair that has already turned grey.

Table linen should be washed alone

Table linen should be washed alone and should not be put in the tub with bed or body linen. The linen should first be examined for stains and as there are always tea, coffee and fruit stains apt to be on the linen these should be removed by boiling water. It will not require much rubbing after the stains have been removed. The clothes wringer should be screwed loosely, for the material in table linen is soft and easily creased. If the linen is worn so that using it once renders it creased and solled, it may be put in a little thin starch.

Nature as a Faker

PIANOS ON EASY PAYMENTS

The simplicity of our easy payment plan is one of the secrets of our success. If you are thinking of buying a piano be sure and see the New Scale Williams and let us explain our easy plan of purchase.

Buy Now and You Get Chances to Win \$100.00 Cash.

Ask or write for further particulars.

WAITT'S MUSIC STORE

1004 Government St.

Hunters! Fill Your Flasks With These

CALEDONIA SCOTCH, per bottle \$1; Imperial Quart:.....\$1.35 KING GEORGE FOURTH SCOTCH, per bottle......\$1.50 (Three famous products of the world-renowned Distillers Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.)

MUSCATEL WINE, a fine red wine, per bottle\$1.00

The West End Grocery Company, Ltd.

1002 Government St.

Phones 88 and 1761.

"ALL IS NOT GOLD THAT GLITTERS"

GOLDEN RAY CEYLON TEA

However, is as good as it's name implies-it's good as gold

For \$2.00 we will sell a 5-lb. box of this fine blend-equal

The Saunders Grocery Co., Ltd. Phone 28. Where you can get the best. 561 Johnson St.

to any other 50c Tea.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Mrs. M. A. Vigor

644 Yates Street

Begs to Announce That Her Grand Autumn

MILLINERY **OPENING**

will take place on Wednesday, September 9th, 1908

To which she respectfully invites the presence of the Ladies of Victoria, that they may have an opportunity of inspecting and passing judgment on her elegant millinery display.

During her business trip for this season she has been even more fortunate than ever before, in securing the latest and best productions, both in style and materials, as well as in prices, so that she will this season be able to make her autumn millinery opening more attractive than any of its predecessors.

EVERYBODY WELCOME

To the Smithsonian institution not long ago somebody sent from the Bad Lands of Nebraska what purported to be a fossil ham. It did in very truth look like a ham, and, to render the verisimilitude complete, the bone was in reality a look like a ham, and, to render the verisimilitude complete, the bone was that the alleged bone was in reality a "baculite"—an extinct mollusk's shell, rodlike in form—and the rest of the "ham" was a mere accidental aggionic ration of stony stuff.

One day, quite recently, a young man walked into the National museum at washington and presented to the analytic that the same institution, was received with many thanks, though recognized at a glance as a water-worn fragment of rock which at water-worn fragment of rock which at water-worn fragment of rock which at water-worn fragment of rock which is the same institution, was supposed by the finder to be a petrified oyster. It looks as if on the half in it seemingly. Yet it is not an oyster at all.

Many years ago the "Eozoon" was introduced as a fossil to h wondering world by Sir william Dawson, an eminent geologist. It was accepted by science for quite a while as the carliest and oldest of known animals—the fleaves and oldest of known animals—the content of the larva content of the larva of the dragon-fly.—Saturday Night.

Board Your Horse

With Us

Single stall \$20.00 per month. See the new electric cleaners in operation. Inspect the sanitary condi-

Nature as a Faker

On the so-called Table Mounds of Iowa are numerous impressions of what look exactly like cloven feet. It is not surprising that superstitious people should attribute them to the devil, taking his walks abroad—though, as a matter of fact, they are not footprints of any kind whatsoever, but merely weather-worn impressions left by a species of mollusk-like animal known to science as pentamerus,

Many years ago the "Eozoon" was introduced as a fossil to it, wondering world by Sir William Dawson, an eminent geologist. It was accepted by science for quite a while as the carried and oldest of known animals—the "dawn animal" as its name signifies. Recent scientific investigation, nowever, has proved that it is not, and world was, an animal at all. It is merely a curious crystalline combination of two minerals, which has the

the new electric cleaners in opera-tion. Inspect the sanitary conditions. Further particulars, '--

Phone 129.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO. LTD.

MONEY'S WORTH OR MONEY BACK

If You Think the Clothing We Sell Is Practically the Same as You Can Get Anywhere Else-We Want You to Read This Advertisement



TE state emphatically, in the first place, that this clothing costs more to make than any ready made clothing ever sold in a clothing store.

This does not mean that you will have to spend more than you can afford or more than you usually spend for clothes to get one of these suits. It does mean that you will get greater value for the money you do spend.

One of the things that makes this clothing cost us more and that makes it more valuable to you—is the hand work. It is HAND SEWED THROUGH-OUT. At every point the hands of a skilful tailor have come into actual contact with the cloth and linings, coaxing shape and style and fit out of the goods entrusted to him, making a suit that you will be proud to wear. The tailor who simply holds two pieces of cloth together, while they go through the machine is no tailor at all and he takes no interest in his work. But let an expert workman (and only an expert workman can sew a seam better than a sewing machine)—let an expert workman take the pieces of cloth and the linings that are to go into the suit and every two or three inches as he sews let him work over the goods with his hands—a little tug here and a smoothing out there—shaping the parts as he goes—and he puts something of himself into his work—something that machine made goods can never duplicate.

Every workman in the great shops where these garments are tailored is encouraged to do his best. He is made to understand that QUALITY rather than RAPIDITY of production is the prime requisite.

These suits are hand built; furthermore, they are made from exclusive patterns in cloth that has cost the limit, with stripes and patterns matching at the seams, and from goods that have been thoroughly sponged and shrunk before being used

Do you want clothes like these? You can get them here.

\$20 to \$40

Other clothes we have-from \$15 to \$25-well made and stylishly cut-not so much hand work on them to be sure, but worth anybody's money.

FINCH & FINCH

HATTERS

1107 GOVERNMENT STREET

The Sporting World

PACIFIC CLUB

Victoria Cricketers Defeated By Nice Margin at Jubilee Grounds

SHELTON'S WORK AT BAT

Mixed Elevens Enjoyed Friendly Game—Some Remarkable Bowling

Cricket is a very staid and sober game, a pastime in which the curb must be kept close hauled on a facetious spirit, but that played yesterday between teams representing the Victoria and the Pacific clubs was not one of the orthodox character. The score shows that the latter carried off the honors by a decided margin in a one-inning match, the results being 172 to 65.

But the outcome did not trouble the and, as the opinion was unanimous that there is no more pleasant way of spending an afternoon than in a friendly cricket game, none went away disappointed. Hence, while it cannot be said that the exhibition furnished was of a first-class article, it is no exingeration to assert that few of the scheduled contests of the summer have been more thoroughly and more gen-

10.30 a.m.—Cedar Hill vs. Fifth regiment association football teams at Cedar Hill. 2 p.m.—Trades union sports at Royal Athletic grounds. 2 p.m.—Albion vs. Garrison cricket teams, last game of the season, at Work point. 3 p.m.—Victoria vs. Vancouver lacrosse teams, last lacrosse teams.

local senior provincial match of the year, at Royal Athletic 3 p.m.—Practice of Victoria Rugby football team at Oak

Bay, 3 p.m.—J. B. A. A. vs. Esquimalt association football teams at Oak Bay.

came acquainted with the local players through constantly seeing them or the field, the spectacle of the senior eleven members split about even on either side and doing their utmost to bring about each other's downfall, bring about each other's downfall, either in flelding well or by piling up runs, was slightly confusing. It was explained by the fact that the majority of the Victoria eleven are members of the club and as such took the part of the latter in their struggle with the champions. To fill up both teams were a number of comparative strangers to cricket, but men who are well-known in the business community. One of these was Joshua Kingham, the president of the Pacific club; W. Williams, Charles Wrigglesworth, L. Conyers and Herbert Cuthbert.

Victoria's Innings.

Victoria's Innings.

enthusiasm of the youthful cricketer he had tried everything which came him way, and for the most part was successful. But all the feats of the "Man from Yorkshire" lost their lustre in the light of the wonderful average which he established while bowling. Two bats of acknowledged ability con-fronted Mr. Cuthbert when he rolled fell. Not content with this, the energetic Yorkshireman, determined that he would prove that he possessed much of the ability for which the sportsmen of that county are noted, went after the second bat and the latter the second bat and the latter that the transfer the property of the p ter, unable to put up the necessary defense, succumbed in short order. Mr. Cuthbert received the ovation which he so richly carned.

Easy Task.

The task which the Pacific club players found laid out for them was not formidable by any means and to obtain the runs necessary to win out proved easier than was anticipated. Even the bowling of Messrs. Goech and York (J. W. D.) wasn't enough to shake the incoming bats. L. S. V. York and A. Coles were up, and while the latter stayed for a useful 15, the former remained for much longer, totalling 45 before being caught. The star bat, however, was W. Shelton. He worked freely and aggressively, although his defense, when necessity according to the latter that the intricactes of the bowling of the crack Victoria men who were opposing him, he had no difficulty in making his 80. Among that number

Easy Task.

STAY DOWN OR COME UP

ly cricket game, none went away disappointed. Hence, while it cannot be said that the exhibition furnished was of a first-class article, it is no cargegeration to assert that few of the scheduled contests of the summer have been more thoroughly and more generally enjoyed.

To one who has been following the course of the Victoria team, who witnessed the tournament series and be-

Detailed Scores. Victoria-First Innings

Pacific Club—First Innings. Pacific Club—First Innings.
L. S. V. York, c. Gregsen, b. York, A. Coles, c. York, b. Gooch.
W. Shelton, not out
J. Kingham, b. Gooch
J. C. Barnacle, did not bat
W. T. Williams, b. Gooch
J. A. McTavish, c. Marchant, b.
Gooch
Coppinger
H. Cuthbert, did not bat
D. Hastie, did not bat
W. H. G. Phipps, did not bat

Overs. Mdns. Runs. Wkts

Cullin 3
Rogers (D.M.) 4
Ashby 5 Games Postponed

Games Postponed

Two association football matches, the first of the league fixtures for this season, were scheduled to take place tomorrow. It was amounced yesterday that they had been postponed. This action was taken by the officials as a result, it is understood, of reports from the individual clubs to the effect that it would be impossible to get the teams together and the grounds in shape by that date.

Austria's government intends to construct a real radium spring and build hotels which it will control, at St. Joachimetal, near Carlsbad. The water in the uranium mines there contains a large quantity of radium.

LIVERY

HORSE AND TRAP—Week days, half a day\$2.50 Saturday, Sunday and ordinary holidays, half a day....

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., LTD.

TWO SECTIONS OF GARRISON IN GAME

Left Half of Company Won a Close Cricket Match Yesterday

The right and left half companies of the Work Point garrison tried conclusions in a cricket match yesterday afternoon on their own grounds. The elevents were evenly balanced, the left half section winning with 42 runs to spare. For the victors the feature was the performance of Thomas at the bat. He scored a splendid 49, his play being consistently good. The bowling of Maxwell for the right half team also was worthy of note. The majority of the wickets captured were due to his efforts. Messri• Buston, Needham, and Fallom were the high liners for the lossers, and though they batted carefully they were unable, with the assistance of the others, to make the number required. number required.

The Scores.

The detailed scores follow:
Left Half Company.
Garrett, c. Mulcahy, b. Maxwell...
Radeliffe, b. Maxwell...
Flotcher, c. Burton, b. Maxwell...
Bromley, b. Needham
Glilespie, b. Needham
O'Leary, b. Maxwell...

Right Half Company. b. Radeliffe
b. Radeliffe
b. Radeliffe
b. Radeliffe
c. Radeliffe
c. Radeliffe
c. and b. Diegan

NOTABLE FEATURES OF BASEBALL LEAGUE

Records Established in Northwestern Matches of Present Season

vestern League ball of the present eason follow:

Longest game (number of innings)o innings, Butte vs. Aberdeen at Aberdeen, May 6. Time for nine inn-ngs, 2.23, Butte vs. Spokane at Spo-

ings, 2.23, Butte vs. Spokane at Spokane, August 21.

Largest number of runs—15, by Butte, Vancouver and Aberdeen.

Largest number of hits—20, by Butte, twice in same week against Tacoma; Vancouver, against Spokane.

Largest number of errors—9, by Seattle and Spokane.

Largest number left on bases—26, Spokane-Butte game, August 21.

Largest number at bat—96, Spokane-Butte game, August 21.

Largest number of double plays—6, 4 by Seattle and 2 by Butte.

Individual Records
Six hits, six times at bat—J. Bennett,

Six hits, six times at bat-J. Bennett,

Six hits, six times at out—J. Bennett, Seattle.
Four runs—Sugden, Vancouver, and Cartwright, Butte.
Four stolen bases—Donovan, Hurley stole three two days in succession.
Three sacrifice hits—Hurley,
Three home runs—Swain, in four times at bat.

erdeen. \
Ten bases on balls—In eight innings,
Gordon of Butte.
No run, no hit games—Wright, Spokane; Brinker, Aberdeen; Rush, Seattle; Paddock, Vancouver; Thompson,
Aberdeen.

Remarkable Individual Feats Flanagan hit safely in 14 consecu-ve games, making 26 hits in 45 times t bat; average, 577. Clynes hit safely in 16 consecutive

secutive games.

Clynes hit in all of Spokane's seven runs, and Spokane lost to Butte, 10 to 7. Lussi, first baseman for Butte, ac-

cepted 30 in 31 chances at first base in 20-inning game. Nordyke accepted 24 chances without an error in 12-

Bresino and Cartwright, 10 assists from infield position.
Rogers, Spokane, and Fournier, Aberdeen, six assists from catcher's posi-

tion.
Lynch and Kippert, seven put-outs in outfield, no errors: Donovan and Martinke, seven out of eight.
Bender, six errors at second base, playing for Aberdeen.

NEW CURVES

Cy Morgan Has Discovered a Bender Likely to Mystify the Batsmen

There's fame in the name

There's only one place where the Bain Farm Wagons; are in the minority—at the Blacksmith shops.

BAIN FARM WAGONS

None but the very best seasoned wood enters into the construction. The iron work is made especially strong for the British Columbia trade. Let us mail you illustrations and prices, or visit our show rooms next trip to Victoria.

E. G. PRIOR & CO., Ltd. Lty. ESTABLISHED EIGHTEEN FIFTY NINE

Wagons

Sweaters, Gurnseys, and Cardigan Jackets

FINE SWEATERS IN FANCY COLORS, \$3.00, \$2.50 and \$1.50 BOYS' GURNSEYS, navy, splendid wearers, \$1.50; \$1.00 and75¢ BOYS' FINE WHITE WOOL SWEATERS, \$1.50, \$1.25 and\$1.00 BOYS' FANCY SWEATERS, \$1.50, \$1.25 and

W. G. Cameron, The Shop for Keen Prices."

581 Johnson Street

Deer Shooting

Rifles and Ammunition of Every Description

JOHN BARNSLEY & COMP'Y

GOVERNMENT STREET

Take a Thermos Bottle with you. Pints \$3.50. Quarts \$5.50

of the fingers, but in the delivery the pitcher with a side arm motion snaps his hand around and the ball leaves the second finger as in the manner of throwing an in-curve. The ball twirls around like a floater, but carries with considerably more speed. When the ball reaches the plate it takes a tremendous drop.

Morgan's second follow ball discovery is even more mystifying than the drop ball. This ball is of the indrop variety and has a two foot break at the plate.

Cy Young is a living exponent of the truth that "you are never too old to learn something new." According to Catcher Lew Criger, who has had much to do with Cy's success as a twirler, the veteran has perfected a new ball, and it's a peach.

Cy has always been an overhand pitcher, and his new puzzler is simply a curve thrown with a side arm motion such as used by many other pitchers. Because of Young's great speed the ball breaks sharp and is extremely hard to hit. The veteran intends to use it a great deal, according to Criger.

ENGLISH REPRESENTATIVES

New York, Sept. 5.—M. J. Ritchie, the Olympic lawn tennis champion, and J. C. Parke, the Irish tennis cham-pion, who have been selected by the English Lawn Tennis association to represent Great Britain in the preawn tennis challenge cup, arrived from England toddy on the steamer Lusitania. The preliminary contest will be played at the Longwood club, Boston, to determine whether the English or American players shall go to Australia to meet the present holders of the Davis cup.

RECORD SMASHED BY VICTORIA BOWLER

L. Graham's Scoring on Local Alley dives fill Fremmer Place.

By making 115 scores over the 200 mark during the month of August H. Graham, of this city, broke the coast record by quite a margin. The previous record was held by C. Steers, of Vancouver, and was made on the Vancouver alleys, which was 100 scores over 200 in a month. Mr. Graham's record was made on the local

New Prices

VICTORIA BOWLING

PARLORS

Try the

203, 212, 211, 223, 214, 204, 222, 200, 213, 218, 202, 214, 212, 235. G. Pirie, 201, 205, 222, 212. E. Townsley, 216. H. Scott, 205. R. H. Cilburn, 201, W. Williams, 203, 203, 220,

of the most successful of the season, and the races were in most cases very closely contested. The only disappointment was in the singles, for Donaldson, of the J. B. A. A., made a miserable showing, finishing far behind Laing, who won first place and Sinclair was a close second. The Victoria man, apparently, did not try very hard. In the doubles Sawyers and Laing defeated the Victoria crew in a fine race, in which the Victoria men made a good showing, but the fours was the best race of the day. In this event the crews got away together and were rowing a close race when the Victoria men ran into a drift of wood. The Vancouver-crew waited until they started again and a great race for finish ensued, but Sweeny hit too hot a pace and won by a length and a half. The other events were well contested. were well contested.

If any enterprising lightweight wants a chance to hox with Owen Moran there is an open field. Tim Kreling complained last night that Moran's regular sparring partners are all too small, and that if a newcomer comes along, even weighing as much as 140 pounds, he will not be barred from the lists.

The Maple Lears, who defeated Victoria last Saturday, were composed principally of intermediate and Juniors, according to the Province, and were not expected to win. It all soes to show that nothing can be done without practice and it emphasizes the necessity of the local twelve-getting busy to tender a fitting reception to the Vancouver seniors on the occasion of their visit here on Labor Day.

(Additional Sport on Page 15.)

(Additional Sport on Page 15.)

On the Waterfront

WANTS JAPAN TO JOIN THE TREATY

Russian Ambassador at Tokio Asks that Nippon Government Join, Agreement

SEALERS OPPOSE PROPOSAL

Feeling in Japan that Curb Upon Poaching Operations Is Becoming Necessary

News was received by the steamer Glenfarg which reached port yesterday, morning that the Russlan ambassador in Tokyo, M. Malevitch, is endeavoring to have Japan join the pelagic scaling agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Russia under which restrictions are made for the preservation of the scal herds of Bering Sea and the Commanderofski island rookerles. The Russian action is taken as a result of the recent seizures of Japanese sealing vessels for poaching at the Copper islands. It was not the Japanese government that proposed entering the arrangement as previously reported. The Tokyo government is considering the Russian proposed and it remains undecided whether Japan will enter into the treaty. Naturally, in view of the unique position occupied by the Japanese sealers, which, by reason of their government not being a party to the sealing agreement, can hunt with much more profit than the scalers of other nations engaged in the industry, the Japanese interested in the pelagic scaling business are strongly opposing the proposal to join the treaty.

The Japan Gazette says:—"The

The Japan Gazette says:-"The

The Japan Gazette says:— Inc
Japanese government, recognises—the
necessity of protecting marine animals
in the northern waters. In 1893
when the Behring treaty was signed
between Russia, England and the
United States, the Europeans wondered why Japan did not join the union.
It is really a matter of profound regret
that, as the result of excessive sealing
by the Japanese sealers in the north,
the seals in the Chishrima archipelago
have now become extinct. The sealing business in the northern seas has
often brought about international
disputes and it is not impossible that
Japan may one day find herself plunged into a grave situation. The Tokyo
government will, therefore, take suitable measures in favor of the Russian
proposal. It may be stated that the
Japanese sealers in the north amounts
to 30,000 altogether.

The seizure of the schooners Kinsei Maru and Sakai Maru, the former
owned by the Dai Nippon Deep Sea
Pishing Company of Tokyo and the
latter by Mr. Iwasaki of Hakodate,
following upon the seizures off the
Copper islands by the Russian government has strengthened the position
of those members of the Tokyo forelgn office favorable to having Japan
a party to the sealing arrangement.
The majority of the crew of the
Kinsel Maru are Bonin Island men.
Claims of \$25,000 damages are being
made by the Japanese government on
behalf of the owners of the sealing
schooners Kompira Maru, Tokyo Maru
and Talfuku Maru seized last year by
the Russian patrol cruiser Silka off
the Copper islands. The Japan Times
says:— On Aug. 6th, 1906, the Japanese deep sea fishing vessel Kompira
Maru (52 tons) owned by Genkichi
Yamanouchi of Tokyo was stopped
and detained by the Russian patrol
boat Silka in the open sea off the
Commandersky islands, the very place
of the seizure of the Miye Maru
The Kompira Maru was carrying 15
muskets in accordance with the provisions of the marine mammals fishing encouragement regulations. The
Russian patrol unlawfully seized the
muskets and ordered the fishing vessel
to leave the pl

ALTA HAD GOOD WEATHER DURING TRIP

Capt. Thonagel Says Bad Weather is Not Likely Cause of the Acon's Delay

Captain Thonagel, of the barkentine Alia, a Chilian vessel, which came into Royal Roads yesterday morning, 63 days from Newcastle with a cargo of turpentine piles for use in repairing the C. P. R. wharves at Vancouver, had good weather throughout her passage, and Capt. Thonagel thinks that it is improbable that bad weather has been responsible for the long delay of the overdue British steamer Aeon. He says the weather in the South Pacific has been settled for some time,

CORNS CURED
You can painlessly remove any corn, either hard, soft or bleedling, by applying Putnam's Corn Extractor. It never burns, leaves no sear, contains no acléds; is harmless because composed only of healing gums and balms. Pifty years in use. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists 25c, bottles. Refuse substitutes.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Special to the Colonist Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Light fog, nd south, 14 miles an hour. ssed in, schooner during the

Passed in, schooner during the night.
Tatoosh, noon—Clear, wind south, 9 miles an hour. In, the steamer Boveric at 8.55 a.m.
Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind southwest, 19 miles an hour. In, steamer Matilda, lumber laden, from Gray's harbor, at 5.30 p.m. Out, ship W. B. Flint, towing, at 6 p.m.

By Wireless
Tatoosh, 8 a.m.—Light fog, wind south, 14 miles an hour.
Bar. 30.09, temp. 53. Out, a two-masted steamship at 6.15 p.m. yesterday. In, a three-masted schooner at 6.30 a.m. today.
Estevan, 8 a.m.—Clear, calm, light northwest wind. Bar. 30.19, temp. 50. Sea smooth. A gasoline launch with boat in tow passed northwest, upbound, at 8 a.m.

Inte launen with boat in tow passed northwest, upbound, at 8 a.m.

Pachena, 8 a.m.—Foggy, light southeast wind. Bar. 30.01, temp. 55. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, 8 a.m.—Clear, light north wind. Bar. 30.05, temp. 58. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Point Grey, 8 a.m.—Clear and calm. Bar. 30.03, temp. 61. No shipping.

Tatoosh, noon—Clear, wind south, 9 miles an hour. Bar. 30.09, temp. 59. In, steamship Boverie at 8.55 a.m.

Pachena, noon—Foggy, wind southeast. Bar. 30.03, temp. 62. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Estevan, noon—Clear, wind light, northwest. Bar. 30.05, temp. 61. Sea smooth. No shipping.

temp. 01.
shipping.
Cape Lazo, noon—Clear, light
northwest wind. Bar. 30.05, temp.
75. Sea smooth. No shipping.
Point Grey, noon—Clear, light
northwest wind. Bar. 30.05,

Point Grey, noon—Clear, light northwest wind. Bar. 30.05, temp. 72.
Tatoosh, 6 p.m.—Cloudy, wind southwest, 19 miles an hour. Bar. 30.04, temp. 54. 1n, steamer Matilda, at 5.30 p.m.
Pachena, 6 p.m.—Foggy, wind northwest. Bar. 29.98, temp. 50. Steamer Quadra anchored at 1.15

Steamer Quadra anchored at 1.15 p.m.

Estevan, 6 p.m.—Clear, wind northwest. Bar. 30.15, temp. 60. Sca smooth. No shipping.

Cape Lazo, 6 p.m.—Clear and calm. Bar. 29.99, temp. 61. Sea smooth. No shipping.

Point Grey, 6 p.m.—Clear and calm. Bar. 29.98, temp. 68. Sea smooth. No shipping.

By Coast Wire
Carmanah, 9 a.m.—Southeast
wind, fog, sea smooth. No ship-

ping.
Cape Beale, 9 a.m.—Windsoutheast, foggy, sea smooth. No shipping.
Port Renfrew, 9 a.m.—Steamship Tees left at 8.30 a.m. for Victoria.

and it is more likely that some mishap to her machinery has delayed the big frelighter. Capt. Thonagel renewed acquaintances with Victoria shipping men yesterday and this morning will proceed to Vancouver.

DREDGE AJAX ARRIVES TO BEGIN WORK

Big Dipper Dredger is Copy of the Pro gress Type Used in Eastern Waters

The new dipper dredge Ajax built

The new dipper dredge Ajax built by the Polson Iron Works, or Toronto, and assembled by the Schaake Iron Works, of New Westminster, reached port at 7 a.m., yesterday in tow of the tug Peerless. Capt. Newcombe, formerly of the Mudiark has command and other officers are: George Brown, engineer; J. Stapleton, machinist; S. Cullin, craneman and ethief officer. Mr. Pinkerton, of the Polson Iron Works is watching the work of the dredge on behalf of his firm. Senator George Riley was one of the first to inspect her. Before coming to Victoria the Ajax worked for a week near Lulu Island in the Fraser with good effect, her trials showing that she has a capacity, it is said, of 450 cubic yards an hour.

The lower deck of the dredge is given over to the machinery, the upper part to the officers and crews quarters which are most comfortable, the rooms being spacious and provided with all modern conveniences. The dredge is of the A-frame type with a five-yard dipper, being built in copy of the Progress- Gype which has been used with good effect in the St. Lawrence and at New York. Of steel throughout, with massive machinery, the Ajax looks powerful indeed. She is 115 feet long, 38 feet beam, 11.5 icet deep. There is a Scotch marine boiler with corrugated furnaces 40 inches in diameter supplying steam with 150 pounds of steam pressure.

The spuds, the big timbers which are used for anchoring the craft, are massive affairs, each being 66 feet long, 36 inches wide and 26 inches thick. The two forward ones alone cost \$1,600. The stern spud, known as the walking spud, is even bigger.

The new dredger is being completed and made ready for service and will probably start work to continue the dredging of the channel begun by the Mudlark, which, in command of Capt. Brown, will be sent into the upper harbor to deepen the approaches to some of the wharves.

No word has been received yet with regard to the awarding of the contract

No word has been received yet with regard to the awarding of the contrac for the repairs necessary to the British steamer Beechley now at Quartermaster harbor. A rumor, which could not be verified, was in circulation yesterday to the effect that the contract had beer the Commercial Boile secured by the Works of Scattle.

Works of Scattle.

The British six-masted barkentine Everett G. Griggs, of Victoria, B. C., reached San Francisco yesterday, 90 days from Newcastle.

The silk cargo brought by the Blue Evence its retrease. Bullersplee.

use. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all druggists Zee. bottles. Refuse substitutes.

PUTNAM'S PAINLESS CORN EXTRACTOR

The silk cargo brought by the Blue Funnel line steamer Bellerophon, reached New York in-19 days from Yokohama, a record second only to the time made by the C. P. R.

GLENFARG IN PORT FROM THE ORIENT

C.P.R. Steamer Reached Hongkong When Victims of Typhoon Were Unrecovered

Three days after the typhoon at Hongkong, when the steamer Glenfarg, which reached here yesterday morning, after lying at anchor all night off the wharf, steamed into the far Eastern port, some terrible scenes were witnessed from the C. P. R. steamer. The police launches were actively engaged in picking up the floating bodies, bloated by immersion in the heated waters, and clearing up the wreckage of overturned junks, sampans and other harbor craft, the debris of which scattered about the harbor, together with the stranded ships heeled over against the shore, with the salvage companies already at work, indicated plainly what had occurred. A number of bodies floated past the Glenfarg as she came to ner moorings.

work, indicated plainly what had occurred. A number of bodies floated past the Glenfarg as she came to her moorings.

From Hongkong, via the usual ports of call, the Glenfarg had a pleasant and uneventful yoyage. She brought fourteen passengers, two of whom debarked heçe, and 3,698 tons of general freight, made up of tea, rice, matting porcelain, etc. At the outer wharf 160 tons was landed yesterday morning, and the steamer proceeded to Vancouver soon after noon. The passengers landed here were Mrs. Dickhoff and Mrs. N. Decker, both bound to Seattle. Others on beard were J. E. Holmes, wife and family, bound to Vancouver; Sydney Pass, E. H. Moss, a banker, returning to London; George Guthrie, a dentist, on his way to San Francisco; Mrs. L. Gallaher for Spokane, G. L. James from Japan for San Francisco, and Lei Tien Pao, a Chinese student, on his way to New York.

The Glenfarg, which before coming into the service of the C. P. R., ran to South America, has some pets on board; stilli which were secured in South America. There is a mountain goat which is quite a favoritie on board, and several parrots. At Singapore; just prior to being chartered by the C. P. R., a bear and Some monkeys were taken on board, but the bear proved a little too Wild for the company of those on shipboard, and he was given to a Japanese at Kobe. The monkeys died when the colder climes of the North Pacific were freached.

When the Glenfarg was a short distance out from Cape Inuboye, on her way here, a stowaway was found on board, and when Capt. Holman was notified the unauthorized passenger was put to work. On arrival he was turned over to the immigration authorities and was ordered deported on the return voyage of the C. P. R. steamer.

The cargo of the Clenfarg included 704 bales of silk and 30 cases of silk soods, valued at about \$300,000, for shipment to New York by fast train. There was also one case of opium and several hundred tons of tea.

OIL AND SALMON FROM WEST COAST

Steamer Tees Returns From Trip to Clayoquot and Way Ports of Island

Frank Waterhouse & Co. have issued their new schedule covering the sued their new schedule covering the steamings for the coming year of the vessels in the Tacoma-Oriental service via Victoria inward and outward. Confirming the withdrawal and reported sale of the liners Shawmut and Tremont, the schedule for the first time in years appears without the names of the two big American steamers. Further announcements regarding the movements of the Tremont and Shawmut are expected at any time from the East. The vessels are lying idle at Seattle.

The new schedule of the Water-

any time from the East. The vessels are lying idle at Seattle.

The new schedule of the Waterhouse-Weir fleet contains the names of the well-known British steamers Kumeric, Suveric, Inveric, Boveric and Yeddo. The scheduled steamings of this fleet between Tacoma, Victoria, Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Malila and Hongkong until October, 1909, are set forth in the new time card.

The Suveric and Kumeric were placed in the Oriental service about a year ago and have been operating in connection with the Tremont and Shawmut of the Boston Steamship company's fleet. The Suveric is now in port here, having just completed a round voyage; to the Orient, and the Kumeric will soon leave Yokohama for Tacoma with a large general cargo.

Kumeric will soon leave Yokonama for Tacoma with a large general cargo.

The scheduled steamings showing the date of departure from Tacoma and Scattle, arrival at Victoria and Tacoma returning, are as follows:

Suveric—Leave Tacoma September 18, Scattle September 17, Tacoma December 18

Kumeric—Leave Tacoma October 16, Scattle October 21; returning, arrive Victoria Dacoma December 18

Kumeric—Leave Tacoma October 16, Scattle October 21; returning, arrive Victoria January 14, Tacoma January 15.

Inverte—Leave Tacoma November 13, Seattle November 18; returning arrive Victoria February 13, Tacoma February 14.
Boverie—Leave Tacoma December

11, Seattle December 16; returning arrive Victoria March 13, Tacome March 14.

rive Victoria March 13, Tacoma March 14.

Suveric—Leave Tacoma January 8, Seattle January 13, returning, arrive Victoria April 8, Tacoma April 9.

Kumeric—Leave Tacoma February 15, Seattle February 10; returning, arrive Victoria May 6, Tacoma May 7.

Inveric—Leave Tacoma March 5, Seattle March 10; returning, arrive Victoria June 5, Tacoma June 6.

Yeddo—Leave Tacoma April 2, Seattle April 7; returning arrive Victoria July 3, Tacoma July 4.

Suveric—Leave Tacoma April 30, Seattle May 5; returning, arrive Victoria July 29, Tacoma July 30.

Kumeric—Leave Tacoma May 28, Seattle June 2; returning, arrive Victoria August 26, Tacoma May 27.

Inveric—Leave Tacoma June 25, Seattle June 30; returning, arrive Victoria September 25, Tacoma September 26.

TUGBOAT BUSINESS BAD ON SOUND

Combination to Allow of Working Agreement Being Considered Ow-ing to the Situation

Not since the hard times of '93 has

Not since the hard times of '93 has the tugboat business been so dull on Princes Sound as, for the yast year. At present there may be a spurt in the towing line for a few days and then the work drops off in a manner that brings sorrow to the heart of the operator. The crews are laid off in many cases, until the owner can see a rift in the business and work in sight.

This year the independent tugboat uges have been forced to lay one or more up. At Scattle one independent tug has been alongside the dock nearly all summer with a "For charter" sign on her. A few years ago, especially during the summer, it was a hard matter to get a tug. Now there are some out of commission at every port on the Sound.

The operators hoped that as soon as the lumbering interests had their difficulties settled with the railroads they would be benefited, but it has made little difference with them, as not many logs are being towed.

One tugboat operator states that had the combine that has been considered among them at different times gone through it would have been of great benefit now. Under the existing conditions a man is often forced to keep his tug in commission for a week with nothing to do. Then there will come a rush of towing and work has to be turned away to other firms, with the combine controlling business at each port, when there is a call for tugs at one port an idle tug from the other port can be sent in to help out. By this arrangement the running expenses can be cut down.

Whether this combine will ever be effected is a question now. It is figured as impossible unless some big company takes hold and buys the controlling in terest in all the tugs of the Sound. But for this, winter the operators figure that their tugs will chafe the piles along the docks, a great part of the time.

SCHNAYAK WAS ASHORE

SCHNAYAK WAS ASHORE NEAR POINT ARENA

Mystery of Finding of Lumber Wreckage Off California Light-House is Solved

The mystery of the floating lumber sighted near Point Arena, off the California coat, has been solved. A telegram to the Colonist yesterday says the steam schooner Schnayak was ashore there and was backed off without assistance, after her deckload of 200,000 feet of lumber was jettisoned. The port rigging was carried away. The Schnayak is a new steam schooner of 452 tons register.

With whale oil from Seehart and canned salmon from Clayoquot and 60 passengers the steamer Tees, Capt, Townsend, returned from Clayoquot and way ports of the west coast yesterday afternoon. Much fog was encountered on the coast. Among the passengers of the Tees were H. C. Brewster, M.P.P. for Alberni, who has been running the cannery at Clayoquot accompanied by his wife and family and Mr. Van Decar, formerly proprietor of the Driard hotel who has been on an automobile holiday in the Alberni district accompanied by members of his family and friends. News was brought by the Tees that the steam whaler Orion, which had been interrupted in its work for a time by fog, is now taking on an average of two whales a day. The Sechart station was working up two big sulphur-bottom whales when the Tees was there to load 260 barrels of whale oil for shipment to Glasgow. The steamer will sail again for west coast ports tomorrow night.

NEW SCHEDULE OF

THE WEIR STEAMERS

Waterhouse and Co. Issue Dates of Sailings With Call at Victoria Inward and Outward

Frank Waterhouse & Co. have issued their new schedule covering the steamings for the coming year of the supposed the shore observers at the the when the glind of the Schnart lighthouse is and the shore observers at the they they they for the canner and the light and the U. S. S. Manning has been sent to "search for the supposed hulk." The Examiner for the supposed hulk." The Examiner says:

From Capt. A. R. Williams, keeper of the light at Point Arena, came the news of the disaster at sea. Seated at a table in his quarters at dusk last evening, the keeper and his assistants were startled by a jar like the shock of an earthquake. They rushed from the light tower to the rocks and their fact. The care were preceded by the whistiling of a steamer in distress. The heavy fog made it impossible to see more than fifty feet. The light keepers strained their eyes in vain for a glimpse of the waves that came out of the waves that came out of the fog as the provided the few certain details

steamer.

In the meantime the life-saving crew at Point arena nad been notified and the captain and his men put out in their boat while the light keepers kept watch on the rocks for some sign of the crew and passengers of the vessel."

sel."

In the meantime it seems the Schna-yak was backed off by her own power, and proceeded, minus her deckload, port rigging, a davit, and hatch cover-

PRINCESS MAY BACK FROM NORTHERN PORTS

Hamar Greenwood Was Among Pass engers—Caledonia Reported to Be a Total Wreck

cover the engines from the vessel. The Caledonia was bought from the Hud-sons Bay company last year by the Caledonia Trading company of Victoria and Prince Rupert, and ran on the lower Skeena.

MOVEMENT OF VESSELS

di di katadia kan mana ma ²⁰ 0 a di Gingbara na satesa wiki
Steamers to Arrive.
From the Orient.
Prom the Origina
Vessel. From. Due.
Elimeric Sept. 16
Vessel. From. Due. Kumeric Sept. 16 Ake Maru Sept. 16 Empress of Japan Sept. 25
Empress of Japan Sept. 25
Ning Chow Sept. 30
From Australia.
Manuka Sept. 24 Den of Ruthven Sept 10
. From Mexico.
Georgia Sept. 16 From Java.
Thyra
From Skagway.
Princess May
Frincess Beatrice Sept 12
Northern British Columbia Ports.
Camosun Sept. 10 Amur Sept. 10
Amur Sept. 10
Vadso Sept. 9
Venture Sept. 12
From West Coast.
TeesSept. 6
From San Francisco.
President Sept. 9
Governor Sept. 14
City of Puebla Sept. 19
Salina Vassas

For Australia, Sept. 11 Oct. 9 Sept. 30 Princess May Princess Beatrice . . Princess May Princess Beatrice . . Local Steamers. Vancouver-Victoria.

Steamer Charmer leaves Vancouver p. m. daily.
Leaves Victoria 12 midnight, daily.
Arrives Victoria 7 p. m. daily.
Arrives Vancouver 7 a. m. daily.
Victoria-Seattle and Vancouver.

Princess Victoria.

Leaves Victoria 1:30 a. m. daily except Nesday,
Arrives Seattle 6:30 a.m.
Arrives Victoria 12 noon.
Leaves Victoria 12:45 p. m.
Arrives Vancouver 4:45 p. m.
Leaves Vancouver 6 p. m.
Arrives Victoria 10 p. m.

Chippewa.

Leaves Victoria daily (except Thuray) at 4:30 p. m.

Arrives daily at 1:30 p. m.

Beaver.

Leaves New Westminster 3. a. m.
Monday, Wednesday, Friday.
Leaves Chilliwade 7 a. m. Tuesday,
Thursday, Saturday. Calling at landings between New Westminster and
Chilliwack.

Lower Fraser River.

Lower Fraser River.

Transfer.

Leaves New Westminster Monday,
Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, at 3 p.m.
Saturday, 2 p.m. Additional trip Monday, 5 a.m.
Leaves Steveston, Monday, Tuesday,
Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday, 7. a.m.; Friday 6 a.m. Additional trip Saturday 5 p.m.

Vancouver-Manaimo (E. & N. By.)

Jean.

Joan.
Leaves Nanatino 7 a. m.
Leaves Vancouver 1:30 p. m. daily,
(except Sunday.)
Victoria-Nanatino.

Victoria-Nanatmo.

S. S. City of Nanatmo.

Leave Victoria Tuesday at 7 a. m.
Arrive Nanatmo Tuesday 4 p. m.
Leave Nanatmo Saturday 2 p. m. Arrive Victoria Saturday 9 p. m.
Leave Nanatmo Wednesday 7 a. m.
Arrive Union Bay and Comox Wednesday 2 p. m.
Leave Lulon Bay and Comox Thurs.

Leave Union Bay and Comox Thurs day at 7 a.m. Arrive Nanaimo Thurs day 2 p. m.

day 2 p. m. Leave Nanaimo Friday 7 a. m. Arrive Union Bay and Comox Friday 2 p. m. Leave Union Bay and Comox Satur-day 7 a. m. Arrive Nanaimo Saturday day 7 a. 11 1:30 p. m.

Vancouver-Comox.

S. S. Queen City. Leave Vancouver 7 p. m. Sunday. Ar-rive Nanaimo 11 p.m., Sunday. Leave Nanaimo 11 p.m., Sundiay, Arrive Nanaimo 11 p.m., Sundiay, Arrive Union 11 a. m. Monday, Arrive Union 11 a. m. Monday, Arrive Union 8 p. m. Monday, Arrive Union 8 p. m. Monday, Leave Union 5 a. m. Tuesday, Arrive Nanaimo 11:30 a. m. Tuesday, Arrive Nanaimo 11:30 a. m. Tuesday, Arrive Nanaimo 1 p. m. Tuesday, Arrive Vancouver 4 p. m. Tuesday, Calling when business orfers at Beaver Creek, Little Qualicum, Big Qualicum, Denman Island.

Sidney to Guif Islands.

Iroquois, Jeaving Sidney Monday,

Iroquois, leaving Sidney Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, on arrival of V. & S. train.

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Preight Rates.
Puget Sound
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Labor Day Excursion

Vancouver

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th Vancouver and \$2.50

Return Tickets on sale Sept. 5th and 6th. Final return limit Sept. 9th. SS. Princess Victoria sails daily except Tuesday for Vancouver at 12.45 p.m.; returning sails from Vancouver daily except Tuesday at

SS. Charmer sails daily at 12 o'clock midnight; returning sails from Vancouver daily at 1 p.m.

Canadian Pacific Railway, Cor. Fort and Gov't St.

Write for Information

COLONIST FARES

Via the

Northern Pacific Railway

From the East to the Northwest

In effect during September and October



ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP AGENCY

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General Agent, 1234 Gov't St., Victoria, B. C.



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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Cor. Fort and Gov't. Street.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

S.3. City of Puebla, President of Governor, September 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28 Oct bber 3, 8, respectively. Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. FI'E EXCURSIONS BY STEAMER TO CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO ALSO TRIPS AROUND THE SOUND EVERY FIVE DAYS

FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA Connecting at Skagway with W. P. & Y. R.

Leaves Scattle at 9 p.m., S.S. City of Seattle, Cottage City, or Humboldt, Sept. 1, 6, 11, 17, 22, 28.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in Culifornia, Mexico, and Humboldt Bay. For further information obtain folder, Fight is reserved to change steamers or stilling dates.

TICKET OFFICES—1222 Government St. and 61 Wharf St. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., Agents. C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Passenger Agent,

112 Market St., San Francisco.

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UNION S. S. CO. of B. C., Ltd. S.S. CAMOSUN On Wednesday, Sept. 9, and every Wednesday after. Port Essington (For Hazelton)

Prince Rupert and Port Simpson First-Class Fare, \$18.00. Second-Class Fare, \$12.00.

Second-class rate, \$12.00.

Berths and passages at Company's offices, 1105 Wharf street, Freight must be delivered before 5 p.m. on day of salling at office or at Outer Wharf.

Recent Charters Reported by Hind Rolph & Co.

GANADIAN PACIFIC ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS TIVE ELECTRICAL

Erieess of Ireland..... Bircoss of Irenables of Irenables of Irenables of Britain Lake Champlain Empress of Ireland Lake Erfe.

Empress of Britain Lake Erfe.

For Prince Rupert

S.S. VADSO Will Sail WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 9TH. 10 p.m.

IOHN BARNSLEY & CO. Agents

S.S. "Chippewa" leaves Wharf Stree Dock, behind Postoffice, daily, except Thursday, at 4,30 p.m., calling at Port Townsend, arrives in Seattle 9.30 p.m. daily, except Thursday, arriving Vic

Fare 51

The Canadian-Mexican Pacific Ss. Line

REGULAR MONTHLY SERVICE

From British Columbia to Mexican ports, also taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to United Kingdom ports and the Continent via the Tehuantepec National Railway.

Sailing from Victoria, B. C., the last ay of each month. For freight or passage apply to the offices of the company, 519 Hastings street, Vancouver, or 1105 Wharf street. Victoria.

ATLIN,



with the daily trains or the White Pass With the daily trains or the White Pass & Yukon' Route. Through tickets and bills of lading are now issued to Atlin, Dawson, Chena, Fairbanks and other points on the Lower Yukon River. For further particulars apply to Traf-fic Department. Vancouver, BiC.

Monkey Brand Soap removes all stains; rust, dirt or tarnish -- but won't wash n ag le graph ann an ann an gair 🖯

With 126 passengers, the steamer Princess May, Capt. McLeod, of the C. P. R., returned yesterday from Stage 1 and or Taku, (strs.) \$3.75 to \$4.

With 126 passengers, the steamer Princess May, Capt. McLeod, of the C. P. R., returned yesterday from Stage 1 and or Taku, (strs.) \$3.75 to \$4.

With 126 passengers, the steamer Princess May, Capt. McLeod, of the C. P. R., returned yesterday from Stage 1 and way in northern ports, after a dirty trip, bad weather being encountered and Queen Charlottee Sound northbound until Vancouver Island was reached the Princess May were Hamar Green-Mood, M. P., who has been visiting 1 the Princess May were Hamar Green-Mood, M. P., who has been visiting 1 the Princess May were Hamar Green-Mood, M. P., who has been visiting 1 the Prince Reported by Hind, Rolph & Co. "Louislana."

British bark Carnedd Llewliyn, out 199 days from Caleta Buena, for Falmouth, 189 days from yor Talbot for Tocopilla, Reinsurance 75 per cent.

British bark Carnedd Llewliyn, out 199 days from Caleta Buena, for Falmouth, 189 days from Mouth, 189 days from Mouth, 189 days from Mood, M. P., who has been visiting 190 per cent.

British bark Carnedd Llewliyn, out 199 days from Caleta Buena, for Falmouth, 189 days from Mouth, 189 days from London of the Princess Nath Mounth, 189 days from London of the Princess Nath Mounth, 189 days from London of the Princess Nath Mounth, 189 days from London of the Princess Nath Mounth, 189 days from London of the Princess Nath Mounth, 189 days from Mouth, 189 days

and the TANANA
GOLD FIELDS Steamers from Puget Sound and Brit-ish Columbia ports connect atSkagway

John Jardine, M.P.P., left this morning, on the Charmer for Vancouver Dr. Glbb left town for Vancouver by he midday boat yesterday.

Mrs. Hogg and her son have left town for a few days.

Attorney-General Bowser, who has been in Vancouver for the past few days, is expected back tonight.

Miss Savory, Broad street, who has been away for the past three weeks, has returned home.

Mr. P. R. Brown with his wife and family have gone to Vancouver on a short visit.

Mr. A. C. Futcher, of the Royal Bank, has gone away for a few days on a hunting expedition.

Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Kirk and Mrs. W. Laing are staying at Cowichar

Mr. Carew-Gibson is over in Van-conver for a few days on a business trp.

Mr. R. Coxon, from Vancouver, who has been spending a few days in town returned home last evening.

Miss O. C. Angus left via the C.P.R for Toronto on Thursday last for a visit.

Mrs. Camble, of Vancouver, has been on a visit to Victoria, the guest of Mrs. Wolfson, Esquimult.

Mrs. Allen, from Winnipeg, is spending some time in Victoria and is staying at the Oak Bay hotel.

Mrs. Blaklock will re-open her school on Tuesday next after the summer vacation.

Mrs. Folson and Mrs. Archibald, from Seattle, are visiting Victoria and are staying at the Oak Bay hotel.

Joseph Martin, K. C., spent yester-day morning in the city, returning to Vancouver by the midday boat.

Miss May Penwill has returned after spending a few days with friends in Seattle.

A. H. McLean, K. C., deputy attorney general, is expected home this

Mrs. George Watson, accompanied by her son Robert, is spending a few days at Scattle.

Mrs. Mortimer Appleby and children left this morning on the Princess Victoria for their home in Portland, Orc.

D. McLean, of the customs depart-ment, left this morning on the Prin-cess Victoria for Scattle.

L.S. V. York left this morning on the Princess Victoria for Seattle on a short trip.

A. E. McIntosh left this morning the Charmer on a short business to Vancouver.

J. W. Camble, C.P.R. divisional en-gineer, left this morning on the Charmer for Vancouver.

Miss McConnell left this morning for Vancouver where she will yisit with friends.

Mrs. F. Popham and son, Master Fred, left for Vancouver today by the Princess Victoria.

Miss Lisk and Mrs. Crocker left for ancouver, where they will spend a Vancouver, where

J. Rosenberger returned from a trip to Seattle yesterday by the steamer Princess Victoria.

Mrs. Thomas Hooper, who has been spending several weeks in Vancouver with friends, has returned home.

F. J. Fulton, K. C., chief commis-sioner of lands and works, left yester-day afternoon for a short holiday at Cowichan Lake.

The Misses Russell, of Pembroke Ont, who have been staying with friends here, are visiting a few days in Vancouver.

Percy Bannerman has left for Mont-real, where he will enter on a five-year medical course at McGill uni-versity.

A. J. Mallette and the Misses Mal-ette were among the passengers of the teamer Princess Victoria vesterday

H. C. Brewster, M. P. P., accompanied by his wife and family, were passengers from Clayoquot yesterday by the steamer Tees. Margaret Haines, of Toronto, who has been staying here with friends for the past month, left this morning via the C.P.R. for the east.

Mrs. E. Coates Browne, of Everett who has been visiting here with friends, left this morning on her re-

A. J. Hollyer, accountant of the Bank of Montreal, left this morning on the Princess Victoria on a week-end holiday in Seattle. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson, of Moose Jaw, who have been visiting with friends in the city, left this morning via the C. P. R. on their return home.

Thomas Conlan, of Winnipeg, who has been making a short holiday visit to the coast, left this morning for the cast.

Frederick K. Butters, of Minnea-polis, who has been making a holiday trip to the coast left this morning via the C.P.R. en route to the east.

T. B. Davis, of Ottawa, who has been making an extended stay with friends here, left this morning via the C.P.R. for his home in the east. Mr. and Mrs. Thornton Fell and family have returned to the city, after spending the summer months at Cadboro Bay.

Miss Fraser, who has been spending t vacation on Puget sound, returned by the steamer Princess Victoria yes-terday.

10 mm 15 9 mg 30 W. Garland Foster left last night for Seattle, en route for Nelson, where he will assume the editorship of the Nelson News.

Mrs. J. Shenk and son, Master William Shenk, left by the steamer Princess Victoria for Vancouver, Where they will spend a week's vacation.

Miss Tiny Monteith, who has been spending her holidays at Cowichan lake, returned to Victoria during last week.

H. B. Winsby and wife left for danich by yesterday's V. & S. train. They expect to be away over Mon-Saani They day.

Miss Bates arrived from Sidney yes terday afternoon. She will spend a few days here before leaving on a visit to friends in Seattle.

Miss N. Robertson, of Duncans, arrived from Vancouver where she has been spending the past month. She left for up the line yesterday.

Mrs. Charles McIntosh and sons, of Fort Calles, Colorado, are, spending a few days in Victoria. They are guests at the Dominion hotel. Miss Clyde MacMillan and Miss Lil-

ian Haggerty leave Sanday morning via the C. P. R. for Toronto where they will attend Havergal college.

Mrs. A. Ef Allen, who has spent the past month visiting at the home of her mother. Mrs. Chainlier-Smith, of Comox, returned to town last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Crowe Baker and Mrs. and Miss Clapham are staying in Van-couver for the anniversary of the sil-ver wedding of Mrs. Ross.

Miss Lorna Eberts returned home during the week from Duncans, where she has been spending a few Weeks as the guest of Mrs. John Hirsch. Miss Elinor Hanlington has returned

where she has been spending her holi-days.

Mr. Davis, of the Collegiate school, has had some excellent sport fishing at Cowlehan lake, where he has been spending the last few days. Mrs. (Col.) Homes, who is going for a trip to England, is leaving Victoria shortly, and will visit the east en route for the old country.

Mr. Henderson, manager of the Bank of Montreal of Vernon, after spending a week in Victoria leaves for home to-nicht

Mrs. (Dr.) Arthur of Sudbury, Ont. was a guest the past week of Mrs. (Dr.) Helen Ryan at "Dallas Cottage," Dal-

A. F. Tero, Canadlan representative of the Columbia Phonograph company, who has been in the city on business left, yesterday via the Northern Pacific on his return to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred T. Stead, of Kamloops, who have been visiting friends in Seattle and Portland, spent yesterday in the city on their way home via Vancouver.

Mrs Sidney M. Johnson and family, who have been spending the last three months in the city at the Oak Bay hotel, will leave for their home in Greenwood on Wednesday next.

Rev. S. J. Thompson, pastor of the Centennial Methodist church, has returned from Vancouver where he was attending the Christian Endeavorers' convention.

II. Sheasgreen, of the firm of T. B. Cuthbertson, Vancouver, who has been in the city for the past few weeks, left this morning on his return home.

Mr. Leon Melckov, manager of the Realty Trust & Finance Co. of Van-couver, and promoter of the British Columbia Oil Refining Co., Ltd., is in town, and is staying at the Empress.

Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Clarkson, accompanied by Miss Graham, left this morning via the Northern Pacific for Spokane after a stay of two weeks with friends here.

Mrs. T. Fawcett, who has been a quest at the King Edward for some nonths, has rented a furnished bun-talow for a few months and will be at nome to her friends. Mrs. H. Curle, 107 Government treet, is spending the month of Sep-ember with friends in Seattle and Fancouver and will not receive until

. . . Mrs. E. L. James and son, of Van-couver, who have been visiting with friends on Blanchard street, left this morning on their return to their home.

. . . On the Charmer this morning for Vancouver were A. M. Johnson, Miss Haggert, Miss McMillan, H. W. Jones, Mrs. Caviness, H. Heyland, Miss Menogue, G. Harvey.

Mr. and Mrs. Janion returned home during last week. Mr. Janion has had a delightful trip to the old country and Mrs. Janion has been visiting friends in California.

Mr. Lawford Richardson, of the Can-adian Bank of Commerce in Nanatmo, accompanied by Mrs. Richardson and child, is spending a holiday in Vic-toria and district

Mrs. Robert Craig and child, from Phoenix, who have been spending some months in Victoria making the Em-press hotel their headquarters, left during last week for the south.

Topcoats

Raincoats

Trousers

spending the past week here in con-nection with some timber deals, left yesterday via the Northern Pacific for the south.

J. G. Woodworth, general traffic manager of the Northern Pacific, with headquarters, at St. Paul, and H. C. Nutt, general manager at Tacoma, will arrive in the city today on

coma, will arrive in the city today on their annual trip of inspection.

Among the passengers on the Princess Victoria this morning for Seattle wore Mrs. R. C. Wood, A. R. McGregor, Mrs. Goodwin, J. R. Emmett, Mrs. Burling, Miss Roc. Miss McLaughlin, W. J. McCarter, E. E. James, A. E. McIntosh, Mrs. Appleby, M. Greestein.

A pleasant musical evening was spent on Thursday at Mr. and Mrs. P. Shandley's residence, when Mr. Harold Shandley entertained a few friends to meet two of his companions from the old country, officers of the Blue Funnel liner Oanfa. Amongst those present were Mr. and Mrs. P. Shandley, Miss L. Burt, Miss Nyland, Miss Kennedy, Miss McGhie, Messrs. Brew and Goodwin, of the steamer Oanfa, A. Dobson, J. Temple and B. Johnson.

AMUSEMENTS

City Band Today

The following is the programme for the concert by the City Band at the Gorge Park this afternoon:

March—Square Deal..... Overture—Orphans:.... Characteristic—Novelty.... Overture—Orphans....Offenbach
Characteristic—Novelty...Bratton
Waltz—Amorewenkanse.....Gungll
Selection—A Waltz Dream...Straus
Intermozzo—College Yell...Zamecnik
(a) Sextette—Lucia...Donirewi
(b) Allegretto—Blossom...Fox
Overture—Mosiac....Rollinson
(a) Finale—Labor Day...Blon
(b) Hynn—God be With You Fill
Wo Most Avail

We Meet Again. God Save the King.

Fifth Regiment Band.

By kind permission of Col. Hall and officers of the regiment, the band under the direction of A. Rumsby will render the following programme at Beacon Hill park this afterneon from 3 to 5

Processional March-Silver Trumpet F. Niand.

ir....Lotter · Interval. March—Austrian Eagle Wagne

Ellenberg. Waltz-Lysis tratee Lini March-With the British Colors Von Blou

God Save the King. The band will also render a choice selection of popular and patriotic music at Beacon Hill park on Labor Day (tomorrow) from 3 to 5 p. m.

The New Grand.

months in Victoria making the Empress hotel their headquarters, left during last week for the south.

Mrs. Edwin Seeley and her little son, who have been paying a 'short visit to Mrs. George M. Watt, Duneim, Menzies street, return home on tonight's boat for Seattle.

Mrs. A. Robertson, who spent the summer in Victoria, the guest of Mrs. McArthur, is spending a few days in Vancouver before leaving for her home at Broughty Ferry, Scotland.

Rev. S. J. Thompson, pastor of the Centennial Methodist church here, was the guest, during the Christian Endeavor convention at Vancouver, of Mr. Hogg, Fairview.

Mr. E. S. Pease, the general manaser of the Royal Bank of Canada, who accompanied by his wife and son are staying at the Empress, entertained at dinner last evening Mr. T. D. Veitch, the manager of the local branch.

Mr. S. Baxter, the inspector of machinery, leaves tomorrow for a tour of inspection in the Cumberland and Comox districts. The inspector will be gone about three weeks from his office in the Parliament buildings.

Mrs. G. V. Laury will be at home Wednesday for the first time since she moved from Head street to Esquimalt toad, near Lampson street. She will be at home on the second Wednesday of each month hereafter.

Hugh Gassell, a prominent lumber man of Los Angeles, who has been After the opening performance of the all-star bill that Mr. Jamieson has se

Dreams of You." New moving pictures will be "Prof. Bric-a-Brac" and the orchestra will play a waltz from Chopin as an overture.

The Pantages.

The Pantages.

No end of Orpheum theatre circuit headline acts are to be seen at the Pantages theatre. The Four Musical Hodges, as promised, more than pleased last week. Opening at tomorrow's matinee will be seen more of the famous circus acts. Mile. Louise presents a troupe of trained monkeys, cleverly costumed and doing all trapeze work that is accomplished by humán performers. This act, played at the London hippodrome for 70 weeks. The scente effects are grand. Mile. Louise scente effects are grand. don hippodrome for 70 weeks. The scenic effects are grand. Mile, Louise don hippodrome for 70 weeks. The scenic effects are grand. Mile, Louise has an abundance of Parls gowns, which she wears at the different performances. The monkeys are all comedians, and will amuse every one. John F. Clarke, America's foremost Celtic entertainer, has comedy jokes that are clean and original, and his extemporancous singing will bring down the house. Clarke is reported as a riot in Vancouver. Hall Staley and Co, have a roaring comedy sketch "The Twentieth Century Burglar!" This is a full stage act and from previous reports, they have a laugh in every line of the sketch. This act is well staged, and is full of fun. Clara Walters, specialty planiste and premiere planist danseuse, has a very pretty little act, requiring a plano on the stage. She gives limitations and plays "Yankee Doodle," and "Home Sweet Home" on the plano at one time, concluding by playing, the plano and dancing the buck and wing at the same time. Harry DeVera will render a most beautiful pictured melody "Mandy Lane." The blograph will show some interesting subjects. The bill mentioned for next week will be classed as a Labor Day special. oll mentioned for next week will be classed as a Labor Day special.

Burroughs' Stock Company

On Monday evening the old favorite rama "East Lynne" will be produced y the Burroughs Stock company at ie A. O. U. W. theatre. This play is by the Burroughs Stock the A. O. U. W. theatre. too well known to requ too well known to require an intro-duction to the public and is being pro-



about a "false Rubens" in one of the Paris courts during a recent hearing, but the Rubens spoke of had nothing

\$10.00 to \$30.00

\$3.00 to \$8.00

Chesterfield School

Boarding and Day School For Boys

Principals
A. H. SCRIVEN, Esq., BA.
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Boys prepared for a Professional or
Commercial life, and for the Universities. Chemical Laboratory, Manual
Training, Military Drill, Gymnastics;
Athletic Fjeld of Rve acres, covered Autumn term commences Sept. 7,

For Prospectus, etc., apply to R. H. Bates, Esq., B. A., North Vancouver, B. C.

Kindergarten and Primary School 1311 STANLEY AVENUE.

Fall term opens Monday, Sept. 7th. Kindergarten—Miss E. May Penwill (Graduate). Residence 598 Dallas Road. Telephone B-1416. Primary Department—Miss Mary Ir-win. Residence 641 Harbinger Avenue. Telephone A-1735.

Primary School

Make your little ones happy! Send them to St. Ann's school on Blanchard street. The most thoroughly equipped little school, making a specialty of Primary and Kindergarten work in the city, singling and physical culture included in the regular price. Children constantly under supervision. Good manners emphasized. All grades up to the third reader. School opens August 31, 1908, conducted by the Sisters of St. Ann's. Apply at the Kindergarten school, Blanchard St., between 9 2. m. and 3:30 p. m.

Corrig College

Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, B. C. Select High-Grade Day and Boarding College for Boys of 8 to 15 years, Refinements of well-appointed gentlemen's home in lovely Beacon Hill Park, Number limited. Outdoor sports, Prepared for Business Life or Professional or University examinations, Fees inclusive and strictly moderate. No vacancies until autumn term, September 1st. Principal, J. W. CHURCH, M. A.

Victoria Business Collega 918 Government Street, Opposite Weiler, NOW OPEN. Tel. 1615. NOW OPEN

Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping Business Course, Machine and lengineer ing Drawing for Carpenters, Engineers Electricians. Special evening classes Mon. Wed. Fridays. Tel. 1615 or car for particulars.

Mr. W. W. Suttle, Principal.

James conway

Juvenile Man with the Burroughs' Stock Company.

duced at this time because of the large numbers of requests for it that have been sent to the box office. An especially strong production is promised. Several members of the company are quite established as favorites in the roles they will assume and have received very good notices all over California and the coast generally. Chas. Dale is considered one of the best Levisons on the coast, Miss Barber is especially well adapted for the part of the mountful Lady Isabel and Maude Francis is said to be excruciatingly funny as the fussy old Miss Corney. The first appearance of Miss Pansy Dennis, the clever called of the company, will be as little Willie. The scenery will be elaborate and new, Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

A FALSE RUBENS IN PARIS.

Wealthy American Living in Paris Proved to Be Defaulter.

The first appearance deficiency in Paris and the suit will have to be decided in America. As to whether the allegation is true or not nothing can be known, as the archives of the Palace de Justice were destroyed by fire after 1846. Perhaps Samuel Woog was aware of this and therefore felt perfectly safe in returning to Paris,

It is estimated that there are so 3,000,000 lepers in the world, but cure of leproxy is now regarded being within measurable distance.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS

The Laurels, Beloaue Street,
Victoria, B. C.
Patron and Visitor
The Lord Hishop of Columbia.
Head Master
J. W. Laing, Bag, M.A., Oxford.
Assisted by A. D. Muskett, Esq.
J. F. Merceith, Esq., B. A., H.
J. Davis, Esq.
Boys are prepared for the Universities of England and Canada,
the Kovaj Navy. R. M. C. Kinksthe Kovaj Navy. R. M. C. Kinks-

Versities of England and Canada the Royal Navy, R. M. C. Kings ton, and Commerce. First-class accommodation for boarders Property of five acres, spacious school buildings, extensive recreation grounds, gymnasium, organized Cadet Corps.

Aims at Troroughness, Sound Dis-cipline, and Moral Training. The Christmas term will com-mence Monday, September 7th, at 2:30 p. m.

University School

FOR BOYS

VICTORIA, B. C.

Wardon.

Rev. W. W. Bolton, M. A., Camb.

Principals.

R. V. Harvey, M. A., Camb. Univ.

J. C. Barnacle, Esq., London Univ.

Assistants.

R. Yates, B. A., Oxford, Univ.

F. A. Sparkes, Esq., Oxford Univ.

Bursar.

Capt. H. J. Rous Cullin, late Assistant Bursar of Lancing College.

upper school — Oak Bay MIDDLE SCHOOL - Rockland

MIDDLE SCHOOL—Rockland
Ave. Phone 1553.

LOWER SCHOOL—1157 Belcher St. Phone 1672.
Excellent accommodation for boarders. Cadet Corps, manual training, laboratory.
The Christmas term commenced on Tuesday, September 1.
Apply—The Bursar. Phone 65.
School Office: 1205 Broad Street.

St. Ann's Academy

VICTORIA, B.C.

Complete high school and business course; music; art; language a special-ty; elecution. Extensive grounds, tennis and croquet courts, refinement cultivated. Terms moderate. The course f study followed is that which is used n the public schools of the Province.

Pupils are prepared for entrance and
eachers' certificates. Send for particlars. Term opens August 31, 1908.

Victoria Day School

1342 Harrison St. FOR GIRLS OF ALL AGES chaelmas Term Begins Sept. 8, 1908 The Education comprises a thorough grounding in all English Subjects, Mathematics, French, Drawing, Music, Singing and Calisthenics.

Junior Class for boys from six to ine years. A Competent Staff of Teachers. For particulars apply to the "Prin-

AGNES S. BLAIKLOCK.

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BUSINESS INSTITUTE 536 Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C. Full Commercial Stenographic Telegraphy and Engineering courses.

Instruction Individual. Teachers all Specialists. Results, the Best. Write for Particulars

E. J. SPROTT, B. A., Principal MISS M. M. SILL

Certificated pupil of Herr Professor Krause, Leipzig, receives pupils, in Piano-playing, Theory and Harmony. Pupils prepared for examination. MISS L. SILL Musical Kindergarten Classes (Myer's Method, Toronto Conservatory), and Method, Toro Junior Pupils.

Classes Resumed September 1st. Studio: 1342 Harrison St. Telephone J1183.

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Cloth costs being about equal there is one sure way to dress correctly-the "Semi-ready" way.



Each man requires individual treatment, and so our customers are the suits are then finished to their exact measure in two hours.

Finished exactly as the requirements of their form or figure dictate. Tried-on in the Semi-ready stage when you can judge the cloth suitability. A \$20 Serge Suit, finished to your measure in the physique type way, means

that the clothes hold the original shape

that we give them-and conform to the

wearer's shape as long as he cares to wear

If you can't call, send for a copy of the booklet "As Seen by Him," which describes Suits at \$18, \$20 and up to \$30.

Semi-ready Tailoring

New Overcoats New Raincoats New Suits

5,000 Garments to Select from at the

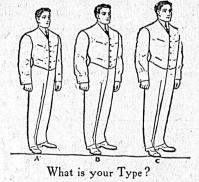
Semi-ready Wardrobe \$12.00 to \$35.00 Suits -\$15.00 to \$30.00

AGENTS FOR

Harris Hats, Stetson Hats, Christy Hats, in all the new styles and shapes. Dent's Gloves, Linen Mesh and Dr. Jaeger's Underwear, British Underwear, Shirts and Hosiery,

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Clothiers and Hatters Sole Agents for Semi-ready Tailoring



I When it was proposed to unite England and America by steam, a famous lecturer of the Royal Society "proved" that steamers could never cross the Atlantic because they could not carry coal enough to produce steam for the whole voyage.

When it was proposed to build a vessel of iron an equally learned person said "Iron sinks-only wood can float."

When it was to proposed to make men's finer clothes and sell them at the trying-on stage there were many who scoffed at the idea. But the will found the way. Semi-ready Tailoring is an admitted achievement of the present century, and the industrial historian must accord it a place in the higher realms of modern Progress.



Business Suits, from \$18 to \$30 Overcosts, from \$18 to \$40

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B.C. LAND & INVESTMENT AGENCY

40 Government Street

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FAIRFIELD ESTATE

Purchase Along the Tram Line Before Prices Go Up

We are offering ACREAGE AND LOTS on Cook, May, Moss and other streets, at prices fixed before the Electric Railway Co. decided to extend their line to the cemetery.



Bargain

NINE ACRES, water frontage, with nice beach, two minutes from Ross Bay car line. \$1,500 pen acre.

FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN-PHOENIX OF LONDON.

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TO RENT-UNFURNISHED

407 MARY STREET (Victoria West,) modern cage of five rooms. Rent ... street SIS GORDON STREET—Modern brick cottage six rooms in the centre of the city. Rent...

STORES, OFFICES AND WAREHOUSES Front room, third floor of building on Broad Street WAREHOUSE, No. 1313 Wharf Street. Rent..\$35

GORDON STREET—Three story brick building and basement, each flat 16x50. Possession Oc-tober 1st. Will lease for five years. Rent. \$90

P. R. BROWN, LIMITED

Cement House with Slate Roof

Six-roomed, story and a half on Pandora avenue, 5 minutes from city hall. Large kitchen, and scullery; good chimneys-one cement, toilet and bath separate, three bedrooms upstairs, closets for each room, wide hallways stairways. Every possible convenience, sunshine all through the house. This house has come to stay, and will outlast a dozen wooden ones. Lot is 45x120, with cement wall in front, adjoining lot, can be had reasonably. Has already cost over \$5,000 and will be ready for occupancy, and completely finished by October 1.

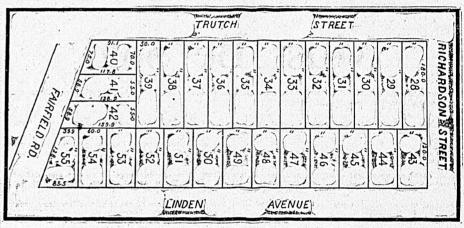
 $^{\circ}$

Price is \$5,000

Terms-About half down and the balance to suit. Lot in good location, taken in part pay-

 ∞

Pemberton & Son -625 Fort Street



This beautiful old Homestead, with magnificent Oak Trees, Shrubbery, Fruit Trees and Lawns, has been subdivided. The property stands high, with commanding views, and there are no finer residence sites on the market.

Terms One-third Cash, balance one and two years at six per cent.

For prices apply to the Sole Agent

SACRIFICE SAI

magnificent view. Orchard of 111 fruit trees of various kinds, three years old, good garden, Fine spring of water on property. Windmill pump water is laid on in house. Good barn, chickenhouse, etc.

House is new, being just completed, contains eight rooms with attic. It well finished throughout as the owner built for his own use, having no intention of selling at the time it was commenced. The house has a fine appearance and is fitted with three bay windows, each one having a fine outlook. Close to school and church.

The price is only \$2,500, which is \$500 less than cost. If you are looking for a really desirable home with nice surroundings and enough land to produce everything you require, here is your opportunity. (Half cash will

GRANT & LINEHAM

Money to Loan. Fire Insurance Written.



A GOOD BUY ON

Constance Cove

Esquimalt Harbor

TWO LOTS, 60x120 each, opposite Bullens Ways

\$750 Each

\$400 Cash, balance twelve months

614 Trounce Avenue, Victoria, B. C

P. O. Box 336

· H()K

New House on South Turner Street

Seven rooms and modern in every way. This house is a bargain at our price, being nicely situated near the Dallas Road and commanding a fine view of the sea.

GRAY, HAMILTON, DONALD & JOHNSTON, LIMITED, 63 YAT

TELEPHONE 663

VICTORIA

WINNIPEG

REGINA

VICTORIA REAL ESTATE

Gordon Head Fruit Farm

We issue the "Home List," a complete catalogue of all the best farms for sale on Vancouver Island.

Ten Acres on Water Front, Cottage and Barns Matured Orchard of 500 trees.

Income Over \$700

FOR PRICES AND TERMS

ESTABLISHED 1890 R. S. DAY & B. BOGGS

520 FORT STREET, VICTORIA, B. C.

TELEPHONE 30

COWICHAN DISTRICT

I have for sale several properties in this well known district, ranging from a few acres in extent to large well stocked farms, which latter would be sold as going concerns. Land in the Cowichan District is being rapidly bought up, the climate is very good, there being no extremes of heat or cold, and the shooting and fishing is unsurpassed on Vancouver Island. The town of Duncans has already one bank with more to follow, a splendid water supply, and the installing of an Electric light plant is now under consideration, it is situated some forty miles or two hours by rail from Victoria, with a double service daily. For anyone fond of a country life with lovely surroundings there is no finer or more lovely spot than the Cowichan valley. I have a representative at Duncans who knows the District thoroughly, and who will be pleased to meet intending purchasers and drive them to the different properties which are on sale. Maps and further information will be sent to anyone living at a distance who may contemplate settling in British Columbia.

J. MUSGRAVE

Cor of Broad and Trounce Ave.

Money to Loan on Approved Security

Must Be Sold

The following properties are listed for immediate sale, and to assist us the owners are willing to sacrifice in order to clean up at once.

New five-roomed dwelling, modern, good location, situated on car Line. Price \$2,000. Very easy terms.

terms.

New six-room bungalow, off Oak Bay avenue, ideal location, large lot. A bargain at \$2.750. Terms.

New seven-room bungalow, (five minutes walk from Government street, well finished and most conveniently arranged. Price \$3,000. Terms.

Four acres cleared and under cultivation, close to City. Price \$1,000.

Water frontage containing 2 acres, 3 miles from City. Price \$1,000.

Six acres Good Fruit Land, splendid situation, plenty of excellent water, and close to school. Price \$1,800. Terms.

Water Frontage on Gorge all cleared and planted in Fruit Trees about three quarters of an acre. Price \$3,500.

Two Lots Duchess Street level and free from rock. Price \$500 each. Terms.

McPherson & Fullerton Bros.

618 TROUNCE AVE. TEL. 1377.

We Sell Victoria Fuel Company Coal.—"The Best."

SNAP IN TIMBER—READ THIS LETTER

Rossland, B. C., Aug. 8, 1908. T. P. McConnell, Victoria, B. C.:

Dear Sir.—I have your letter of the 5th inst. regarding some timber land in which I am interested. I have licenses over nine sections of timber land in the vicinity of Murphy Creek from eight to ten miles north of Rossland. There is a lot of very fine timber variously estimated from fifty to seventy million feet of saw timber 50 per cent. of it is cedar as fine a lot of cedar as you have ever seen, 25 per cent. is spruce, the rest is white pine, fir and tamorack. There is also a very large quantity of cedar poles that will cut from twenty-five to sixty feet in length, all good sound timber.

The natural outlet for this timber is down Murphy Creek to the Canadian Pacific Railway. The timber is situated from three and a half to six miles from the railway. A wagon road can be built along Murphy Creek at a cost not exceeding \$3,000 and the timber or lumber as the case may be can be hauled to the railway with the grade in favor of the load.

Blue and Deschawps timber limits join ours on the

Creek Valley to their sawmill, which is now located about seven miles north of Rossland. From their sawmill they supply, as you know, the Rossland mines, besides supplying a large and constantly increasing trade in the prairie provinces. If Blue and Deschamps can make money under the conditions they are producing lumber, and it is generally conceded that they are doing well, there is a splendid opportunity in this timber of ours for anyone that understands the lumber business.

south and they have a steep up hill haul out of the Rock

As my duties at the mines take up all of my time, and I like mining better than lumbering, I would like very much to sell these timber limits. I am willing to deal reasonably and fairly with any bona fide purchaser. The price at which I will sell is \$25,000.

I enclose herewith a plan of the locations and will be

renelose herewith a plan of the locations and will be very pleased to hear from you in connection therewith.

Yours Truly, ———

The above letter speaks for itself. If you are interested in timber this is a splendid opportunity to make some money. We will be pleased to give full information, etc., to bona fide clients at our office.

Cor. Gov. and Fort

\$300 cash, \$25 per month, will buy 6 room cottage on 51 x 125 lot, nice garden, fruit trees, just outside city limits on car line. Total price \$1,600

E. A. HARRIS & CO.

35 FORT STREET.

MONEY TO LOAN.

PHONE 697

LARGE SEA FRONTAGE

I have for sale one of the prettiest building sites on the Saanich Peninsula. The land is all meadow, with the exception of two acres, it has a large waterfrontage on a lovely beach, the land is all good with the main wagon road alongside of it. This would make a beautiful home and a good farm.

731 Fort Street

\$8,000

HOWARD POTTS

Notary Public. Fire and Life Insurance Written.

\$4.4NICH

Phone 1192

"Queen Charlotte"

This new townsite, beautifully situated on Skidegate Inlet, Queen Charlotte Islands, will soon be the home of thousands. It has all the features essential to the upbuilding of a large city.

- (1) It has an unexceiled harbor.
- (2) It has a level situation.
- (3 It has plenty of good water and gravity power.
- (4) It is backed up by a country almost unlimited in its resources.Lots now for sale at low prices. Full particulars on application.

Ask us for a free copy of the "Queen Charlotte News."

Western Finance Co.

Phone 1062.

LIMITED.

1236 Gov't St. (Upstairs)

THE GRIFFITH COMPANY

1242 GOVERNMENT STREET.

Real Estate.

Insurance.

Timber Lands.

We Want Houses for Rent, Fruit Lands for Sale and Good Timber Well Located.

Telephone 1462

FOR SALE

Two Acres on Foul Bay Road, close to Oak Bay. Four Lots close to Water Front at Foul Bay, very cheap. Two Fine Lots on Cook St. \$1200 each. Two Acres on May St.—along where the new car line is being built.

FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO

Telephone 65

ARTHUR COLES

P.O. Box 167

Real Estate, Fire, Life and Marine Insurance

23-25 Broad Street

In a growing, active child the cells t which the body is composed are beg worn out—and replaced—very upidly. This dead tissue must better rid of somehow, and the dance is that the eliminating organs—the bowels, kidneys and skin—may ot do their work well enough. Then be blood becomes poisoned and the ulid does not thrive.

Nothing has such an invigorating has such an invigorating

Ine blood becomes poisoned and the child does not thrive.

Nothing has such an invigorating effect on these organs as ripe fruit juices. Apple juice increases the action of the kidneys; other fruit juices stimulate the liver to secrete more blie, and bile produces easy and regular movements of the bowels; others stir up the glands of the skin to throw off more waste matter.

The difficulty is that to get these effects a great deal of fruit must be eaten, and the excess of pulp and woody matter may upset the digestion. The better way is to give the children "Fruit-a-tives," which are tablets made of concentrated fruit juices with

"Fruit-a-tives," which are tablets made of concentrated fruit juices with 'valuable tonics added.
"Truit-a-tives" have the combined effect 'of the different fruit juices, helping all 'the eliminating organs to work properly, curing constipution, toning up the system, and keeping the children plump and rosy. 25c for a trial box. 50c for regular size—6 boxes for \$2.50. Fruit-a-tives Limited, Ottawa.



Miss Jessie McKilligan

Assisted By Merr Karl Schwerdtfeger, Baritone; Herr Moritz Rosen, Violin; Herr Hein-rich Bosse, Piano.

Under the distinguisher patronage of His Hon. the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Dunsmuir and the Hon. Richard and Mrs. McBride.

Box office will open on Wednesday 9th, September at 10 a.m., where plan of theatre may be seem, seats selected and reserved seat tickets exchanged for theatre tickets.

NEW GRAND Week 7th September.

WILLIE HALE AND CO.
In Parlor Pastimes.

S. JULES LEVY AND FAMILY ocal and Instrumental Melange.
TOPS, TOPSY AND TOPS Comedy Acrobatic Artists.
THOS. J. PRICE
Song Illustrator.
NEW MOVING PICTURES.

OUR OWN ORCHESTRA.

OUR BIG FEATURE NEXT WEEK-



MLLE. LOUISE

TRAINED MONKEYS

JOHN F. CLARK-Celtic Entertainer.

HALL STALEY & CO.—Twentieth-Century Burglars.

CLARA WALTERS-Piano Danseuse. HARRY DE VERRA-Mandy Lane

'Jim the Westerner

Evening performance 8.20. Matinee, Wednesday and Saturday at 2.45. Mati-nee prices 15c and 25c. Evening prices 15c, 25c 35c and 50c. NEXT WEEK—East Lynne.

THE JUVENILE IN SCIENCE

Trom the trees.
"Things which are equal to each

other are equal to anything else.

Parallel lines even if produced to all eternity cannot expect to meet each "A parallel straight line is one which if produced to meet itself does not

meet.
"The blood is putrefied in the lungs

by inspired air.
"The equator is a menageric lion running around the earth.
"The earth's climate is hottest next

the creator.
"Sound effects the oratory nerves."

Argentina still offers a splendid field for immigration. Only 60,000 acres are cultivated, and there remain 245,000,-000 of acres suitable for stock breed-ing as well as huge areas of forest ing as well as huge areas of fores and of mineral-bearing mountains.

COMMEMORATE THE RIOT ANNIVERSARY

Vancouyer, Sept. 5.—A crowd of police and detectives tonight attended the Asiatic Exclusionists' rally which was held in commemoration of the riot parade of exactly a year ago. But there was no work for the police tonight. The city hall was barely half full and the meeting broke up immediately after nine o'clock. Thomas Wilton and C. Armishaw were the first speakers and were followed by Gordon Grant, the secretary of the Exclusion league. He declared he was glad that R. G. Macpherson, M.P., had been relegated to private life because of his stand on the exclusion question. He added that the Exclusionists would not be the little dog following any party but would nomigate their own candidate on the fifteenth. When Grant called on those present to become members and subscribe the annual fees, the crowd arose to go. Soon half had left the hall and a few min-

SALUTARY PUNISHMENT

Fines Imposed Upon Those Starting
Bush Fires

Vancouver, September 5.—A fine of \$200 and costs was imposed by Mag-istrate Alexander yesterday on N. B. Forbes, of Mage, in Point Grey municipality, for starting a bush fire while clearing land. In the case of Forbes the fine was made heavier than usual because the court held that he had made no proper endeavor to keep grobes the line was made heavier than usual because the court held that he had made no proper endeavor to keep back the fire or so fight It when it got beyond his control, and moreover, it was a fire that did an enormous amount of damage, licking up a shingle mill and threatening all the buildings in the vicinity of Magee. A resident of South Vancouver was fined \$50 for starting a fire in clearing but in his case less damage had been dene. K. D. Simpson and W. K. Wickers were fined \$50 each for starting camp fires at Sechelt and leaving them burning. They said that they thought the fires were out when they left the camping ground, but the fact remained that they were not and the fines were imposed. In this case Mr. R. W. Harris appeared for the defendants. Mr. Osborne Plunkett appeared for the Crown in all cases, and was assisted by Chief Fire Warden Gladwin.

Killed in Sawmill

Killed in Sawmill
Grand Forks, Sept. 5.—Angus McKenzie, of Flat River, P. E. I., formerly employed in the machine shop at
the Grandy smelter in this city, but
who has lately been working at Boulals' sawmill at Danville, was killed
there. Nobody saw how the accident
occurred; as he was working below the
main floor alone but apparently he had
been caught in the belt and thrown,
sustaining a fracture of the skull, only
living a few minutes.

Death of Pioneer

counter and adventure that the decimated band, including mothers and children, arrived down the Fraser from Pete Jeaune Cache. Mr. Schubert settled in the Spallumcheen district, where Armstrong now is. He died at the ripe old age of 92 years, highly respected and esteemed by all who knew him.

New Banks in Prospect

Revelstoke, Sept. 5.—C. W. Halla-more, manager of the Canadlan Bank of Commerce at Kamloops, was here the other day and the object of his visit has now developed in the an-nouncement that the Bank of Comncuncement that the Bank of Commerce will open in a few days. Mr. Morris, superintendent of Pacific Coast branches of the bank, is here to arrange, the opening. The bank has leased temporarily D. Gillicano's building on McKenzle avenue, and is having it fitted up, but the intention is to creet a building of similar design to the bank's offices at Kamloops. It is stated that the Bank of Montreal intends opening very shortly, and that the Bank of Vancouver has also arranged to place a branch here when they start business at Vancouver.

INSURED AGAINST CHAMOIS

AGE OF YOUNG STATESMEN

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—Though they continue to exercise great weight in political affairs in Japan, there are abundant proofs that the age of the elder statesmen has gone. The present age may be called the Katsura and Saionji era. Marquises Katsura and Saionji era. Marquises Katsura and Saionji respectively represent the so-called Yamagata and Ito parties. The new Katsura cabinet chiefly consists of prominent figures of the Yamagata party, but it will come to an understanding with Marquis Saionji, who leads the Seiqu-kai (constitutional party), founded by Prince Ito. Without the Selyu-kai's support, no measure can be passed through the House out the selya-Ray's support, no measure can be passed through the House of Representatives. In other words this means the reversion to the arrangement in existence during the late war with Russia, when the Katsura which the determined support a support of the selection of the s

FRENCH COMIC MULCTED

Caricature of the Countess Crossley de Clare Was Expensive.

Paris, Sopt. 5.—Twenty-five dollars for calling anyone a swindler, a thief, and an assassin was formerly cansidered quite substantial damages in French libel suits, but the courts have recently changed their tacties. The Countess Crossley de Clare has just been awarded \$20,000 damages against the comic illustrated paper La Rire, which printed a libellous article about her, aggravated by a caricature. The Rire's joke turns out no laughing matter for the proprietors and the manager of the paper. The latter gets six months imprisonment, and the former, besides the damages, must pay gets six months imprisonment, and the former, besides the damages, must pay a fine of \$400 and the cost of 251 publications of the judgment of the court, including one on the front page of their own comic paper.

PASTEURIZED MILK IN THE CITIES OF EUROPE

Nathan Straus Returns to Am-erica After Propaganda of Thirteen Months

London, Sept. 5.—Nathan Straus is in London, on his way back to New York, after an absence of thirteen months, which has been occupied in pushing his propaganda for pasteurized milk in Germany, Austria and England. Mr. Straus is enthusiastic over the results achieved.

His system of pasteurization has been officially adopted by the Austrian Minister off the Interior and by the authorities of many German cities, while in England it has received the unqualified support of hundreds of medical men.

Perhaps the most interesting feat accomplished in connection with Mr. Straus' work on the continent has been his experiment at Sandhausen, a village in South Germany. Sandhausen has a population of 4,000 and had a high infantile death rate. Mr. Straus was satisfied that this was due to the quality of the milk supply, and he made arrangements to take charge of it.

Since January 1st last every drop of milk supplied to the people of Sand-

of it.

Since January 1st last every drop of milk supplied to the people of Sandhausen has been pasteurized by Mr. Straus' system, and the results have been remarkable. In the first seven months of 1907 thirty children under one year of age died. In the first six months of the present year, during which they have been supplied with pasteurized milk, only nine children died.

"This conclusively proves," said Mr. Straus, "that two out of every three

"This conclusively proves," said Mr. Straus, "that two out of every three children who die under one year of age are killed by raw milk. I want no easier job than to go into a town and reduce the death rate of that town. I will undertake to cut it in half at once by merely pasteurizing the milk on which the children are fed."

Mr. Straus while in Dublin was the guest of the Viceroy and Lady Aberdeen at the Viceroy and Lady Aberdeen at the Viceroy and Lady Aberdeen at the Viceroy and Lady English pasteurization in London last spring Mr. Straus presented a fully equipped plant to Lady Aberdeen for supplying pure milk to the poor mothers of Dublin, and he went to Ireland to see how it is working and to give those in charge of it the benefit of his experience.

"Mushrooms always grow in damp places and so they look like umbrellas," wrote the small boy in the science examination. Other examples of the "howler" are compiled by a writer in the Scientific American:

"Air is the most foren several miles in length, while electricity and lightning are of the same nature, the only difference being that lightning is often several miles in length, while electricity is only a few inches.

"Air usually has no weight, but when placed in a barometer it is found to weigh about fifteen pounds a square inch.

"The axis of the earth is an imaginary line on which the earth is supposed to take its daily routine.

"The probable cause of earthquakes may be attributed to bad drainage and neglect of sewage.

"The probable cause of earthquakes may be attributed to bad drainage and neglect of sewage.

"The difference between air and water is that air can be made wetter, but water cannot.

"Gravity is chiefly noticeable in the autumn when the apples are falling from the trees.

"Suppose the same of the server of the server of the longue, the same period of 1907. No improvement has occurred as yet in the linen trade and provided and provided to the longue of the longue, and only the point of it and a sort the current on the tongue. The disease the current on the tongue. The disease the first place of the first place to more protentious buildings. The latest to be removed, giving place to more protentious buildings. The latest to be removed in the first place to more protentious buildings. The latest to be removed in the first place to more protentious buildings. The latest to be removed in the first place to more protentious buildings. The latest to be removed in the first place to more protentious buildings. The latest to be removed in the first place to more protentious buildings. The latest to be removed in the first place to more protentious buildings. The latest to be removed in the first place to more protentious buildings. The latest to be removed in the first place to more protentious bu

Army Coach Says Female Spies Were Paid to Entrap Officers.

It o each gelse.

A French contemporary tells an amusing anecdote of an American who was traveling in Switzerland. He stopped one night at an hotel at Lausanne, but spent most of the time perforce in what Mark Twain has described as "hunting the chamois." In the morning he complained indignantly to the manager. "Impossible!" cried the latter; "I am insured." "Insured against what?" asked the traveler. "Against chamois." Pressing for an explanation, the American learned that in Switzerland for a modest premium one can insure against all risks of the kind, the insurance money being splared between the traveler and the proprietor of forest that one has been bitten, and unitains.

Paid to Entrap Officers.

London, Sept. 5.—Dr. Millar Maguire, a well known Army coach, has made a terrific attack on the War Office. He is not afraid to gives names and dates. He declares that "female spies of low character were paid by the government to entrap officers of the army at Pre-toria," and adds that one party in this respect is just as had as the other. Finally he declares that "I never knew to entrap officers of the army at Pre-toria," and adds that one party in this respect is just as had as the other. Finally he declares that "In ever knew to entrap officers of the army at Pre-toria," and adds that one party in this respect is just as had as the other. Finally he declares that "In ever knew to entrap officers of the army at Pre-toria," and adds that one party in this respect is just as had as the other. Finally he declares that "In ever knew to entrap officers of the army at Pre-toria," and adds that one party in this respect is just as had as the other. Finally he declares that "In ever knew to entrap officers of the army at Pre-toria," and adds that one party in this respect is just as had as the other. Finally he declares that "In ever knew to entrap officers of the army at Pre-toria," and adds that one party in this respect is just as had as the other. Finally he declares that "In ever knew to entrap officers of the arm

THE LATE FEHIM PASHA WAS TERROR OF TURKEY

Chief of Secret Police Described As Greatest Criminal in Lurope

Constntainople, Sept. 5.—Now that Fehim Pasha, the most sinister figure of the old regime in Turkey, has been removed by death by violence, stories of his crimes are being freely circul-

of his crimes are being freely circulated.

He is described as the "greatest criminal in Europe." His tyranny, graft and outrages made his very name a terror in Constantinople. The army of spies and thugs he controlled as Chief of the Secret Police committed countless outrages, and his splendid mansion was the scene of tortures, crimes and orgies indescribable.

The following are a few incidents

scribable.

The following are a few incidents in this monster's lurid career. On one occasion Fehim sent for a Greek tradesman in Pera, and told the man that he was in want of \$2,500 immediately, and that he expected him to find it within forty-eight hours. By dint or drawing all his savings from the bank and borrowing from a relative, the man was able to bring the required sum. A fortnight afterwards Fehim again sent for him and demanded another \$2,500 in thirty-six hours.

hours.

The tradesman told him that it was not possible for him to raise such a sum. Fehim curtly replied, "You will be here at the time appointed with the money or take the consequences." The unfortunate man scraped together \$500 and took it to Fehim.

When the reach sear the smallness

money of take the consequences. The sunfortunate man scraped together \$500 and took it to Fehim.

When the pasha saw the smallness of the sum he rushed at the Greek and thrashed him unmercifully. The wretched man had to be taken home in a conveyance, and is still partly paralyzed from his beating of two years ago. If the name of Fehim is mentioned in his hearing drops of perspiration gather on his brow and he shakes like a person suffering from ague. No one in Constantinople dared report this outrage to the Sultan.

The arrogance and presumption of Fehim exceeded all bounds. On one occasion he insulted the half-brother to the Sultan and heir presumptive to the throne, and on another occasion he placed men and horses in the roadway in front of his residence and refused to permit the carriage of the Grand Vizler to pass.

His final escapade, which led to his downfall, has often been told. He attempted to exort \$1,500 from the captain of a German ship. The money being refused, he boarded the vessel with his rufflans, lashed the captain and offleers to the masts, put a pistol to the purser's head and compelled him to write a draft for the money to the ships' agents. The German Embassy was informed, the Ambass-Sultan, and Fehim was exiled to ador had a stormy interview with the Broussa.

SUBSIDIES TO SHIPPING

Japanese Government Will Look Into Methods of Subsidies Here.

(By Special Cable.)
Tokio, Sept. 5.—It is reported that
the Japanese department of communications has in contemplation the appointment of a commission for the in vestigation of shipping subsidies. Th idea is to inquire into the results ob idea is to inquire into the results obtained by the laws for the encouragement of shipbuilding and navigation now in force, and the necessity or otherwise of their revision. At the same time, the director of the shipping bureau will be despatched to Europe and America for the investigation of the practice in vogue in the West in Wetting with refersimilar matters. Writing with reference to the subject, the Jiji Shimpo remarks that an amendment to the two laws referred to has more than once become the subject of discussion in the diet, and as the term of contract for the subsidy of the European and American steamship lines will expire at the end of the next fiscal year, it is moturnatural that the attention of the authorities should be directed to the matter. Generally speaking, the Jiji states, Japan's efforts in this direction have been successful, and while, as a result of the investigations to be undertaken, the government may perhaps find it necessary to readjust the amount of subsidies, it would be unwise to endanger, by a parsimonious policy, the foundation of an industry which has been nurtured with much care. It may be mentioned that the amount of the special bounties paid by the Japanese government during the past years

CLARK'S POTTED MEATS

Crisp toast—lightly buttered-with a thin layer of Clark's Potted Meats is so good that a more tasty morsel could not be thought of.

Try it for Tea!

WM. CLARK, Mfr. - - MONTEFAL



Glass and Leaded Art Work

FOR CHURCHES, PRIVATE HOUSES AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS

We take great pride in aiding selection of styles and would like to submit to you some of our very latest and most exclusive designs. Designs and prices will please, we feel sure.

MELROSE CO., LIMITED

ART DECORATORS

40 FORT STREET

BY SPECIAL WARRANT

BY SPECIAL WARRANT

reached \$50,000,000, while the total shipping subsidies for the current year are estimated to reach the sum of \$10,-000,000.

SKELETON GIVES CONCERN. People of Breteuil Can Not Identify the Ghastly Relic.

(By Special Cable)
Paris, September 5.—The people of Breteuil have found a skeleton, which It was discovered by a workman in a claypit, where it had been buried, without clothes, and without a coffin, about municipal councillors of a neighboring

Soldiers and Populace Had Lively Struggle in Town of Soochow

Shanghai, Sept. 5.—The Shanghai Times prints a lively story from Soc-chow. It appears that soldiers and citizens in that district are on indifferent terms, and when four soldiers, carrying pet birds, entered a theatre recently to see the play, and were asked to cover the cages, so that disturbance might not arise, they not only regarded the attendant with a frigid stare, but asattendant with a Irigid stare, but assaulted him for his impertinence ir making the suggestion. The servants of the theatre gathered in a body beating the soldiers in turn, and handing over two to the police. The two who were handed over were taker to the camp for punishment, but they seem to have aroused instead the symmetry of their contrades and at the symmetry of their contrades are symmetry of their contrades and at the symmetry of their the last man had gone—probably in-side—and when the soldiers arrived they carried the box-office by storm. Having obtained entrance to the building, they set about belaboring the spectators with long sticks, as a consequence of which action the show broke up rather suddenly, but no one was seriously hurt. After matters had quited down, the Chinese officials

CHINESE THEATRE RAIDERS approached the scene, and made in-quiry for the officer of the camp, who it turned out, had just run away. In his absence, they beat the soldiers,

THOUGHT PARIS UNSAFE.

Young South American Carried Re-volver, Dagger and Bowie Knife. Paris, Sept. 5.-Posada, a voint

that as his name, has read in the Paris papers about the "Apaches" of the city. He concluded that Parisian streets are less safe than the Pampas, and armed himself to the teeth accordingly. At the same time he endeavored to introthe same time he endeavored to intro-duce in Paris what may be South American customs, and forced his way into a theatre without paying for his seat. Having been ejected, he was taken to the police station, where he was found to have about his person one revolver, loaded in all five chambers with soft-nosed bullets, and a supply of six spare cartridges for the same. In

DAY CELEBRATION

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7th. 1908

Field Sports commence 1 p.m.

Championship Lacrosse Match

Vancouver vs. Victoria Last Match of the Season in Victoria.
Ball faced at 3 o'clock. Field Sports commence 1 p.m.

Grand Tombola Drawing

at 4 o'clock

Music by Victoria City Band and St. Andrew's Pipers

ADMISSION TO GROUNDS 25c.

Grand Stand 25c., Bleachers 10c.

everybody to come and have a good time. PUBLIC MEETING IN CITY HALL AT 8 P.M.

CHILDREN UNDER 12, FREE

TOMORROW'S SPORTS SHOULD BE SUCCESS

Preparations Complete For La-bor Day Celebration at the Royal Athletic Park

The annual sports, under the auspi-ces of the Trades Unions, which will be held tomorrow afternoon at the Royal

spect, all preparations having been finished satisfactorily, it being announced that the programme will be carried out as originally announced. At 2 o'clock the first event will be called, and it is expected that by the time the races are started there will have gathered several thousands of people to witness the celebration. For the accommodation of the anticipated crowds nothing has been overlooked. The grand stand proper and the bleachers on either side will furnish seating room for the largest portion of those attending and, for the convenience of others, it is understood special arrangements will/be made by the management committee. In order that the sports may be completed before dark, it has been decided that the running, jumping and other such field competitions will be continued during the programme of the lacrosse match between the Victoria and Vancouver teams. These tyelves will cross sticks in one of the final of the season's matches for the provincial championship. Though by some the idea of the home players defeating the Terminal City after their hard luck thus far, is ridiculed, there are a goodly number, and among them those who will be active participants, who feel confident that the mainlanders will have a hotter reception than they look forward to. This morning a

those who will be active participants, who feel confident that the mainlanders will have a hotter reception than they look forward to. This morning a conference of members of the Victoria club is being held at the Athletic park for the purpose of choosing a team. It is the desire of those in charge that it should be announced that the greasy pole will by omitted and in its place introduced is 220-yard race for local unions, as well as a running contest for married ladies. For the first three prizes are offered and two awards for the second.

While there have been no detailed regulations drafted, governing the sprints, the intimation is made that they will be run under amateur rules and that, as well, no spiked shoes will be permitted.

Several additions have been made to the list of the tombola prizes offered. This will bring the total well over the hundred mark. All those purchasing tickets will be gratifying to the ladies in particular to know that there will be no blanks.

in particular to know that there willbe no blanks.

Donations towards the day's sport are acknowledged by the following:
Senator Geo. Riley, \$10; Hon. R. Mc-Bride, \$7.50; John Jardine, M.P.P., \$5 F. Davey, M. P. P., \$5; C. Morfey, \$4.50; Sam Brighouse, \$1; Colonist (cash), \$10; Times (1) year's subscription), \$3; Sweeney & McConnel, \$5.25; Margison Bros., (printing), \$1.50; Thorpe & Co., (goods value), \$3; T. N. Hibben, (prize value), \$2; Victoria Book and Statioriery (prize); Value \$3; W. Wilby, (prize), value \$1.50; Brackman & Ker, \$4.50; Bannerman & Horne, \$2; Scott & Peden, \$2; Sylvester Bros, \$3; Geo. A. Gowan, \$1; B. C. Saddlery, \$1.50; Joseph Sears, \$2; Harkness, \$2; Mel-1080; \$2.50; Mellor Bros., \$2; E. Lewis, \$1; Newton & Greer, \$4.40; Forster's Paint Shop, \$1.50; Hanetan, \$2; Hauinbauck Signs, \$2.50; Steve Jones, (Dominion hotel), \$5; Mrs. White, \$2.50; Atlantic, \$2.50; Coldental, \$2.50; Elemoral, \$2.50; Leland hotel, \$2; Clarence hotel, \$2.50; Commercial hotel, \$2; Grand Pacific, \$1; Prince hotel, \$1.25; Garricks Head Buffet, \$5; H. L. Smith, \$2.50; Thos. McMann, \$1; G. Moriman, (King's Head), \$2; Meldram & McCauley, \$5; Belmont, \$2; H. R. McDonald, Alberta), \$5; Horse Shoe, \$2; Mrs. Cameron, 50c; T. Garvin, (Senate), \$2.50; Bismark, \$5; Palace saloon, \$2.50; D. Stewart, \$2.50; Hall & Walter, \$7.50; J. Kingham, \$3.75; Sken Lowe, \$3.50; Jones & Co., \$5; Savanah, \$3; C. H. Smith & Co., \$2.25; Geo. H. Haynes, \$2; B. C. Funeral per C. Hayward, \$5; W. B. Smith, \$2; Mrs. Kosche, \$2.50; Tramway company, \$20; Richard Bray, \$2.50; P. Seider Transfer, \$5; J. Barnsley, \$2; Lenfesty, \$2; Adams, \$1.50; Hillton & Co., \$5; J. Fullerton, \$2; Jones Maynard, \$1; McCandless & Catheart, \$2.50; He. E. Munday, \$2; Richard Bray, \$2.50; P. Scipton, \$2.50; D. Steward, \$10; Hall & Walter, \$7.50; J. Kingham, \$2.50; Hall & Co., \$2.50; Geo. M. Fraser, \$3.50; Cyrus H. Bower, \$2.50; Jone S. Maynard, \$15; Holerton, \$2.50; Dan & Donations Acknowledged. Richardson, \$2.50; Henry Young & Co., \$2.50; Angus Campbell, \$5; Weller Bros., \$5; Smith & Champion, \$2:50; Capital Company, per Mr. Flitton, \$2; W. Wilson, \$5; Allen's Fit Reform, \$5; W. Wilson, \$5; Allen's Fit Reform, \$5; F. A. Gowan, \$2.50; B. Williams, \$3; Empire Clothing Co., \$1; W. G. Cameron, \$2; Army & Navy, \$2.50; Henry Rutland, \$1.50; John Dane, (Capital Barber shop), \$2; Mathews, \$1.50; M. & H. A. Fox, \$2; C. R. King, \$1; J. M. Ambury, (Hiram Walker), \$12; Radiger & Janion, \$8; E. B. Marvin & Co., \$4; P. McQuade & Co., \$3; F. R. Stewart & Co., \$2.50; M. R. Smith & Co., \$1; J. M. Morris, \$2.50; B. Wilson Co., \$6; Pither & Leiser, \$2.50; Hamilton Powder Co., \$5; Wilson Bros., \$2.50; J. H. Todd & Sons, \$2; Simon Leizer & Co., \$2.50; Turner, Beeton & Co., \$2.50;

ing Co., \$1; Barber Bros., \$2.50; Steitz Restaurant, \$2.50; Maryland, \$1.50.

The committee desire to state that should any error have been made, either by omitting any donor or otherwise they will be only too glad to have the mistake rectified and published. Any donor who may contribute after this list is published, will be published as soon as possible after Labor Day. The secretary, Albert A. Argyle, asks that all who may have any communication to make will address him at the Empire Cigar store, Douglas street.

The committee beg to sincerely

Empire Cigar store, Douglas street.

The committee beg to sincerely thank the contributors in the name of the Trades and Labor council for their kind response, and hope as many as possible will further show their kind appreciation by attending the celebration at the Athletic park, Cook street, on Labor Day.

BASEBALL RESULTS

Northwestern.

At Vancouver—Vancouver 2, Aber leen 3 (11 innings.
At Seattle—Seattle 7, Spokane 6.
At Tacoma—Tacoma 7, Butto 1.

At Philadelphia-New York 5, Phila-At Philader And dephys 1.
At Brooklyn - First game: Boston 4.
Prooklyn 3. Syrond game: Boston 0,
Brooklyn 6.
At Pittsburg—Pittsburg 0, Chicago 11.

American.

At St. Louis—St. Louis 2, Detroit 1. At Boston—Philadelphia 3, Boston 2. At New York—Washington 6, New At Chicago-Chicago 7, Cleveland 0

Northwestern.											
										Won.	Lost.
										67	53
										61	57

Giulia-	W. OII.	LIUSL.	T Cr.	1 -
Vancouver	. 67	53	. 558	1
Aberdeen		57	.516	1
Spokane	. 60	57	.512	f
Tacoma	. 57	55	.509	c
Butte	. 49	58	.458	1
Seattle		69	.443	a
Ameri	can.			b
Clubs—	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	S
Clubs— Detroit	. 70	50	.583	12
St. Louis	. 69	52	.570	i
Chicago	. 69	53	. 566	t
Cleveland	. 67	54	.554	11
Philadelphia		61	.496	J
Boston		64	.480	A
Washington		67	.432	F
New York		83	.325	t
Natio	nal.			J
Clubs— New York Pittsburg	Won.	Lost.	Pct.	I
New York	. 74	45	.622	0
Pittsburg	. 75	47	.615	F
Chicago	. 74	49	.602	١
Philadelphia		53	.551	V
Cincinnati		70	.421	la
Boston		70	.421	2
Brooklyn		76	.362	t

REGULARS WIN IN

Garrison Defeated Fifth Regi-ment Marksmen at Clover

CLOSE RIFLE MATCH

The Garrison.

Sergt. Nott	30	33	29	92
Capt Elliston.	30	- 33	26	89
Corp. Cooney .	27	32	27	86
S M S. Wright	29	31	25	85
Ser M. Warder	- 29	31	24	84
I M S. Purver	28	- 26	29	83
Ptr. Allen	. 28	27	22	77
Sgt. Collings .	29	23	23	75
Total	1			671
				011

FAMOUS WRESTLER NOW IN VAUDEVILLE

Jackson, Mich., and will atter go to Kalamazoo. His castern season will start in New York around December. The sketch is a three-scene affair and Emil Klank is introduced as a character which may readily be imagined to be Hackenschmidt. Emil has one of the softest parts in the play. He doesn't have to say a word, but has to come out as a wrestler and let Gotch, throw him, while the gallery applauds.

Gotch, throw hlm, while the gallery applauds.

It may seem funny to think both Gotch and Klank being under the direction of a man named Beal, especially as Freddle Beell was so strong a seeker after Gotch's scalp at one stage. But both are in the care of a stage director of that name at present.

One of Beal's chief efforts those days is to make Emil quit trying to scratch the calves of his legs when he is on the stage. This was a habit possessed by Bob Fitzsimmons, who, when first broken into the footlights route, used to relieve his embarrassment by reaching with one of his immensely long arms and scratching himself inidway down the calf to the huge delight of the audience.

Emil also has this tendency, but has gradually been broken of it. He wears a cute little blue hat in the prices.

Powder Co., \$5; Wilson Bros., \$2.50; J. H. Todd & Sons, \$2; Simon Leizer & Co., \$2.50; Turner, Beeton & Co., \$2.50; Pauline & Co., \$2.50; Tenterson & Co., \$2.50; G. A. Okcil, (The Bakeries), \$2.50; B. C. Distillery, \$12; Dixi Ross, \$5; Baily & Bloomquist, \$2.50; Saunders grocery, \$3; Copas & Young, \$4.50; W. Speed, \$2.50; W. O. Wallace, \$5; F. Carne, \$2.50; West Side grocery, \$5 to programme; Windsor, \$2.50; Deaville & Co., \$1; Johns Bros., \$2.50; T. Redding, \$1; Goodacre & Sons, \$2; R. Porter & Sons, \$2.50; Cambridge Sausage kitchen, \$2; Louis Willie, \$1.50; Geo. Florence, \$1; Mrs. Clay, \$2; Geo. Morrison, Central bakery, \$1; Caledonia bakery, 75c; Province, \$6; Moverna, \$6; Capital, \$6; Big B., (H. Behnsen). \$6; My Cholce, (Schnoter). \$6; Bantley, (M. B.), \$6; Levy Bros., \$6; Fletcher Bros., \$2.50; M. W. Wallt & Co., \$3.50; Wriglesworth, \$1; Chungranes, \$1; J. Clyde, \$2; J. M. Costin, 75c; B. C. Trading Co., \$1; Barber Bros., \$2.50; Steltz Desteuert, \$2.50; Naryland, \$1.50. gradually been broken of it. He wears a cute little blue hat in the picce, which recalls the green headgear worn by Hackenschmidt on his recent trip to Chlores.

by Hackenschmidt on his recent to Chicago.
Klank hasn't any time to protest about Gotch's grips in this plece, as Hack did when he was in Chicago. Emil has to be on the jump all the time. It's a hopeless case for him, however, as Gotch wins in the long run. He strikes an attitude as the curtain goes down with Klank pros-trate on the floor. Then there is wild applause and Frank modestly bows

VERITABLE GIANT IS AFTER GOTCH

erman Champion Wrestler Wants Scalp of Man Who Threw Hack

Ernest Seigricd, a new kind of wrestler, who is described as the champion of Germany, is about to come to American shores. He is hunting for glory, not money, and he hopes to scaip Frank Gotch. He will arrive in the latter part of August and will be under the management of Ernest Roeber, the former Greec-Roman champion.

Now, if Mr. Seigricd's press agent

Ernest Roeber, the former Greco-Roman champion.

Now, if Mr. Seigried's press agent is to be believed, "many regard him as even superior to George Hacken-schmidt," and George has been afraid of him for years, for "he repeatedly challenged Hackenschmidt, whom he agreed to throw twice in an hour, and Hack refused to pay any attention to the German champion's deft." Hack, however, is only a "Russian llon," wnile Sigried is six feet three inches tall, and when in condition weighs 252 pounds. A mere Russian llon would have no chance with a mountain.

Here are some of the measurements of the great man: While he is only 25 years old, he is 20 inches about the neck more than many empire walsts, his chest is 51 inches in circumference, which is more than that of either Jim Jeffries or John L. Sullivan before they grew fat, his forcarm is 15 inches in circumference, while his wrist is nine inches, and his bleeps 18. As to his legs, they the enormous, for his thigh is 27 inches and his calf 18.

Many German lions, French tigers

for his thigh is 27 inches and his calf 15.

Many German llons, French tigers and Belgian buffaloes have gone down before Selgried. Among them are Bech Olsen, Antonitch, who is only seven foot one inch tall; Romanoff, "champion of Russia," six feet eight inches tall, and Perouse, the "Llon of the Valencia" in Spain. They have lions there, too. Then there are Jeems Esson, "champion of Scotland;" Almable de la Calmette, champion of France; Yousuf II. and Mammoth, two Turks, who never saw Galway; Jess Penderson, the "champion of Demmark;" Panjowsky, the "Russian Colossus;" who is no relation to the Russian lion; "Alphonse Steurs, The

551
421 land."
421 land."
421 If Mr. Seigried has conquered all
422 server serv

Match Tomorrow

An all day cricket game will take place on Monday (Labor Day) at the Garrison grounds, Work Point, between the Albions and the Garrison teams. Both teams have won three natches each, and an interesting contest should be the result. The game will start promptly at 10 o'clock, a.m., lunch being served on the grounds. In the evening a smoker will be held bringing to a close a most successful season.

The announcement that Hayes, the winner of the Marathon race, has taken to the stage, in lieu of the more commonplace occupation of shoe-clerk, will not be surprising. That is the destiny, it would appear, of the majority of those who suddenly achieve fame in the world of athletics in the United States. Once a name is sufficiently illuminated, the personality represented becomes worth a certain cash value, as a public attraction, in the eyes of theatrical managers. Immediately there is a rush for his services. He is placed where the people may see and admire and for a few short months his lamp shines unlimmed. Then comparative oblivion.

ESOUIMALT WON BY A NARROW MARGIN

Richardson's Cricket Team De-feated By Five Runs in Fine Game

on the Beacon Hill ground yesterday between an eleven captained by Percy

batsmen could not make any headway against the bowling of Gardener and Richardson, who were both well on the wicket and they were quickly disposed of for only 30 runs. Gardener took four wickets for 13 runs, and Richardson 6 wickets for 17 runs.

class style before being bowled by Crew. Archer made 15 in nice style. Richardson again proved the stumbiling block, taking seven wickets for 34 runs, the whole side going out for 51 runs, leaving Richardson's team 44 runs to get to win.

Warder and Roberson in their second attempt were a little more successful than in the first innings, putting on eight runs for the first wicket. Baker was put on to bowl and took Roberson in his first over. He was the only batisman to reach double figures, 6 wickets falling for 29 runs, when Brightman enlivened the proceedings by hitting up 7 runs in qualrets, but they partials in quick style before being unfortunately run out. Eight wickets fell for 39 runs, and Hurper and Crew not being on hand, the game was lost for Richardson's team. It was a very interesting game throughout, and it is to be hoped that a team next year will spring up at Esquilmalt and make more contests in the city. They have

ractice, then ng snappy. The Scores The scores follow:

Esquimalt and District.

Sonster, C. Guideler b Richardson W. Baker, Stp. Warder b Richardson C. Brice, b. Richardson C. Brice, b. Richardson W. Wagland, b. Gardener W. Isbister, b. Gardener J. Thens, c. Richardson b. Gardener J. Thens, c. Richardson b. Gardener Extra

* Percy Richardson's XI. Q. D. H. Warden, c. Smythe b. W. Is-bister Sergt. Roberson, b. Brice H. C. Crew, c. and b. Brice C. W. Scott, b. W. Isbister

orgt. Roberson, b. Brice
L. C. Crew, c. and b. Brice
L. W. Scott, b. W. Isblister
L. Ayres, b. Brice
B. Harper, b. W. Isblister
L. Gardener, b. W. Isblister
Richardson not out
L. Stevens, b. Brice
L. White, b. W. Isblister
L. Brightman, b. W. Isblister
Extras

Esquimalt and District. Esquimalt and District.

Second Innings.

Scaler, b. Richardson

J. Hinch, b. Richardson

J. Hisbiter, b. Richardson

J. Ribbiter, b. Richardson

J. Ribbiter, b. Richardson

J. Smythe, b. Richardson

Extras

Extras 0

Total 61

Bowling analysis: Overs, Mdns, Runs, Wkts, Richardson 12 2 34 7

Gardener 8 1 14 1

Crew | 3 0 13 2

Forcy Richardson's XI.

Second Innings,
Q. D. H. Warden, run out 3

Sergt, Roberson, b. Baker 11

R. Gardener, c. Isbister b. Baker, 9
E. Ayres, b. Baker 11

R. Gardener, c. Isbister b. Archer 10
H. Brightman, run out 7

A. Stevens, c. Smythe b. Archer 2

It. White, not out 1

It. C. Crew, absent 0

J. B. Harper, absent 0

Extras 1

Total 33

NOTES ON SPORT OF THE OLD COUNTRY

Yorkshire Expected to Win County Cricket Champ-

J. Pett, of Putney Cycling club, won the fifty miles championship of the Southern Counties Cycling union, at Herne Hill, in 1 hour, 42 minutes, 46 seconds. He beat J. Bartlett, the second man, by nearly three miles, and practically beat all records from twenty miles to the finish. W. J. Balley (Polytechnic) secured the mile championship by half a length from the holder, H. D. Buck, Anerly.

er, H. D. Buck, Anerly.

Tommy Loates is lying ill at Analey House, Newmarket, with two nurses in attendance. Loates is the youngest of three brothers, the others being "Ben" and Sam. He had a highly successful career as a jockey and for some years was a public idol. One season he rode considerably over 200 winners. He was on the back of Derby winners in Donovan and Isinglass, and a lot of people still contend that but for losing the pacemaking assistance of Guristan, who early broke down, and lost his whip at the finish, he would have just beater Persimmon on St. Frusquin. He made plenty of money and had Leopold de Rothschild's advice in investing it, with the result that he is now exceedingly rich even for a retired crack jockey. He gave up in 1900 largely in consequence of eye trouble.

Against the bowling of Gardener and Richardson, who were both well on the wicket and they were quickly disposed of for only 30 runs. Gardener took four wickets for 13 runs, and Richardson 6 wickets for 13 runs, and Richardson's team started their innings disastrously. Warden was given out at the wicket. Roberson played steadily and the runs commenced to show up. Four wickets were down for 28 runs. Richardson carried his bat for eight runs and the whole side was retired for 47 runs.

The second attempt of the team from Esquimalt proved a great improvement on the first innings, the scores being made by Wagland and Archer, the former making 22 in first class style before being bowled by Crew. Archer made 15 in nice style. Richardson again proved the stumbling block, taking seven wickets for 34 runs, the whole side going out for 151 runs, leaving Richardson's team 44 runs to get to win.

Warder and Roberson in their second attempt were a little more successful than in the first innings, putting on cight runs for the first wicket. Baker was put on to bowl and took Roberson in his first overfle was the only batsman to reach a started for the bats overfle was the only batsman to reach a first in the started for the bats overfle was the only batsman to reach a first in the first wicket. Baker was put on to bowl and took Roberson in his first overfle was the only batsman to reach the first was the only and the whole side of the first was the only and the whole side of th

A Safe Investment

SECURED BY FIRST MORT-GAGE ON COAL LANDS

Containing Eighty-one Million Tons of Coal

(According to report of Frank B. Smith, B. Sc., C. & M. E., Dominion Government unspector of Mines). And Upon

TEN THOUSAND ACRES OF THE FINEST OIL LANDS IN ALBERTA

Upon which Oil has been found

Read This Announcement Carefully

THE WESTERN COAL AND OIL CONSOLIDATED

Are about to extensively develop their immense properties near the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and are now making arrangements to install the most modern mining machinery which, it is expected, will enable the Company to mine two thousand tons of coal per day upon which there is a profit of at least \$1.00 per ton.

The Company has also let a contract for a 2,500 foot well on its valuable oil and natural

The capital for this development work and machinery is being provided by the issue of FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

A method of finance which has been employed by most of the large coal companies, many of which have paid off their bonds and are 10w paying dividends on their stock. These bonds will be sold in the East, but in order that Victoria and Vancouver investors may have a chance to become interested in the property and to participate in the immense profits that are sure to be earned, and the consequent rise in the value of the stock, we have been

Special Offer Good Only Until September 15th

We offer \$10,000 worth of the \$100 First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the WESTERN OIL AND COAL CONSOLIDATED in denominations of \$100 each until the 15th day of September, 1908, unless previously sold, with a bonus of an equal par value of ordinary stock.

NOTE the following exceptional features of this investment: I.—On the report of Mr. Frank B. Smith, B. Sc., C. & M. E., the company has over 81,000,000 tons of first-class bituminous coal on

2.—The Company has over 10,000 of Oil Leases in Alberta on lands selected by the greatest oil expert in America, Dr. I. C. White. -Work is now in progress opening up seams of coal on the coal lands and in putting down a new well on the new oil locations.

4.—Your money goes into development. 5.—More money has been made in mining coal and petroleum than any other class of mining, and both commodities are as staple as

6.—On the terms proposed you take absolutely no risk. You have a \$100 bond, with interest at 6 per cent., payable half-yearly, negotiable at par; and have as a bonus an equal par value of ordinary shares, which in a few years will be worth more than

There is no other such chance with the same security for the small investor to make large returns on the market today.

APPLY TO undersigned for further particulars; but remember, the offer we now make is special and exceptional, and will be cancelled at noon, September 15th next

Herbert Cuthbert & Co'y

Real Estate, Insurance and Financial Brokers,

616 FORT STREET

COAL

OIL

NATURAL

GAS

and a Profit

of 100 Per Cent

VICTORIA, B.C.

The professional punting champlon-ship at Maidenhead was won by W. Haines, of Old Windsor, his opponent being F. Nocholls, of Egham, winner in 1902. It was a desporate struggle, but the veteran managed to cross the line a bare half length in front. Haines first won the punting champlonship in 1831, and has held the title altogether ten times. His longest winning sequence is the past five years, Nicholls always being runner up.

Unless the unexpected happens York-

the past five years, Nicholis always oring runner up.

Unless the unexpected happens Yorkshire will gain the county cricket championship for the sixth time in eleven years. Canterbury week came to a dramatic conclusion when about six minutes from time, Hampshire beat Kent by one wicket. Insumuch as the result almost ensures Yorkshi.e's championship, depriving the remaining matches of much of the interest that attached to them, the defeat of Kent is somewhat unfortunate. Apart from that general aspect the whole cricket world will unite in whole-hearted applause on a magnificent achievement. Hampshire are the only team to beat Kent in Kent. Yorkshire's position at the head of affairs has been so immensely strengthened that they can hardly lose, for they will have to be defeated on two occasions in their remaining five matches, they being against Worcester, Surrey, Gloucester, Somerset and Sussex. The prospective champions, however, had arear fright in their match against. Middlesex at Bradford, when in order to gat over 250 runs in two hours and forty minutes. Instead of playing for

narked by scenes of indescribable enthusiasm, but amid the acclamations of his own people. Dorando never forgot the people he called the generous and loving English, whose magnificent good by he could never forget.

The professional punting champions of the people he called the generous and loving English, whose magnificent good by he could never forget.

The professional punting champions was provided by a series of old Windson his opponent being T. Nocholis, of Egiam, win by W. Haines, of Old Windson his opponent being T. Nocholis, et al., and the punting championship in 1891, and has half length in cont. Haines first won the punting championship in 1891, and has held the title altogether ten times. His longest winning sequence is the past five years, Nicholis always being runner up.

it.

American race track officials already have the question of a supply of these caps for both professional and amateur riders under consideration.

riders under consideration.

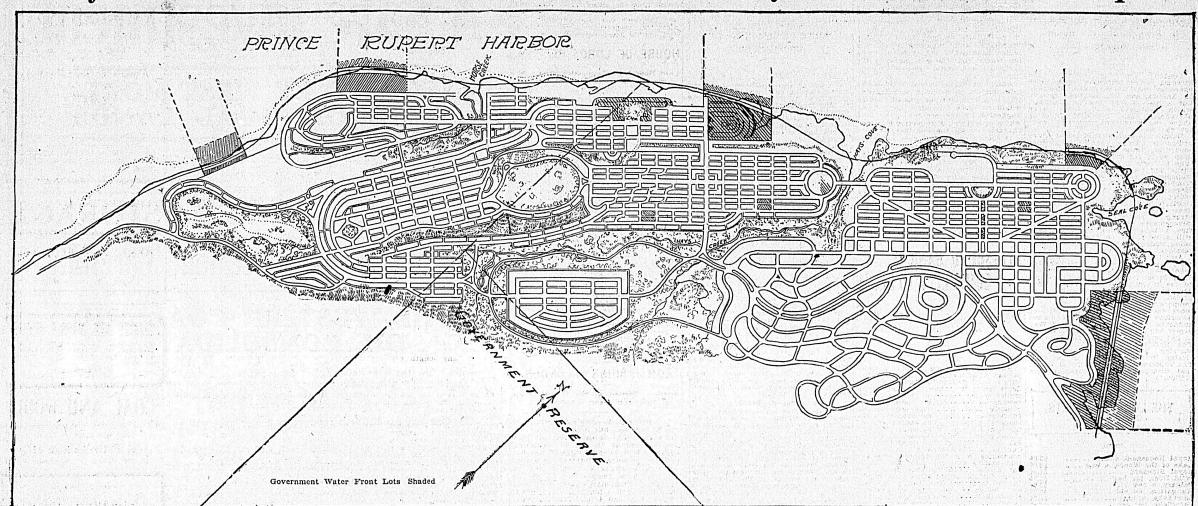
The British Isles and the United States being the only two countries who have challenged Australasia, the present holders of the Davies Cup, the present holders of the Davies Cup, the present probably at Longwood, Mass., during September. The British Isles will be represented by Messrs. M. J. G. Ritchio and J. C. Parke only, Messrs. A. W. Gore, H. Roper Barrett and J. M. Boucher having found it impossible to make the journey, while the brothers Doherty are also unable to assist their country on this occasion. The British representatives should render an excellent account of themselves, Mr. Ritchie, who has defeated the champion twice this season, being in particularly fine form. The winning country will play Australasia in the challenge round some time during November at Melbourne.

The batting and bowling averages are as follows:

It seems quite probable that Frank Locke will accept the offer of Na-naimo Football club to join it, should the club be able to guarantee work for

him, as he goes down this week to Nanaimo to take part in an exhibition game, and as one of the best forwards in the province he is sure of his place. He told his friends here that he would not play again this season, and had already passed into B class of the referee association, but this was not thought to be final.—New Westminster News.

Projected Plan of the Future City of Prince Rupert



HE accompanying cut shows Prince Rupert as laid out by the landscape architects and surveyors, Messrs. Brett & Hall, and it will be at once noticed that the traditional checker-board style of townsite has not been adopted. As a revulsion from the irregularities and inconveniences of the old haphazard style of city found in the old world, where streets and squares grew according to the dictates of chance or fashion, the Americans originated the plan of laying out a city in regular squares or oblongs regardless of the conformation of the ground. This method, of which Seattle is a good example, proved ugly and often inconvenient, and it was determined that only the most up-to-date methods should prevail when it came to laying out the townsite of Prince Rupert.

This has necessitated a long series of elaborate surveys, but the result, according to those who know the ground, has more than justified the time and expense. The plan, printed for the first time today, shows how every care has been taken to reap advantage from the irregularities of the ground. The streets wind down declivities at an easy grade, the more picturesque but precipitous portions are set aside for park purposes, and the sites for some of the important public and semi-public buildings have been set aside from the first, thus assuring adequate location and accommodation in these important respects. The townsite of Prince Rupert as laid out by Messrs. Brett & Hall is a striking acceptance of the modern dictum that civic beauty is an impor-

Taking the plan from the right hand corner, a circular blank space will be observed to the west and close to the shaded lot on the water front, near Morse creek, which denotes government property. This is one of the highest points in the townsite proper and has not been subdivided, as it has been set aside for reservoir purposes. There is there ample room, should the city authorities to be so decide, to establish a reservoir of immense size and sufficient elevation to ensure ample power for fire fighting purposes.

To the south of the reservoir site again, and further from the water front will be seen another parcel of unplatted ground of long, irregular shape left blank on the plan. This is the upper part of the territory now drained by Morse creek, and has been provisionally set aside for use as a cemetery. To

the east of this, and almost directly above the mouth of Morse creek is the Acropolis Park, a circular piece of ground with a few trees indicated on it by the plan. This is the highest point on the townsite proper (the high hills shown in photographs of Prince Rupert are outside the city limits) and commands a splendid view of the harbor and the city. It is expected that when the future city authorities find time and money to spend in beautifying the place, Acropolis Park will be one of the show places of the coast.

Behind Acropolis Park, nearer the city limits, will be observed a large, irregular tract of land with some trees indicated on it which extends for some distance in either direction. The government reserve takes in a portion of this land, which contains a platted area in the middle of it. This is at present also set aside for park purposes, though it may ultimately be built on. In fact the authorities have not yet decided whether the platted parts will be sold and permission given for residences to be erected thereon for not, nor is it certain whether the portion of the government reserve shown within the townsite will at present be allowed to form a part of the city or not. These questions are reserved for future consideration, but at present the land mentioned will not be sold, as it is under reserve for park-purposes.

An important and valuable section of the new town is the government block on the water front known as the Market block. This is the first shaded parcel on the water front to the left of Morse creek as shown on the plan. It is about 1500 feet deep, and, as a glance at the map shows, runs back into the heart of the business part of the city. Main street, which, as its name indicates, is intended for one of the chief arteries of the city, runs down past it to the water front on the westerly side of the block. On the south or uptown side the first thoroughfare shown is Third avenue, which is expected to become the lateral business artery of the city. Thus the block is right in the

It almost adjoins also on to Railway Park, as the ground set aside for terminal and depot purposes is called. Railway Park takes in the oblong shaded piece of ground near the water front just to the westward of the Market block,

and includes the shaded portions running right and left in front of the oblong.

Just above Hays Cove and almost due east of the east corner of the Market block a circular space will be noticed of which the eastern half is shaded.

The shaded half is destined for high school purposes, and was one of pieces of ground given to the government, during the negotiations by way of compensation for loss of acreage needed by the railroad elsewhere for trackage facilities. Three shaded double blocks will also be noticed, two to the west and one to the eastward of the high school site. These are the school sites acquired by the government under the arrangement just referred to. The other piece of land granted the government in completion of this settlement is the long, narrow, irregularly shaped piece of land with trees indicated on it behind Acropolis Park. The government does not get all the land thus shown, the portion ceded beginning at a point just to the east of the westernmost point of the park and extending southwestwards, taking in all the remainder of the unplatted land in that parcel.

To the left of the plan and a couple of blocks west of the most eastern school reservation will be noticed a semi-circular plot. This is the site of the future opera house of Prince Rupert.

The arrangement of the water front has already been published and explained. All the shaded portions belong to the province and the remainder to the Grand Trunk Pacific. The railroad will enter the town from the western end, proceeding along the water front to its terminals already described as being just to the westward of the Market block. The company, however, has agreed to extend its line along the water front for the entire distance of the townsite, thus reaching all the provincial water from property and giving transportation facilities thereto. They are required by their agreement also to build spurs to any warehouses and wharves which may be erected on these

The eastern part of the townsite has not been laid out in detail, merely the proposed streets being shown, giving an intelligible idea how the question of grades is to be dealt with. This section will not be touched for a while, as the townsite already prepared should be more than sufficient to accommodate all demands for some time to come. When the more down-town portion is surveyed and accurately located on the ground, the eastern part will receive attention. The main water front, it will be observed, has a northwesterly aspect, taking a sharp turn to the east near Seal Cove.

TENANTS IN RELAND
BOYCOTT LANDLORD

Tenants of County Westmoath
Landlord Decide to Pay
No More Rent

The County Westmoath
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No More Rent

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The Landlord Decide to Pay
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London, Sept. 5.—Miss Viola Spencer whose thrilling fight in the air has startled the whole of England, gives a vivid description of her adventure. She experienced as she says, a horrible feeling. She was carried by her balloon far above the clouds, in fact, to about four miles, and was nearly frozen to death.

The adventure occurred near Lelcester. She was engaged to make a parachute descent at Nottingham sports meeting, but when the balloon rose to a height of about 2,000 feet she found herself unable to liberate the parachute. The result was she was carried believe the parachute, and herself unable to liberate the parachute. The result was she was carried believe to a beight of a bout 2,000 feet she found herself unable to liberate the parachute. The result was she was carried believe to the parachute to perfect whose formula state.

Berlin, Sept. 5.—Prož. Bier, the distance who succeeds the late Prof. Von Bergman at the head of the surgical fraternity of the university of Berlin, has devised a new and remarkable annesthed the treatment for use in operations on the strengest is that known as the "Ocean Library," connected with the well known perfect to operate upon the legs or arms will no linger need to administer general annesthetics for the purpose of rendering the puttent unprocess o

LIBRARY MAINTAINED FOR SAILORS AT SEA

Novel Circulating Library in London Appeals to Literary

decided reverence for books. Custard, who keeps the library and at tends to the sending of books all over the world, reports that he never has any trouble with sallors who come to the place for information or for books.

any trouble with sallors who come to the place for information or for books. Most of the volumes are sent direct to vessels. Orders come from all over the world, and parcels are constantly going out to such faraway ports as Delagoa Ray, the Persian Gulf, Australia, China and the West Coast of Africa. In speaking to Capt. Custard recently, I asked him what books were the favorites among the men who go down to the sea in ships.

"All sorts," was the reply, but there are, naturally, some old standbys, Rider Haggard's 'King Solomon's Mines' is always in demand; so are Mark Twain's 'Huckleberry, Finn,' 'The Arabian Nights,' The Woman' in White,' Dryden's Poems and Kipling's 'Barrack-Room' Ballads,' Prescott's 'Conquest of Peru,' 'Motley's 'Rise of the Dutch Republic' and W. Clark Russell's tales. Among the latter, perhaps, 'The Wreck of the Grosvenor' is the most popular. A very popular book also among sallors is by the American writer, Dana. His 'Two Years Before the Mast' is a great favorite, and you hear it very highly spoken of among seafaring men. Very few books are lost."

Advertise in THE COLONIST

HOUSE OF LORDS REFORM

Lord Rosebery's Committee Would Al-ter Number and Basis of Mem-bership.

ROMAN RUINS IN LONDON.

London, Sept. 5 .- Another portion of

the Roman wall has been uncovered in the city. The latest discovery has been made at 15 and 16 America

Probable Lady Rector

DESERTED TO GO TO WAR

French Soldier Wearied of Peace and Joined Regiment in Morocco.

Paris, Sept. 5 .- Louis Berville, born

olm for four months' military service, which he still owed his country, and he was accordingly put down as a deserter. But it was not lack of love

London, Sept. 5.—The women stu-nts of Aberdeen university are pro-ssing to run Mrs. Henry Fawcett, resident of the National Union of Wo-

Abundance of Money Results in Broadening of Invest-

London, Sept. 5.—Activity and strength further progressed on the Stock exchange early in the week, especially in Kaffirs, and the American section, but a reaction occurred on Thursday, which continued until today when sharpness, again prevailed finishing above the worst but generally lower for the week.

which continued until today when sharpness, again prevalled finishing above the worst but generally lower for the week.

Despite the abundance of money which rodinarily attracts support to glitedge securities, these shares continued to drop while dealers reduced their holdings in home rails on poor traffic returns and fears that the proposed retronchment policy will cause labor troubles. Germany's intervention in the Moroccan question had an unsettling effect on the market for a time, particularly in the foreigh section, but Japanese bonds proved to be exceptionally strong on the announcement of the government's retrenchment policy. Kaffirs, although closing below the best, still show a rise on the week, broadening business more than offsetting professional profit-taking.

American securrities, after a show of early strength, became irregular and then weak, the unloading movement in Wall Street causing continental houses to realize on earlier purchases, while dealers made no effort to keep up prices. The election in Vermont had a temporary steadying effect, and after more weakness, owing to the depressing turnanged to two points higher than last Saturday. The Harriman stocks made the best showing. Southern Pacific touched 112, closing five points dearer on the week. The supplies of money were so liberal that discounts were maintained with difficulty.

THE LOCAL MARKETS (Retail Prices)

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Royal Household, a bag	\$2.0
Lake of the Woods, a bag	\$2.0
Royal Standard	\$2.0
Wild Rose, per bag	\$1.7
Calgary, a bag	\$2.0
Hungarian, per bbl	\$7.7
Snowflake, a bag	\$1.7
Snowflake, per bbl.	\$6.8
Monet's Best, per bbl	\$7.7
Drifted Snow, per sack	\$1.7
Three Star, per sack	\$2.0
Foodsturre	
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Front Producting Front F Vegetables,

Sweet Potatoes, 3 lbs...

Butter— Manitoba, per lb. Raisins, table. per ib.
Plenapples, each
Peaches, Wash, per lb.
Peaches, Okanagan, per box.
Plums, Cal., per basket.
Meions, Cal., each
Watermelons, each
Logan Berries, per lb.
Bartlett Pears, Cal., 3 lbs.
Grapes, (Cal.) per basket.
Apples, (Cal.) 3 lbs.

Wuts. Wainuts, per lb.
Brazils, per lb.
Almonas, Jordon, per lb.
Almonas, California, per lb.
Cocoanuts, each
Pecans, per lb.
Chestnuts, per lb.

whenever it is thought proper. This suggestion has already been made or will shortly be made to the governing board, and it is understood it will have the backing of a number of influential members. The plan suggested is that the audit committee have similar powers to that of the bank examiners. Many of the old and conservative element on the exchange are known to be bitterly opposed to the highly speculative and plunging operations which have led to recent failures and are fearful that the good name of the exchange will suffer irreparable injury.

exchange will suffer irreparable injury.

Again, unless the exchange takes the initiative, it is believed that legislative measures will be passed which would be more onerous than those suggested by the present plan, and which would be a reflection on the character of all the members.

If such a committee were appointed the danger of similar operations to those which occurred on Saturday would be very much lessened, as would the possibility of a firm carrying on its business after the method of two other recent failures, T. A. McIntyre & Co. and Coster, Knapp & Co. In the McIntyre failure it will be recalled there was a hypothecation of customers' stocks for the uses of the firm—

COMPELLED TO CLOSE

Receiver Appointed on Orders of Comptroller of Cur-

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 5.—The Cosmopolitum National Bank, one of Pittsburg's smallest institutions, closed its dealy on orders from the Competence of the Competence of the Competence of the Cosmopolitan. The suspension followed an examination of the bank's books by Examiner John B. Cunningham. Judge Oldham, of the legal department of the Competence of Currency's office, arrived here today in connection with the trouble. Further than stating that the bank was insolvent, neither Examiner Cunningham nor Judge Oldham would make a statement. In the meantime the bank's officials are indignant that the government closed the bank. They allege that it is in excellent financial shape, and say the deposits of closing time yesterday aggregated \$900,000. The available cash on hand this morning they say is \$250, 332.97, or almost fifty per cent of the bank's deposits.

MISLEADING REPORTS

Talk of Frost Damage to Crops Has Been Overdone

The Winnipeg Commercial says:
"In reference to the reports of frost damage appearing recently in the eastern papers, we would say that they are, to say the least, very misleading. In a few sections slight frost in small patches have occurred, and the total injury is insignificant as compared with the area under crop. Damage from hall has also been slight.

"These are taings that happen every year to a few unfortunate farmers. Even in the big crop of 1906, considerable damage was done by the frosts and hall, but what is a few thousand bushels in a crop of one hundred million?

INCREASING ORE SHIPMENTS

Rossland Mines Are Making Showing—Ore Bodies Being Developed

Rossland, Sept. 5.—The Centre Star and its allied mines ship about 3,500 tons each week and is steadily piling up a large tonnage of ore to their credit for the year. The ore reserves continue to increase each week and the mines were never in better condition. A shaft is being sunk on the north ledge of the Idaho on the extension of Washington street, which has reached a depth of 30 feet and its all in ore. The full size of the ledge has not yet been ascertained but is presumably considerably larger than the width of the shaft. The ore in the shaft is of an excellent shipping grade, and it is anticipated that it will yield a considerable tonnage. Work on the main shaft of the Centre Star continues and it has reached a point 40 feet below the sixteenth level. The development in the War Eagle lower levels continues to bring forth good results, while the Iron Mask is Improving as depth is reached. A good profit is being made each month. The management of the Le Rol Two in sight is increasing with the development. A considerable profit is being made each month, which is up to the usual satisfactory standard for August.

The management of the Le Rol Two August.

The management of the Le Rol Treather that the showlers on the 1 550 mines and it is not resident and the quantity of orangust.

The management of the Le Rol Treather and the showlers on the 1 550 mines and it is not resident and the saving of at least \$1,000,000 a year.

elepment. A considerable profit is being made each month, which is up to the usual satisfactory standard for A. The same standard for the correct of the content of the correct of the cor

CLOSER INSPECTION

Recent Sensational Happenings May Lead to New Stock Exchange Methods

Following the recent sensational developments on the New York stock exchange there is a movement on foot to have the exchange appoint a special permanent audit committee, with the power to inspect the books of all stock exchange members at stated intervels, and to make special examinations.

Loop of Death

After several accidents on roller construction or funds is continuing and July being more of a holiday month than the Chicago authorities have decided that they can step in and save foolbardy pleasure seekers from themselves. The corporation counsel's office holds that the building department has authority to condemn all kinds of man-killing and limb-breaking contrivances which come under the head of "structures."

The anual output of beer in the United States is between 57,000,000 and and contributions in Canada Current loans is canada Current loans in Canada Cu

ENORMOUS COAL AREA AWAITS DEVELOPMENT

British Columbia the Store House of America—Unlimited Supply

Forty-live billion tons of coal, included in the greatest coalfields in Western North America, will be available as soon as railroad extensions now in propress tapping the Crow's Nest pass region are completed, going far towards averting predicted fuel famine, says F. G. Moorhead in Technical World Magazine.

This wast storehouse is located in a rectangle 150 by 200 milles in extent, comprising 30,000 square miles of 19, 200,000 acres.

tal of 216 feet of coal is workable and marketable.

Billions of Tons

Although the extent of the doal lands in the entire area can only be somewhat roughly ostimated, the estimate of 230 square miles should be hear enough to the truth to be used as a basis for the calculation of the total available supply, says Mr. McEvoy. A little figuring discloses what this means. Two hundred and thirty square miles reduced to acres gives a total of 147,200 acres. One acre of coal of the thickness of 100 feet would yield 153,480 tons, and the total yield of the 147,200 acres would be 22,505,200,000 tons.

Great as such a total appears, however, there is in view of more recent exploration and developing, little doubt that it falls far short of the actuality. Instead of an area of 230 square miles used as a basis by Mr. McEvoy, a study of the maps and the facts as to the outcroppings of from 12 to 16 velns of coal on the eastern slopes of the Rockles at Cat mountain and upon the property of the Leitch Collieries commany at the castern extremity of the Crow's Nest pass, discloses that this great coal field is not restricted within the confined area of 230 square miles and the calculator might have doubled his figures and called his total 45,010,400,000 tons and still have been within the actualities.

Competition, it appears is everywhere yielding to combination. The capital involved in the present proposal is very large, something over \$1,750,000,000. All these three lines have paid one per cent. less than last year. The tram lines in cities have done the railway companies enormous damage, and the best way the companies can meet the competition is by combining and cutting down expenses. VAINLY TRIED TO SWIM THE CHANNEL

Attempts By Scotsman and Frenchman Alike Unsuc-

"On Saturday J. Mearns, of Aberdeen, made an unsuccessful attempt to swim the Channel. He and his party left the Granville Dock, Dover, and a sm. on board the steam yacht Sea Wolf. At the South Foreland the yacht anchored while the swimmer and his friends put off in a small boat

London, Sept. 5.—The committee of the House of Lords appointed come time ago at the suggestion of Lord Roseberry to consider plans for the reforming of that august body would abpear to be proceeding on much more thorough lines than anyone would have given them credit for. Briefly, it is said the committee's proposal is to limit the number of members of the House of Lords to about 180, and base the membership first on public service, and, secondly, on an extension of the principle of representative peers. Thus peers who had served in Liberal or Conservative Ministerles, or, who had been members of the House of Commons, would at once be eligible for the Upper Chamber. To this nucleus of experienced members would be added a corpus on the representative principle elected from the body of the hereditary peers, as is now done in the case of the Irish peers. The plan is probably the handlwork of Lord Rosebery himself, but, Lord Lansdowne is also on the committee, and if he supports them the recommendations will assume an importance they would not otherwise possess. Whether they will receive the support of the general body of the peers is quite another question.

the city. The latest discovery has been made at 15 and 16 America square where in the course of the demolition of some buildings, the workmen came across a large section of the wall some twenty feet below the surface. Excavations were continued carefully, until a portion 62 feet long, 10 feet deep and 8 feet 6 inches wide, was disclosed to view. The wall consists of blocks of sandstone, its brown color being well shown by several chippings. The sandstone has been found throughout the entire length of the Ro-

LOW PAY FOR WOMEN

Jondon, Sept. 5.—"Low pay for women" is the summer season subject for correspondence in one of the London papers. Most of the correspondents control that if the matter of sex taken into account by the

WELLINGTON REPLACED

London, Sept. 5.—Formerly the arch which spans Constitution Hill opposite Hyde Park's Corner bore a figure of the Duke of Wellington, but some years ago it was taken down as inappropriate and removed to Aldershot. Captain Adrian Jones is busy with the work of producing the figures and chariot which will in future adorn' the summit of the arch. The statuary will consist of four horses and a charlot or quadriga in which the figure of Peace is seated and a boy driving. The sculptor is at present busy with the figure of Peace, and it will be eighteen months before the whole group is

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED—Gentleman to room and breakfast with private family; modern convenient locality terms moderate. Box 711, Colonist, 8 MOTHER'S HELP to assist housework plain cooking; fond of children; coun try; salary \$20. Box 710, Colonist. s

try; salary \$20. Box 710, Colonist. s6

TO LET—Widow lady would rent nice, present the second of the

TO LET—Near Oak Bay Junction. A 5-roomed furnished cottage, handy to two car lines. Apply 1914 Maple St. s6

FOR RENT—New six-roomed house in good locality; close to car, 29 per month. Apply Box 725, Colonist. se

OR SALE—Offers wanted for It shares in the Quatsino Land and Improvement Co. A. M. Jones, 123 Government St. Phone 302.

Government St. Prione ovs.

COMFORTABLE, well furnished room for a gentleman or two friends, Quiet, pleasant house, close in; use of smokning room, leetric light, bath, phone: our form, leetric light, bath, phone: our form, leetric light, bath, phone of the light weekly. Breakfast if desired. 1017, Burdette Ave. (one door past Vancouver St.) Phone A-1400.

S6

LADY and gentleman having too large a house would let two or three furnished rooms for light housekeeping; modern, pleasantly situated, 2 minutes from car; terms moderate. Apply Box 721, Colonist.

FOR SALE—Half acre, Cowichan Lake water front. A. M. Jones, 1230 Gov-ernment St. Phone 302.

A YOUNG LADY wishes to return to England; would give services for par passage. Apply 638 Fort.

ENGLISHWOMAN requires position as housekeeper or help in small family: town or country. For particulars ap-ply Box No. 718, Colonist.

WANTED—Labout twenty-five loads of straw delivered to the Exhibition grounds. Apply stating price to J. B. Smart, Manager, Chancery Chambers Bullding.

WANTED—Lady help to take entire charge of a four-year-old child. Inquire 59 Menzies St., near Dallas Road s6

BOY WANTED as apprentice to the drug business, one having passed high school entrance preferred. Address Pharmacist, Box 722, Colonist. s6

VE ARE making the most fashionable ladies' suits 'at' reasonable prices, Welstander & Grenblatt, 706 Yates St Upstairs.

10 W. WYANDOTTE HENS; 20 Buff Leghorns, price \$1 each; mixed chick-ens \$6 per dozen; Indian Runner ducks \$1.50 each; set light double harness. Box 710, Colonist.

Whenever a fire consumes many buildings in any place, the question of widening in the street seems to be the first thing considered. It is generally accomplished. Open concrete sewers, frequently flushed, have been installed in all towns of any size. Regular modern waterworks are now found in three of the largest cities. A first class wagon road, 300 miles in extent, has been built from north to south through the entire length of the island, and over 4,000 miles of other roads, with over 3,000 bridges, make a very substantial total. Harbors, breakwaters, docks and lighthouses have all been completed, or are in process of being built, where there was nothing but danger delay and shipwreck. The government has built a model tea-farm and an experimental cane-growing station, along with the department of encouragement and subsidy to Chinese farmers to improve their methods of fertilization and cultivation. their methods of fertilization cultivation.

It is hard to realize that twelve years ago all these improvements were undreamed of.—American Re-

NEW YORK TENANTS LUCKY. In Comparison With the Man Who Rents a House in London,

New Yorkers who live in rented flats or houses are enjoying a condition of paradise campared with the lot of the London tenant.

pendence or the divorce laws. It now in makes landlords compliant and convation.

S. B. CHAPIN & CO.

NOTICE

RAYMOND & SONS

613 PANDORA STREET New Designs and Styles in all kinds of

Polished Oak Mantels All Classes of GRATES

English Enamel and American Onyx Tiles.

Full line of all fireplace goods. Lime, Portland Cement, Plas-ter of Paris, Building and Fire Brick, Fire Clay, etc., always on hand.

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Apply W. W. DUNCAN 535 Yates St. P. O. Box 179, City

GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS

Monuments, Tablets, Granite Copings, etc., at lowest prices consistent with first class stock and workmanship.

COAL AND WOOD This is the Old Reliable Wellingt

Coal, per 2.000 lbs. \$7.50. J. E. PAINTER & SON

FIFTY ACRES Chemainus District

3 acres in orchard, 450 trees.
11½ acres in potatoes, 11½ acres in onions.
34 acres slashed, 10 acres timber, one acre in oats.
150 Loganberries, 200 rhubarb.
Strawberries, asparagas, vegetables, etc.

Strawberries, asparagas, vegetables, etc.
1,500 feet milway frontage.
Good creek summer and winter.
One mile from railway station.
Close to postoffice, stores, church, school, etc.
3-roomed house, new, large

3-roomed nouse, acc, rooms.
Stable, cowshed, poultry houses, glass house with furnace.
Two cows, chickens and pigs.
Implements, incubator, etc.
Price for Quick Sale \$5,000.
MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT RATES.

Swinerton & Oddy, 1206 Gove'nt St

NOTICE

TAKE NOTICE that the adjourned meeting of the sharcholders of the J. B. A. A. club rooms on Tuesday, September 8, at 8 p. m., to receive the report of the special committee with regard to the erection of the new club house and to authorize the association to enter into a contract for its construction.

H. DALLAS HELMCKEN, President. VINCENT K. GRAY, Secretary. Dated Sept. 4, 1908.

thing very like equality.

To be able to take a house or a fla for a year, with the option of renewa at the same rent—a rent that i houses includes all decorations and re

Organ builders of old built to good purpose, as the one in All Hallows' church, Barking, England, shows it having been installed in 1677, and is now undergoing only its second reno-

F. W. STEVENSON & CO.

BROKERS. 14-16 MAHON BLDG.

1114 GOV'T STREET PRIVATE WIRES TO ALL EXCHANGES.

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Loan, Discount and Financial Agents 643 FORT STREET REAL ESTATE

6 9-10 acres on new car line, between Fairfield Road and Lilian eet, partly cultivated, 180 prune trees, 45 Hyslop crab trees, 30 ken houses; suitable for sub-division—\$2,600 per acre. 5,000 Alberta Coal and Coke, offer,

Money to Loan on Improved Property, and Agreements of Sale Bought

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SWEENEY'S COOPERAGE, 850 John son Street. Phone. B906.

BOTTLES.

All Kinds of Bottles wanted. Good prices paid. Victoria Junk Agency 1620 Store Street. Phone 1336. CLEANING AND TAILORING WORKS

GENTS CLOTHES pressed and kept in thorough repair, by the job or month called for and delivered. G. W. Walk, et. 718 Johnson Street, just east of Douglas. Phone A1867.

TUBMAN & CLAYTON, contractors and builders, corner Fort and Blanchard Sts. Prompt attention given to all kinds of construction work in pullding and carpentering. Phone 619, m3

LLOYD & CO., practical chimney sweepers and house cleaners. 716 Pandora St. Flues altered, grates fire-bricked, hearths laid and repaired, root work of any kind. Phone A476.

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ENGRATING, STENCIL CUTTING

EARDWARE.

E. G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and agricultural implements. Corner of Robinson and Government Streets. THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., Ltd.—Iron, Steel, Hardware, Cutlery 20 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B.G.

ITHOGRAPHING, ENGRAVING AND EMBOSSING.—Nothing too large and nothing too small; your stationery is your advance agent; our work is unequaled west of Toronto. The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co., atd.

., of P., No. 1, Far West Lodge, Friday, K. of F. Hall, cor. Dönglas and Pan-dora Streets. H. Weber, K. of R. and S., Box 544.

SONS OF ENGLAND, B.S., Alexandre Lodge, 116, meets 1st and 3rd Wed nesoay, K. of P. Hall, W. H. Clay ards, Pres.; J. Critchley, sec.

L. HAFER—General Machinist, No. 150 Goyernment Street. POTTERY WARD, ETC.

BEWER PIPE, Field Tile, Ground Fire Clay, Flower Pots, etc. B.C. Pottery Co., Ltd., corner Broad and Pandors Streets, Victoria, B.C.

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VICTORIA SCAVENGING CO.—Office 710 Yates St. Phone 662, Ashes and rubblah removed. a28

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FRED FOSTER, 4234 Johnson Street, Tel. A1182. Furs bought.

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PIONEER COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS Ltd., Pembroke Street, Vi-toria. Tele-phone 597.

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B.C. FUNIERAL FURNISHING CO., be Government Street. Tel. 48, 205, 404. 524, Our experienced certificated staff available day or night. Chas. Hay-ward. Pres: F. Caselion. Manager.

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DWNERS and others requiring Competent engineers can obtain same at short notice by applying to Secretary, Council No. 6, N. A. of M. E., 808

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CONSULTING ENGINEERS.

VINTERBURN, W. G. Telephone 1531. Consulting Mechanical Engineer and Surveyor. Estimates for all kinds of machinery; gasoline engines a spec-ialty. 1637 Oak Bay Avenue, Vic-toria, B.C.

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R. LEWIS HALL, Dental Surgeon,
Jewell Block, corner Yates and Douglas Streets, Victoria, B.C. Telephone

—Office, 557; Residence, 122, 226

NURSING HOME.

MATERNITY VILLA—Home in confinement; practical trained nurses; advice in all female and infants' diseases. Terms reasonable. Miss Altey V. Rickart, Business Manager, 461 Superior street (take Beacon Hill car), Victoria, B. C. a50

Victoria, B. C.

NURSING HOME—Private and comfortable rooms with best of care and attention. 2026 Fernwood Road. Tel. 317

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HOTEL SIDNEY—Only seventeen miles from Victoria. One or the most at-tractive resorts on Vancouver Island; good roads; the boating; two-mile beach; view unsurpussed. Hotel rates \$1.50 and \$2.00 per day. William Jen bon, proprietor.

ALIFORNIA HOTEL—1s Johnson newly fitted up from bottom to t good accommodation, sporting galle good accommodation sporting galle good accommodation sporting galle good accommodation state of the good accommodation of all present day. Bar always supply with best goods. Thos. I. McAur. Proprietor.

Proprietor. m24

PANDORA HOTEL—Fully licensed, on car line, corner Pandora and Blanchard, newly furnished throughout, electric light, white labor, meals 25c, rooms from 50c, reductions per week. Phone 1437.

COWICHAN BAY—The Buena Vista Hotel. N. Brownjohn, Manager. Unequaled trout and salmon fishing. Tel. 3-17. Take E. & N. R. R. to Cowichan station.

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HOTEL COLONIAL—Opposite Court nouse. Best hotel in town. Rates from \$1.50 up. John M. Insiey, Pro-prietor.

VANCOUVER

HOTEL DOMINION—When you arrive at Vancouver take large auto bus, which will take you to this hotel iree Our service is the best obtainable at the price, American plan \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. Auto makes one trip daily around Stanley Park. r. Baynes, Proprietor.

HOTEL METROPOLE—The most convenient to business centre, theatres, wharves and depots. Recently renovated and reconstructed. American and European plan. The place to meet your up-country friends. Geo. L. Howe, proprietor.

proprietor—This well-known and popular hotel entirely rebuilt and refurnished is now open to its patrons. Steam heat; fine commodious rooms; nrst-class dining-room; best attention to comfort of guests. American plan, \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. European plan 75c, upwards. 318 Westminster Ave.

ALHAMBRA HOTEL—Mrs. S. Thompson and Sons, Proprietors; R. D. Thompson, manager, Corner Carroll and Water streets, Vancouver, B. C. Vancouver's first hotel, situated in the heart of the city, Moderniy equipped throughout, Midday lunch a specialty. European plan. Famed for good whiskey.

OMMERCIAL HOTEL—Corner Has-ings and Cambie streets, Headquar-ters for mining and commercial men. Rates \$2 and upwards. Atkins, John-son & Stewart, proprietors.

TO LET—Light room in centre of city; suitable for office or work room. Ap-ply J./Ringshaw, 632 Yates St., cor. Broad.

TO LET—Three unfurnished rooms and use of bath. \$10.00. \$21 Catherine St., Victoria West, opposite Fire Hall

S2
TO LET—Front office Mahon Building,
Langley street. Apply Victoria Ferfumery Co., Langley street.

Fo LET—Two unfurnished front rooms
to let, car 1 minute, 10 minutes' walk
P. O.; bedroom furnished, if desired,
Address 173 Colonist.

88

FO LET—Two front rooms, unfurnished, suit married couple; would furnish to suit; 10 minutes to P. O., one min-ate to car. 267, Colonist.

TO LET—Part of a store, corner of For and Broad streets, suitable for office good show window. Box 634, Colonist

GOOD TABLE BOARD—\$5 weekly. 756 Rac, two blocks from P. O. se ROOMS AND BOARD to let; \$5 week 627 Hillside avenue, opposite Fou

BUTEN, Phone B, 206. 110
WING ON CHINDSE EMPLOYMENT
AND LABOR CONTRACTOR—All
kinds of Chinese help furnished;
washing and ironing, wood cutting,
land clearing housework, cooks, farm
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Torms very moderate 1709 Government street, Phone 23. 82
MLL KINDS of Chi-

ALL KINDS or Chinese Labor supplied.
Yin Thom, 1630 Government Street.
Phone A-1749.

APANESE, HINDU AND CHINESE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE—All kinds of labor, 1601 Government St. Phone 1630. m2

SUPPLIED—All kinds or Japanese labor quickly. 617 Herald street, phone all

THE DEVEREUX EMPLOYMENT AND GENERAL AGENUX. Rao St., Victoria B. C, Phone 447.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS requires position in town; subjects, Eng lish, French, German, music vocal and instrumental; an excellent needle

woman.

A COMPETENT housemald requires post; town; references.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN requires house-cleaning, quick and thorough in work. References.

WANTED—Mother's help (country) WANTED—Experienced general maid.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—Gurney hot water heater connective 105 gallons per hour. Apply 80

FOR SALE—Two young dogs, seven months old, Great Dane and Red Cocker, Inquire at LeRoys Cigat Store.

MADAME DESPLAND, MEDIUM-Se ance Wednesday, 8 p.m. Seats 25 cts 1044 Davie St., Oak Bay. se FOR SALE—Cheap, a good double-bar-rel shotgun, with cartridges and au-munition; can be seen any evening after 5 o'clock at 1570 Pembroke street.

FOR SALE—Good spring wagon, chicken, and cook stove. H. Butze, Gorge Road, near Craigflower School. se FOR SALE—Cheap, oak office table leather top, six drawers. Box 700

OSTEOPATHIC TREATMENT, C. Clin ton Merrell, Imperial Hotel, corne Douglas and View Sts., Room V. s.

\$50 WILL BUY a nicely furnished steam-heated room, ready for occupa-tion and within the business district A snap for a bachelor. Apply Box 590, Colonist. \$2,000 -WILL PAY 10 per cent, interest for \$2,000 for 18 months; good secur-ity. Box 679, Colonist. 84

PRIVATE SALE of valuable and well-kept household furniture and effects. Owner leaving city. Apply at 746 Princess avenue. St. FOR SALE—English setter dog; broken to hunt. Apply D. L. Kelly, 1703 Lillan Road, Foul Bay.

FOR SALE—Three Cyprus incubators large size and in good condition; also a quantity of wire notting for poul try inclosures. For particulars apply F. Elworthy, Secretary P. R. J. Hogpital, Board of Trade Building.

TO RENT-Stable, 838 Broughton St. s3 FOR SALE—Hack team and harness 1016 North Park.

ENGLISH SETTER DOG FOR SALE— Twelve months old. Apply 632 Cor-morant St. s2 morant St. s2
FOR SALE—Nicely furnished room, ready for occupation; a snap for a gentleman; will sell at sacrifice. Apply Box 590, Colonist. a30

pry Box 590, Colonist.

330

NOTICE—For the next six weeks I, the undersigned, will sell cordwood in four foot lengths and take sawing machine to cut it in yards, alleyways and vacant lots. Try the old way and see what you are getting. J. E. Grice, 2022 Douglas St., Victoria, B. C. «Phone 149.

330

FOR SALE—1,000 Canadian Northwest Oll shares, 75 cents per share. Apply 723 Johnson St.

FOR SALE—Millwood, \$3; cordwood, 1st quality, \$5.50 a cord; also dry slabs. F. G. Hull, 2804 Bridge street. Phone 1124.

FOR SALE—Or exchange for real estate, a Rover automobile in good condition. For particulars apply B. S. Heisterman, 1207 Government St. a25 HANBURY"S "Mother's Bread," your grocer for it.

HANBURY'S "Mother's Bread," a high class family bread. a25 SHACKS, COTTAGES—Contracts was ed to build; from \$150 to \$1,50 town or country. New, effective c signs and estimates free. Jobbir repair work. Box 10, Colonist. as

W. YERILL, contractor and scavenger. Head St., Victoria, B. C. Leave or-ders with J. Renouf, Grocer, telephone 151.

BAGGAGE promptly handled at cur- FOR SALE-Smart driving mare, apply rent rates by the Victoria Transfer Co. Phone 129. Office open night and day.

ANTIQUE JEWELRY, Diamonds, Engravings and Pictures bought and sold, A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson St. NOTICE—The B. C. Steam Dye Works, 831 Yates street, has suspended busi-ness until further notice. Customers having goods at above place can have same by addressing, J. C. Renfrew, 1126 Johnson street.

FOR SALE—Small engine, shaper, and mortiser, and Taylor Mill Co., Ltd., 2116 Govern-ment street.

NOW IS THE TIME to buy Mill Wood; it's cheap and good; \$3.00 for a large, double load cut in store lengths. \$2.50 per cord, 4 ft. Jordin Taylor Pattison Mill Co., Ltd. Phone No. 910.

COTTON RAGS wanted at The Colonist job department. J23

Job department. ADVERTISING WORLD, Columbus, Ohio, A monthly journal of information; plans, suggestions and ideas for advertising. Send today for free sample, or 10c for four month's trial.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE WANTED—Bay mare or gelding, weight about 1,200 lbs., also good farm hand used to horses, F.O. Box 486. si

WANTED—To purchase, small second-hand boat, skiff or canoe; cheap for cash. 481, Colonist. a25 WANTED—To Purchase, old mahogany furniture, clocks, grandfather clocks, coins, stamps, etc. A. A. Aaronson, 85 Johnson Street.

Advertise in THE COLONIST

WANTED-FEMALE HELP

WANTED—General servant; highest wages. Apply Mrs. Bradshaw, 3065 Albany St., off Gorgo Road. s5 WANTED—Apprentice and improvers in dressmaking. Apply 580 Michigan street.

GOOD HOME and board to school gir in return for light services. Apply 648, Colonist.

WANTED—Two ladies to share in expense of light housekeeping in confortably furnished cottage convenient to business centre. Apply Box 472 Colonist.

WANTED--One or two young ladies to share with me in renting and mak-ing comfortable home in pleasant and convenient part of city. Apply Box 465, Colonist. a23

BOY WANTED about 16. Apply City Restaurant, Victoria.

WANTED-A lad in the Colonist Bind

building, Fort St. WANTED—An interview with a good salesman of insurance or stocks; mus have had considerable experience. 57: Colonist office. 33:

WANTED—One reliable man in every town to take orders for best custom made clothes in Canada. Highest commission. Rex Tailoring Co., Tor-onto.

WANTED—Situation as housekeeper lady help or care of invalid; experi-enced, English, age 36 years. Ad-dress stating terms. E. J., Box 155 Regina, Sask.

MOTHER and daughter, English, wish to undertake work and management of house; good references. 655, Colonist. 83

SITUATION wanted by stenographe Competent, experienced, reference Apply Box 581, Colonist.

COMPANION and help or nursery governess by an English lady; seeks poswith refined people, Victoria preferred Apply Box 617, Colonist. WANTED—Situation as general maid by English woman, age 39. Letters only to C. Oliver, 650 Beacon St. a29

WANTED—By Englishwoman; position as governess to young children or that of responsible help in good family. Box 276, Colonist.

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

WANTED—Gardener wants work, by day or month, or any light work. Ap ply Agnew, Y. M. C. A. s

WANTED — Situation by experienced carpenter and builder. Address 690 Colonist. EXPERIENCED GARDENER seeks po sition immediately. Box 633, Colonist

COACHMAN wants situation, highly recommended. G. L., Box 630 Colo

FOR SALE—A Rover automobile good co. lition, cheap for cash or witexchange for real estate. Apply 1 S. Heisterman, 1207 Government St

FOR SALE—At once, office fixtures, in-cluding excellent new roll top desk, Chas. Wilson, Room 7, Adelphi Block, FOR SALE--Some new up-to-date Bug-gles, second-hand Dollvery Waggons, and a few good Horses; also two tresh calved Cows, and one yoke of Ozen. Apply: 642 Discovery Street—I. J. J. Fisher.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Gordon set-ter dog. 1012 Government. s5

PULLETS FOR SALE—Andalusians.
Buff Rock and Brown Leghorns \$8.00
per dozen. Soctot terrier pupples from
\$8.00. Indian Runner Ducks \$1.25
cach, and a' colt (driver) \$30.00.
Two grade Jersey heifers \$20.00
cach, and one cow due Oct. 7. All
good stock.—Dyne, Saturna.

P. O. Box 486. 81

FOR SALE—Southdown sheep, purebred and registered rams. Address
A. T. Watt, P.O. Box 799, Victoria,
all

FOR SALE—Southdown sheep, purebred and registered rams. Address
A. T. Watt, P.O. Box 799, Victoria,
B. C. applications of the control of the control

TO RENT—RESIDENCES

HOUSE TO LET—Partly furnished, large, commodious and modern in every particular, heautiful grounds good locality, cheap rent to careful tenants. Address box 701 Colonist Office.

TO LET—Modern seven-roomed house Apply R. Tait, 86 Dallas road. 's TO LET—Eight-roomed furnished house Apply V. Jacobsen, Head St. s:

TO RENT-Furnished; several nice houses for summer months and longer periods. B. C. Land and Investment Agency, Ltd. 215

TO LET-FURNISHED BOOMS

FOR RENT—Furnished room, fronting Government St., entrance 1205 Lang-ley St.

EOR RENT-Nicely furnished suitable for one or two ladies; piano. 860 Colinson St.

ADELAIDE ST., large lot near wa and new car line, only \$375, and

LEE & FRASER

9 and 11 TROUNCE AVENUE

easy terms. LADYSMITH ST., lots for \$375 each.

MONEY to loan, Tire and life insurance effected at lowest rates.

THE STUART ROBERTSON CO

ROOMED COTTAGE with out-buildings and one acre of land, close to city, \$3,350.

ARGE FURNISHED HOUSE to rent for 6 months. ACRES of choice fruit land, close in \$1,400.

260 ACRES on Saanich Inlet, \$10 per CALL and inspect our list of farms. FIRE INSURANCE WRITTEN in the Atlas Assurance Company, of London England.

J. STUART YATES

FOR SALE.

O ACRES -Sooke district, just insid

SOOKE HAPDOT.
FINE SEA FHONTAGE—At Esquimalt, about three acres, cheap.
TWO LOTS—On Victoria harbor, with large wharf and sheds and two large warchouses, in good condition, on easy terms. THREE LOTS-On Yates
10 stores, bringing in go 10 stores, bringing in good rentals.
TO RENT—Large wharf at foot of Yates street, rent \$120 per month.
8½ ACRES—On Colquitz river, Victoria district, cheap.
For further particulars apply to

ST. ANN'S SCHOOL Department for boys from 5 to 13 years of age. Education thorough and practical. Location beautiful and convenient. Terms moderate. Send for prospectus. Class opens August 20th. Address Sister Superior, St. Ann's School, Quamichan, B. C.

SHERIFF'S SALE

SHERIFF'S SALE

Under and by virtue of a writ of
Fieri Facina issued out of the Supreme
Court of British Columbia in an action
wherein Pitt & Peterson are plaintiffs
and Vancouver Copper company, defendants, I have seized and taken possession of all the goods and chattels of
the defendant company situate at
Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, consisting of 3 Shay geared locomotives
with ore dars, picas, salvels, steel, etc.,
furniture and contents of Mount Sicker,
fourniture and contents of Mount Sicker,
fourniture and contents of Mount Sicker,
for and goods and chattels,
of a piblic auction,
for and contents of Mount Sicker
for sale,
for and sold salver,
for sale,
for and sold salver,
for sale,
for and on Bebalf Sheriff County of Nanandon Sheriff's Office, Victoria, May 1, 1948 TO LET—Housekeeping rooms, furnished or unfurnished. Apply 339 Kingston St. a20

almo. herin's Office, Victoria, May 1, 1908 NOTICE The above sale is postponed to a date to be fixed. F. J. RICHARDS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Victoria, June 10, 1903

Municipal Notice PUMPING MACHINERY

Separate tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. Monday, the 5th day of October, 1908, for the supply and installation of the following plant: (a) Supply and installation of a electrically operated pumping equip

(b) Supply and installation of a steam driven pumping equipment. steam driven pumping equipment.
A certified check drawn on a Canadian Chartered Bank equal to 5 per cent.
of amount of tender, vapable to the order of City Treasurer, must accompany each bid, and will be retained as a guarantee that tenderer will duly sign contract, failing in which, check shall be forfeited to the City of Victoria Corporation.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,

City Hall, August 22, 1908.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Vancouver Island Trunk Road—Sections is separate and Sealed Tenders superscribed "Tender for Section Vancever Island Trunk Road," will be received by the Hon. Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works up to and including Monday, the 21st day of September, 1998, for constructing and completing Sections 1, 6, 7 and 8, each Section be of the Vancouver Island Trunk Road.

Flans, profiles, drawings, specifications and forms of contract and tender may be seen by intending tenderers, on and after Monday, the 31st day of August, 1998, at the office of the undersigned, Lands and Works Department, Victoria, B. C., and at the office of the Government Agent, Duncan, B. C.

The Intending tenderers can obtain one set of the location plans and roftle, and of the specification to the Public Works Enginer.

Each separate tender shall be for on application to the Public Works Enginer.

Each Separate tender shall be for one of the hon. the Chief Commissioner or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank cheque or certificate of two hundred and fifty of the party tendering decline or neglect in the party tendering decline or neglect if the party tendering decline or neglect if the party tendering decline or neglect in the party tendering decline or neglect in the party tendering decline or neglect in the party tender of the tender

Tenders will be received by the un-dersigned up to 5 p.m. of the 9th of

The attention of the Lands and Works fact that town lots in a townsite named Prince Rupert, being a subdivision
of Lot 0.2, Range c. Coust District,
situated on the maintain between the
mouth of the Skeena River and Kalea
lsland, are being offered for sale, it has
been deemed necessary to warn the public that the sald townsite is not situated at the terminus of the Grand Trunk
Pacific Pallway, and is not the townsite which is owned jointly by the
Government of British Columbia and
the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company. ect that town lots in a townsite nam

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVE; that I ntend to apply at the next sitting of the Board of License Commissioners for a transfer of the License held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors on the premises known as the Bismarck.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to construct the works hereunder mentioned, on the following streets viz:—

1. Repaying Fort street between Government street and Douglas street with wooden blocks treated with cresotte;

2. Grading and macadamizing Glad stone avenue to macadamizing Glad stone avenue trom Belmont avenue to snakespeare street.

And that need the said works shall be carried to be considered to the provisions of the local improvement General By-Law, and amendment therete, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said by-law, upon said works of local improvement, giving statements showing the amounts chargeable in each property to be benefited thereby, and their reports having been adopted by the council:

Notice is hereby given that the re-

their reports having council:

Notice is hereby given that the reports herein referred to are open for inspection at the office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Douglas street.

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Victoria having determined that it is desirable to construct the following works hereunder mentioned on the following streets, viz.

1. Straightening Beimont Avenue and expropriating certain lands for this purpose, and of grading, macadamizing and draining the said avenue and laying permanent sidewalks on both sides thereof between Pembroke Street and Fort Street (Roadway 24 feet wide);

2. Permanent sidewalks on both sides of Vining Street, between Stanley Avenue and Belmont Avenue, also grading and macadamizing said Street, between the said Avenues (Roadway 24 feet wide);

the said Avenues (Roadway 24 feet wide);
And that the said works shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of the Local Improvement General By-Law, and amendment thereto, and the City Engineer and City Assessor having reported to the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 4 of the said By-Law, upon said works of local improvement, giving statements showing the amounts chargeable in each case against the various portions of real property to be benefited thereby, and their reports having been adopted by the Council;
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the reports herel's referred to are open for inspection at the Office of the City Assessor, City Hall, Dougles Street.

E. W. BRADLEY,

Notice TAKE NOTICE that I, the undersigned, intend to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for Victoria at the next sitting thereof for a transfer of all my share and interest in the Liquor License now held by me and William J. E. Clode at and In respect of the "Avenue Retreat Saloon," otherwise called "The Auto," at the corner of Douglas Street and Burnside Road, Victoria, B.C., to James McCloskey. Dated at Victoria, B.C., this 4th day of August, 1968. J. A. Wallis, per Wm. C. Moresby, agent for said J. A. Wallis.

Notice to Creditors

IN THE MATTER of the estate of James Crawford, late of the City of Victoria, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims or demands against the late James Crawford, who died on or about the 20th day of July, 1908, at Victoria, in the province of British Columbia, are required to send by post prepaid or to deliver to the undersigned solicitors herein for the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Ltd. executor and trustee under the will of the

Public notice is hereby given that before the construction of any building is commenced it is necessary that plans of same be filed with the Engineer of the Municipality and a Permit obtained from the underzigned.

J. S. FLOYD,

Clerk,

ALES AND STOUT.

VICTORIA TRANSFER CO., La, Tel 129

BOOKBINDING.

THE COLONIST has the best equipped bookbindery in the province; the result is equal in proportion.

COPPEE AND SPICE MILLS.

PIONEER COFFEE & SPICE MILLS. Ltd., Pembroke St., Victoria. Tet. 597. CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS.

CHIMNEY SWEEPING.

DRAYMEN. JOSEPH HEANEY-Office: 52 Wharf Street. Tel. 171.

VICTORIA STEAM DYE WORKS-116
Yates street. Tel. 717. All descriptions of ladies' and gentlemen's garments cleaned or dyed and pressed
equal to new.

FRED FOSTER, 1108 Government Telephone 1537, makes a speciality seal garments.

BRASS, Copper, Bottles, Sacks and Junk wanted. Victoria Junk Agency, 1620 Store Street. Phone 1336.

LIVERY AND TRANSFER. VICTORIA TRANSFER CG., Ld. Tel 129.

MACHINISTS. GUNSON & RIGBY—Engineers and Machinists, Yates Street Wharf. Phon

R. S. BYRN, 1362 Wharf street, foot of Yates. Phone 394. P.O. Box 408.

GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stench Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 12 Wharf Street, opposite Post Office.

BEFORE BUYING OR SELLING timber in B. C. call and see my list, comprising more than 100 of the best properties, aggregating a total cut of twepty-five billion (25,000,000,000) for A. T. Frampton, Mahon Bidg., Victoria. Phone 1658.

PAUL'S STEAM DYEWORKS, 518 Fort Street. We clean, press and repair ladies and gentlemen's garments equal to new. Phone \$24. GENERAL ENGRAVER and Stenc Cutter. Geo. Crowther, 816 What street, behind postoffice. al

SONS OF ENGLAND, Pride of Island Lodge, A.C.U.W. Hall, 1st and 3rd Tuesday, J. P. Wheeler, Pres.; Thos Gravlin, sec

HOVELTY WORKS.

STORAGE AND WAREHOUSING—19.-000 feet of floor space. Apply W. W. Duncan, 535 Yates. P.O. Box 179, City

E. LINES—Yards, etc. cleaned. Residence: 738 Humboldt St. Phone A1574

SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS. FAIRALI, BROS., Agents "Bromo Hygela," Esquimalt Road, Victoria, Telephone 444.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a good paying retail business. Address Box 660, Co onist office.

BOARD AND ROOM.

STEAM USERS—Requiring stations engineers can be supplied promp with suitable men by applying to the secretary B. C. A. S. E., 210 Crostreet, Phone B, 206.

WANTED-MALE HELP

WANTED-A waiter. Apply at Union HELP WANTED—Hardware salesmen to carry quick solling specialty as side line. Liberal commissions. Useful ap-pliance Company, Waterbury, Conn. s4

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

WANTED—By young English lady, po-sition as companion help, willing, en-ergetic and musical. 656, Colonist. 83

BOOK-KEEPER—would like position capable of taking charge of set of books. Apply Box 702, Colonist. se

YOUNG MAN requires situation farm. W. Bennett, Mt. Tolmic.

FOR SALE—Horse, harness and buggy; quiet; reasonable offer accepted. Smith, Bales Estate. 56
FOR SALE—A good sound horse, about 900 pounds. Apply Beesemyer, Fraser street, near Beaumont P. O. 55

PERSONAL. URGENT—Will Foster Shaw who left Streatham Hill, London, send his ad-dress to F. S. Cue, Colonist Office, Victoria, B. C. s2

FOR RENT—Comfortable little house partly furnished; in the best residen-tial part of James Bay. Apply Bo 705, Colonist.

TO RENT—7 roomed modern house. Apply 1610 Fernwood road, near Pandora TO RENT—Small new cottage, Cordova Bay, near Cedar Hill, with or with-out 5 acres land. Apply Bond & Clark, 614 Trouncy Ave.

TO LET-Furnished front room. 1219 Cook.

TO LET-Furnished rooms; all modern conveniences. 944 Fort.

COMFORTABLY furnished front rooms to let, 29 Menzies, near Dallas; terms moderate; phone. s4 ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfur-nished; with and without board; 627 Hillside avenue, opposite Fountain, s4 TO LET—Comfortably furnished from rooms with use of kitchen if required 328 Michigan street, James Bay, 53

FURNISHED ROOMS with or without board; plano and phone. "Belleview," Quebee St., close to Government build-ings.

ings.

TO LDT—Furnished room, single or double, with use of bath, 'phone and kitchen; one minute from car. 1621 Quadra street, phone A920. a30

TO LET-Two bedrooms for single gen-tlemen, use of sitting rooms, library, bath room, on car line. 566, Colonist.

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms, every convenience. 949 Fort St. Phono-B1243. TO LET-Rooms with breakfast if desired, 1003 Carberry Gardens. Phone B-1514. B-1514. a23

TO LET—Nice newly furnished rooms, with or without board at 927 King's Road. a21

FURNISHED ROOMS to let w breakfast or use of kitchen; a double room, suitable for two. 1 Fort St., corner Moss. Phone 1143. FURNISHED ROOMS—Elegantly furnished rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements, including electric light and telephone. Close to steamboat landing. Corner Birdcage Walk and Belleville Street. Mrs. Woodill (formerly Rayere House).

TO LET—Furnished, two or three house keeping rooms, suit lady and gentle-man. 1903 Quadra street. Phone 250

FURNISHED Housekeeping Rooms with bath. 814 Fort St. st

WANTED—A small furnished cottage or housekeeping rooms. Address 1278 Gladstone Ave. s6 WANTED-To rent, cottage or three unfurnished rooms or more. Box 319 Colonist.

WANTED—Well furnished house in good neighborhood (Victoria, Esquimalt, Oak Bay), wanted in October, for two years, if possible; at least 4 good bedrooms, usual reception rooms and offices; good gurden and stable preferred. Might take unfurnished house if rental reasonable. Reliable, careful tenant—unexceptionable references—rental in advance if desired. Send full particulars to "House," P.O. Box 666, Victoria, B. C.

LOST—Large round enamel and copper brooch, return to 1141 Fort st. ite-ward, s6 LOST—Lady's gold watch and pln with monogram "FAR..." between Douglas

monogram "F.A.R.," between Douglas street and Spring Ridge. Finder kind-ly return to Renouf's grocery, 1601 Douglas street, and receive reward. s5

STRAYED—On Wednesday last, fox ter-rier pup. Answers to name of Saruh. Finder please telephone 1736. s4 LOST—A brown spanlel pup, named "Bob." Finder please return him to 66 Fort street and receive reward. Any person found harboring him will be prosecuted.

POR SALE-PROPERTY

FOR SALE—Five acres, Strawberry Vale, \$550. Apply LeRoys Cigar Store

OAK BAY AVE.—Seven roomed modern new house, lot 54x140; good land, will grow anything. Stable, stone walks. Price \$2,350; \$350 cash, \$20 per month. Apply owner, Box 703, Colonist. 86

FOR SALE—Cottage, 4 rooms, bath, electric light, close to cars. Cash or

CENTRAL PARK—12 large lots left.
The best realty investment in city today. Opposite City Park. Part of
property purchased by school board
for school. Block from ear, four
blocks from waterfront, 8 minutes
from eity hall. Two years to pay for
your lot. Visit the park and see the
building operations. Lots, \$550 'to
\$625. Maysmith & Co., Mahon Bldg, FOR SALE—Milne street near Belmont, a very choice lot at \$400. Owner ob-liged to sell. D. C. Reid & Co., Ma-hon Bidg. Phone 1494.

OR SALE-Nice modern 6-room house on Grant St. Price reasonable. An-

ply to owner. Address M. A. S., Box 453, Victoria, P. O. 83

453, Victoria, P. O. 83

FOR SALE—Two large sections on Saanich Arm, reasonable price for

Saanich Arm, reasonable price for immediate sale. For particulars write P. O. Box 138, Victoria, B.C. s2 POR SALE—Half acre and six roomed house; new, prettlest sea view in Oak Bay district, fine well, erchard, workshop, barn, 2 car lines. A bargain, \$2,950, \$400 cash, balance to sult. Apply Owner, Colonist, Box 312, a16

ATREBUT FARM FOR SALE

September, 1908, for the purchase of the following described property. Lot 39, township 1, range 1, in the district of Alberni; containing 160 acres more or less. On this property is a house and barn; 60 acres of land cleared. MARSHALL BRAY,
Official Administrator,
Estate of Hector McKinnell, deceased

m15 Nanaimo, 24th of August, 1908.

solicitors herein for the British Columbia Land and Investment Agency, Ltd. executor and trustee under the will of the said James Crawford, their names and addresses and full particulars in writing of their calculars and statements of their accounts and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

AND TAKE NOTICE that after the 1st day of October, 1908, the said executor and trustee will proceed to distribute the assets of the said executor, having regard only to the claims of which it shall have then had notice, and that the said executor and trustee will not be liable for the said notice, and that the said executor and trustee will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person of whose claim it shall not ten have received notice.

Dated at Victoria the 21st day of August, 1908.

Solicitors for the said

Mugust, 1908.

WOOTTON & GOWARD,
Solicitors for the said executor and
trustee,
Bank of Montreal Chambers, Vic-

PERMITS FOR SHOOTING.

Municipality of the District of Oak Bay,
BUILDING PERMITS.

Public Public of the Council.

Public for Shooting issued prior to 31st August, 1908, are cancelled. One permit only will, in future, be issued to any owner or lawful occupant of property within the Municipality.

By order of the Council.

J. S. FLOYD, Clerk.

the premises known as the Bi Government Street, Victoria, to

Dated this 8th day of August, 1908.

CIVIC NOTICE

Victoria, B. C., City Clerk's Office August 19, 1908. CIVIC NOTICE

E. W. BRADLEY, Acting C. M. C. Ictoria, B. C., City Clerk's Office, Aug-ust 27th, 1908.

Municipality of the District of Oak Bay

TRY THE

Empress Cigar

made. Splendid Value

10c Each and 2 for

W. J. Clubb,

CIGAR STAND, Empress Hotel, Victoria.

John Colbert PLUMBING and HEATING

Sheet Metal Work and Roofing

Estimates Given Agents for Gurney Furnace

1008 BROAD STREET



AND
THE ONLY GINGER ALE
WORTHY OF THE NAME

BUILDING LOTS

FOR SALE

HOUSES BUILT ON THE fN-

D. H. BALE



R. HETHERINGTON

Residence: 1153 Burdette Avenue. Phone B1429

HAPPENINGS IN

Notes of Interest to Trades
Unionists Gleaned From Many Sources

Bollermakers' Helpers 1st and 3rd Th Bookbinders Quarterly Burlenklyers 2nd and 4th Monday Bartenders 1st and 3rd Sunday Cooks and Walters, 2nd and 4th Tuosday Carpenters Alternate Wednesdays Cligarmakers 1st Friday Electrical Workers 1st Monday Laborers 1st and 3rd Friday Laborers 1st and 3rd Tuosday Laundry Workers 1st and 3rd Tuosday Longshorenen Every Monday Letter Carriers 4th Wednesday Muchillists 1st and 3rd Thursday Moulders 2nd Wodnesday Musicinns 3rd Sunday Musicinns 3rd Sunday

Secretaries of Labor Unions will con-fer a favor upon the Labor Editor if they will forward any items of general interest occurring in their unions to The Colonist.

Ten thousand people attended the butchers' barbecue at St. Catharine's,

Windsor, Ont., will not have a Labor Day parade owing to the unwillingness of merchants to give prizes.

Ordinary seamen's wages on the Atlantic coast average \$20 per month.

There is a plan on foot in California to form a State organization of waiters, cooks and bartenders.

ors, cooks and barteneers.

Oklahoma has passed a law empowering the State labor commission to fix wages in all industries.

The Governor of Porto Rico has recommended to the Legislature a law recoming a labor bureau on the island.

There were 618 locals affiliated with the International Typographical Union at the close of the fiscal year, May 31. Increase for the year, 42.

From Australia comes news that here is great congestion in the labor narket. At Melbourne one thousand men were discharged by the railways.

The recent Scottish trades union congress passed resolutions in favor of old-age pensions and in favor of compulsory intervention in labor

Over eighty national and international unions of laborers and farmers in this country have decided on a plan of political action to protect the interests of wage carners.

The negro firemen in Pittsburg, Pa., will be organized and enrolled in the ranks of the International Brotherhood of Stationary Firemen in a short time.

St. Paul printers have signed a three-year agreement with the publishers, placing everything on the straight eight-hour basis and giving time hands \$22 for day and \$25 for wight week.

An agreement was recently reached between the New South Wales Typographical Association and the employing printers and publishers of Sydney through the mediation of the Court of Arbitration.

The executive of the conductors and trainmen of the G. T. R. was in session at Montreal last week. It was admitted that the wage question was

According to the Labor Gazette the loss of time to employees through trade disputes in Canada during July was approximately 21,000 working days, compared with the loss of 82-525 days in June this year and 81,100

The unparalleled number of vagrants in Boston, Mass., is said to be due to the dull industrial conditions prevailing in New England, where many manufacturing establishments have been closed down for months.

The sum of \$150,000 has been transferred from the pockets of American

German trade unions have already been compelled to cut in half their doles to the unemployed. Similar conditions prevail in Austria, to which country more American emigrants have returned come thence.

The Soo railroad has placed an order with the Minnesota State Free Employment Bureau for 7,000 men. They are wanted as harvest hands in Minnesota and North Dakota, and the wages offered run from \$2 to \$4 a day with board. Under the order soveral hundred men have already been placed.

A union barber roasted a garment worker because he said the garment worker shaved himself. The garment worker asked the barber, "When a button comes off your trousers, who sews it on for you?" to which Mr. Herplied, "My wife, of course." This was a case of "Physician, heal thyself!"

The exemptions in the garnishee law The exemptions in the garnishee law and Saw Mill Workers. September 10, Boston Mass., Spinners' International Union of Steam Engineers.

The exemptions in the garnishee law recently signed by Governor Hughes of New York brings the amount of samp (in white letters on a red ground) affired cevery package by order of His Majesty Hon. 3 Wholesalo by Henderson Bros. Ltd., Victoria, B. G.

teams, professional instruments and library when not exceeding \$250 in value and when owned by a house-nolder having a family for which ho

Hosmer, B. C., Local No. 1858, United Brotherhood of Carpenters, was Instituted on the 6th Inst. by the western organizer, J. A. Kinney. Officers for term ending December 31st were elected and installed. They are as follows:—President, F. C. Wildman; vice-president, Jos. Savaria; recording secretary, Hubert Davies; financial secretary, Thos. H. Davies; financial secretary, Thos. H. Davies; financial secretary, Thus H. Davies; financial secretary. The J. W. Wright; conductor, Emile McGregor; trustee, E. A. Bird.

The biennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will convene in Salt Lake City, Utah, next month and one of the most important matters to come before that body will be the establishment of a home along the lines of the Union Printers' Home at Colorado Springs. The Brotherhood has a membership of nearly 250,000—or about five times that of the International Typographical Union, and it would require only a small monthly assessment on each member to maintain a home befitting such a large organization.

President Rosenauer, of New York Hebrew-American Union of printers states: "On June 1 the 50 cents per week increase in the pay and four and one-half hours per night, instead of five hours, provided in the newspaper machine agreement of last year went into effect. Some offices have shown a disposition to deny the increase on the plea of the financial crisis, and one office objected to the half-hour reduction, but after some parleying they have seen the light, and the machine scale of No. 83 is now \$26 per week, six hours a day, or four and one-half hours a night."

Forty-seven men from Tacoma were taken in a launch to Mukilteo to stow the steamer Walwera at Seattle last week. The Tacoma longshoremen are among the best lumber handlers on the Pacific coast. The members of No.1 refuser to strike out of sympathy with Grain and Freight Handlers Union No. 23, of Tacoma, which has been out for over a month. As a result the Puget Sound council with-drew the charter of No. 1 and these lumber handlers have since been refused recognition by firms employing union labor exclusively. The situation has resolved itself into one of bitter feeling between the Tacoma lumber handlers and the union longshoremen. The lumber stowers feel that they have been done an injustice and because their charter was revoked they have lost no little work on vessels loading at Tacoma.

Hundreds of Italians were swarming around the labor department at C. P. R. headquarters at Montreal last Wednesday, owing to the news having got abroad that laborers were required. They were engaged wholesale and left later on special trains for the Crow's Nest division, where they will be put to work on the company's property recently devastated by the big forest fires around Fernie. It is understood that a thousand men were engaged.

sand men were engaged.

The labor department at Ottawa reports that 232 labor organizations were formed in 1907, while 58 were dissolved, leaving a net increase of 174. In 1906 the number of organizations of statement was 164, and of organizations dissolved 55, a gain of only 69. In 1905 there was a net loss of 2, the unions formed numbering 103 and the unions dissolved 105. There was an increase of 44 in the number of unions during 1904. The year 1902, alone, since records have been kept by the department, was more active than the season just past in regard to the organization of workman, the number of unions formed in that year being 275, and of unions dissolved 54, a net increase of 221. Of the organizations formed last were formed by railway cmployees, 4 by metal workers, and 41 in the building trade. Ninety-four organizations were formed in Ontario, 51 in Quebec, 28 in Alberta, and 22 in British Columbia.

Labor Day, temperory, will be celeptered the season of the contract of contra

answered by the participation for the arst time in the history of the day of organized women workers. The new recruits represented the Clothing Trade Female Employees' Unien.

The United States Steel Trust has purchased 361 acres of land at Stinesville, Ind., and it is announced that the corporation will expend \$11,500,000 in developing stone quarries and building a "model town" for its employees, similar to the one existing at Gary, Ind.

The Soo railroad has placed order with the Minnesore Employment Recognition of the control of the price of the control of the sports and should form a strong attraction, quite apart from the entertainment otherwise provided. In the evening a public meeting will be auspices of the Trades and -Labor Council and several prominent speakers will address the meeting. It is to be hoped that large numbers will turn out tomorrow and help to make the Labor Day celebration a huge success.

Conventions of Internation—

Conventions of Internation—

Natione!

American Brothermost Workers.
September 7, Denver, Colo., Inter-national Association of Machinists. September 7, Louisville, Ky., National Federation of Post Office Clerks. September 8, New York City, Inter-national Photo Engrayers' Union of Morth America.

Pocket Knife Blade Grinders and Finishers' National Union.
September 17, New York City, Innational Wood Carvers' Association of North America.
September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., United Association of Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of United States and Canada. September 21, Indianapolis, Ind., International, Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.
October 5, Washington, D.C., Bakers and Confectionery Workers' International Union.
October 5, St. Louis, Mo., International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers.
October 20, Cohoes, N. Y., United Textile Workers of America.
November 19, Denver, Colo., American Federation of Labor.
November 10, Bangor, Pa., International Union of Slate Workers.
November 12, Vinalhaven, Mc., Lobster Fishermen's International Protective Association.
December 7, New Orleans, Mo., International Brotherhood of Maintenance-of-Way Employes,
December 7, Brooklyn, N. Y., National Alliance of Bill Posters and Billers of America.

THE CITY CHURCHES

Kyrle Monk Hymns 160, 239, and 315 Voluntary—Postlude Gullmant Voluntary—Fantasia Lovet

Pro Hymn
Psalms for 6th morning Cath. Psalt.
Cantate Crotch
Deus Miscreatur Havergal
Anthem—"O Lord How Manifold"

speaker Rev. A. D. Carpenter of Seattle. Sacrament of Lord's Supper observed after evening service. Sunday schools at Burnside, Victoria West and Victoria hall at 2:30 p.m. Men's Baraca Bible class same hour in A.O.U.W. hall. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening in Victoria hall at 8. Stringers welcomed at all services. Rev. Christopher Burnett, pastor.

Dastor.

Metropolitan Methodist

Corner of Pandora and Quadra Sts.
Pastor Rev. T. E. Holling, B.A., Pestdence 1515 Blanchard St., Phone 765, 10 a.m. class meeting, 1 a.m. "For My Salke" or "The Master-Passion." 2.30 p.m. Metropolitan Sabbath school, 2.45 p.m. Spring Ridge Sabbath school, 2.45 p.m. Spring Ridge Sabbath school, 7.30 p.m. "A Drink from the Old Well," being the sixth of a series of Sunday evening serions on the life of David, 8.29 p.m. Young People's mass meeting. All cordially invited. Strangers, visitors and tourists specially welcome.

Christadelphians

Christadelphians Bible lecture, Labor hall, Douglas St., 30 p.m. Subject, "Religion, is It a act or a Fancy; Which?" All Welcome.

Salvation Army

Salvation Army
Services at the Salvation Army Barracks, Broad St, will be held as follows: Sunday, 11 a.m. hollness meeting 3 p.m. praise meeting, 7.30 p.m. salvation meeting. Monday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, public meetings at 8 p.m. All are invited.

Society of Friends

Meeting for worship in Harmony Hall,
View St. at 3 p.m.

The services for the day are holy communion 8 a.m., morning service and holy communion, evening service 7 p.m. Canon Beanlands will preach in the morning and the Archdeacon in the evening. The music set for the day follows. Psychic Research

The Psyclic Research Society will hold a meeting this evening in K. of P. Hail, Pandora and Douglas St. Mrs Nagel Foster, the well known psychic of Seattle, will lecture. Spirit messages after lecture. All are welcome.

R. H. Kneeshaw lectures at 1003 Calcdonia Ave. at 8 p.m. Subject, "The Sun-God," All are welcome to these meetings.

AMERICAN NEGROES FLOCKING TO ENGLAND

The Colored Man Finds He suffers From No Race Disabilities There.

Venite . Alcock
Psalms for 5th morning . Cath. Psalt.
Te Deum . Burnett in G
Benedictus . Garrett
Kyrle . Burnett in B Flat Beneated Street In B Flat Gloria Tibi. 241, 245, and 322

Hymns Burnby
Amen—Threefold 256 and 542
Vesper Burnett
Organ—Postlude 1437 Mally Organ—Postlude N. Mailly

St. Barnabas'
Corner of Cook St. and Caledonia Ave.
Rev. E. G. Miller, rector. There will be
a celebration of the holy cucharist at
8 a.m., matins at 10.30 a.m., choral eucharist and sermon at 11. Children's
service at 2.30 p.m., and choral evensong at 7 p.m. The Rev. J. Grundy will
be the preacher for the day. All seats
are free. The musical arrangements
are as follows:

Moraine. of course, has no funds for this pur pose, but the officials did what the pose, but the officials did what the could to help, and many colored breth-ren who came over to capture the variety stage in England worked their way home in the stokeholds of tramp

are as follows:

Morning
Organ—Pastorale in F
Communion service
Simper in D
Hynns
11, 316, 469, and 243
Offertory Anthem
Offertory Anthem
Organ—We Worship God and God
Alone."

Evening
Organ—Andante in F
Pastles
Cathedral Pastry
Pastles This year, the same official declares, there are at least 5,000 American negroes in England, and 4,000 of them arrived this year. A trip to some of the leading watering places on the English coast will lead one to think that the estimate is much smaller than the actual number. The "busker" is an institution at Margate, Ramsgate, Southend and other watering places.

dance hall said:

"I earned \$15 a week in Baltimore, and T had to work hard for it and sometimes to fight for it. Here I can earn \$20 or sometimes \$25 a week, and all I have to do is sing for it, and I am treated like a white man. In Baltimore I was only a nigger and I had no chance of forgetting it."

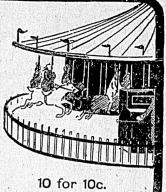
The Afro-American struck the keynote of the whole situation. There is no prejudice among the lower class home-staying English men and women against the negro. The colonial Englishman regards him much as the American deep, but to the Cockney or his prototype of the provincial cities every man whose skin is not white is a "native." He draws no distinction between the negro and the high-class Hindu, and receives them both on terms of perfect equality. He will eat with the negro, drink with him, and the woman will go even further—she will marry him. Many of the negro invaders have taken to themselves English wives since their arrival, and it is no uncommon thing to see one of the negro "buskers" at a seaside resort strolling arisem to Safe.

Wanted to Had to work hard for it and sometimes to fight for it. Here I can earn \$20 or sometimes \$25 a week, and all I have to do is sing for it, and I am treated like a white man. In Baltimore, I was only a nigger and I had no chance of the whole situation. There is no rejudice among the lower class home-staying English men and women against the negro among the lower class and such as a man in section. The colonial English men and women against the negro among the lower class home-staying English men and women against the negro among the lower class home-staying English men and women against the negro among the lower class home-staying English men and women against the negro invaders and the situation. There is no rejudice among the heavy on his prototype of the provincial cities every man whose skin is not white is a "native the American struck the key-note of the work of the megro invaders have him and the high-class Hindu, and receives them both on terms of the negro invader

Merry goes the time when you

Pedro Cigarettes

The latest blend of choice Virginian tobaccos.



ROYAL BANK OF CANADA

Capital, paid up......\$3,900,000 Reserve.....\$ 4,390,000

Facilities for transacting all kinds of Banking Business

Savings Bank Department

Interest Paid or Credited Four Times a Year.

CORRESPONDENTS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

Cor. Fort and Gov't Sts.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada

JOINT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Money can be deposited or withdrawn by husband or wife

In case of death of either party money can be withdrawn by survivor. No delay in withdrawals. Interest allowed from date of deposit, and compounded four times a year.

Victoria Branch, corner of Yates and Douglas Streets.

R. F. TAYLOR, Manager.

ST. LEGER

Shares going fast. Closes Monday Night. On Tuesday only unsold balances of books returned will be disposed of. Drawing Tuesday evening.

C.C. Russell

Millinery and Dry Goods Importer, Douglas St.

CHEAPEST MILLINERY SUPPLY HOUSE IN CAMADA

Now Showing Fall Styles in Ladies' Hats and Coats

Marvels of Elegance and Cheapness.

DO YOU WANT TO IMPROVE YOUR GARDEN

Then Plant KELWAY'S PAEONIES, GLADIOLI, **DELPHINIUMS, PYRETHRUMS**

The Best and Most Beautiful in the World. Order Early to Get a Good Choice. For Price List and All Information, Write to KELWAY'S AGENCY, NEW ALBERNI, B. C.

Absolute Satisfaction and Quick Delivery

BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3 than by any other known combination. So surely go than by any other known combination. So surely go than by any other known combination. So surely go that the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered whealth be restored.

health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE

LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what is
ad so lately scemed worn-out, "used up," and elvalueless. This wonderful restorative is purely
expectable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste
—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in
either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of
disease or derangement will not be speedily and
permanently benefited by this never-failing recupertained experts on the sex of the sex

WORLD OF LABOR

Jerusalem on High.
Forever With the Lord.
Kyrle—V.

Evening
Organ—Andante.
Gourts Above."
Psalms as set
Mercer
Magnificat—VI.
Nunc Dimittis—VII.
Mercer
Hymns—
Oh Let Willey With

Hymns—Oh, Let Him, Whose Sorrow.
Oh, for a Thousand Tongues to Sing.
Lord, in the Days Thou Art Absent.
Organ—Postlude......Mozart

Organ—Postlude . Mozart
Anglican Mission
Sunday school, Oak Bay District, held
in Foul Bay Road school house every
Sunday, at 3 p. m., under the auspices
of the brotherhood of St. Andrew. Knox Presbyterian

2025 Stanley Ave., Spring Ridge, Rev. Joseph McCoy, M.A., Minister. Service at 11 a.m. conducted by the pastor, Sabbatt, school at 2.30 p.m. The music for morning service is as follows:

Southend and other watering places twhere the Londoners of the middle and working classes run down for the week-end or for a few days' holiday. The "busker" is usually a broken-down actor or music hall man who makes his living singing and dancing on the sands, depending on the generosity of the holiday makers for his reward. The native "busker" has been almost driven off the sands by the American negro.

The "black face" comedian act has long been a favorite one with the "buskers," but the "comedians" were white men made black by a liberal application of burnt cork. This year the black face men are the real thing and the "entertainment" which they offer has changed. Instead of the sentimental ditties of the London music halls the "buskers" are rendering the "coon songs" of New York and Chicago and the "nigger melodies" of the plantation days. The sentimental semi-military songs so popular in America about the time of the Spanish-Ameri-

bath morning (Imporiant). Visitors cordially invited.

First Presbyterian Church.

Corner of Blanchard and Pandora Sts. Rev. Dr. Campbell, pastor, services at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m., Sunday school at 2:30, Christian Endeavor Monday evening, Prayer Meeting Thursday evening, Seats free; strangers welcome.

First Baptist

Warned to Hep.

At a political meeting an Irishman watched closely the trombone player in the band. Presently the man laid downs his instrument and went out for a beer Paddy investigated, and promptly pulled the horn to pieces. The player returned. "Who's meddling mit my drom-paddy." Here ve've been for two house msneed on down to \$12 a week. Ten per cent of this sum is now subject to claims. The additional exemptions Joiners of America.

The additional exemptions of America.

September 17, New York City, Utah, ning. Seats free; strangers welcome.

Sinday services in A.O.U.W. hall, trying to pull it apart, an' Ol did it in wan minut."

With the additional exemptions of America.

September 17, New York City, Utah, ning. Seats free; strangers welcome.

Sinday services in A.O.U.W. hall, trying to pull it apart, an' Ol did it in wan minut."

VICTORIA BRANCH: T. D. VEITCH, Manager.

One of the Events of the Year

THE MILLINERY OPENING.

THIS time it is the Fall Millinery Opening—one of the two yearly happenings that interest more women than any other two events of the year Nothing arrests to the same of the women than any other two events of the year. Nothing appeals to the average woman more

strongly, nothing arouses her interest announcement that the season's new proval. There will be no question tion Wednesday—there is no question people, if not everybody. Seldom wearing such becoming and attractive are so extremely smart, so original and subject indeed to whom they will not ed attractiveness. It is sure to be good the new headwear is pretty and beof-style, and some seasons it is practiget becoming hats, the prevailing styles millinery covers such a wide range of is sure to find a hat that will meet the and at the same time be becoming



and curiosity more quickly than the millinery is ready for her critical apabout the hats that will be on exhibiabout them pleasing the majority of have women had the opportunity of hats as this season offers. The styles so effective that it would be a poor lend an extra amount of style and addnews to every woman, the fact that coming. Few women care to be outcally impossible for some women to not being suitable. This season the shapes and styles that every woman requirements of the dictates of fashion and attractive. On Wednesday you

will find on show New York's best and latest styles, hats from London reflecting the very newest English ideas, and the wonderful Paris creations, without which no millinery showing would be complete.

The New Costumes

Just as interesting and important as the millinery is the matter of your new Fall Suit. The styles shown, the long coat styles, are peculiarly adapted for wearing with the large hats that this season's fashions say are right. If the millinery is exceptionally becoming and attractive the same can certainly be said about the costumes, as they are about the most graceful and dressy garments shown for some time. We will have a big range on display Wednesday in our Mantle Showrooms.

BEST HAVE A LOOK AT THEM



General Millinery Information

THE STYLES

The leading style, the style that seems to be the one that will be the most popular, is no doubt the Corday.

This is one of the most satisfactory hats ever offered, possessing style and attractiveness to a marked degree.

Never has a model been produced that does

more for its wearer than this one.

It is high class and youthful looking, and not out of place on a women with gray hair.

It softens the face and possesses an element

of style that belongs to few other shapes, and it is easily adjusted to the head. Similar to the Corday, but more quaint and

picturesque is the Directoire bonnet.

This style seems ordained to occupy a very prominent place in the fall millinery world, it will not be an imitation or an adaptation of this model that will be popular, but a regulation Directoire style, for any women wanting an exclusive and striking hat.

In addition to these will be the big hat, real big hats, big of crown—not always high—and wide of brim-there is hardly any limit to the

THE SHAPES

Shapes will be large, so says the fashion world, very large, in fact, hats measuring twentyseven inches across being in evidence.

Besides these shapes with their extremes of size in the crown and brim, there is an ample line for conservative persons, in the same or similar lines, but smaller in size.

Crowns, although large and high as a rule, exhibit exceptions. Many are of medium height but large around, a few are not large in any way.

shapes, most of the round order. The crowns are ample in these but not very

Dome Crowns, conical with flattened tops, and large square crowns are also favorites.

THE COLORS The colors cover a wide range, the new shade

The colors most strongly shown are browns and greens; the browns run from light chamois shades into the leather shades and so on into the dark browns, greens are particluarly strong for trimmings, many of the wings and feathers being

Many shades of blue are also shown, also

magenta, pink, lavender and petunia.

Black will be used to a great extent, with facings of some bright color.

THE TRIMMINGS

While there is no doubt but what the leading trimming will be feathers of all kinds and colors, flowers made of velvet and silk will also be very To properly trim some of the very large hats,

flowers that are little short of enorm'us will be Poppies of most unusual size will be strongly

in evidence, also all sorts of other flowers, particularly large ones. Enormous quantities of ostrich and paradise

feathers and aigrettes will be used.

Very large steel buckles will be in evidence on the larger hats and will be very popular. For wearing in the winter hats made with crowns of real fur will be the correct thing.

Another Lot of Fine Linen Pieces on Sale Tuesday Much Underpriced

25c Qualities for 10c.

50c Qualities for 25c. The biggest lot of linen pieces that we have yet had, and bought at the greatest price concession

that we have yet got. Many people in the city can testify to the marvellous values that we have offered at some of these linen sales, but we wish to state most emphatically that this lot was bought at much lower prices than we were ever able to obtain before. These lines are too well known to need a very extended mention. They are made of fine linen, are hemstitched, some are finished in

handsome drawn work designs, others are beautifully embroidered, and some are finished with both drawn-work and embroidery. The sizes range from six-inch doylies to fifty-four inch squares, and all can be bought at great savings. Any holiday visitors to the city from across the line will find

75c Qualities for 35c

Drawn Work Squares

LINEN SQUARES, fine linen drawn work, different sizes, worth 50c and 75c. Tuesday LINEN SQUARES, fine linen drawn work, LINEN SQUARES, fine linen drawn work, different sizes, worth \$1.50 to \$2.25. Tuesday \$1.00

sizes, regular \$2:50 to \$3:00. Tuesday 51.50 LINEN SQUARES, fine linen drawn work, different

LINEN SQUARES, fine linen drawn work, different

that it will pay them to stay over and attend this sale, as these articles at these prices are far below what they would pay at home. DRAWN WORK LINEN DOYLIES,

DRAWN WORK LINEN DOYLIES,

DRAWN WORK SQUARES AND RUN-DRAWN WORK SQUARES AND RUN-NERS, worth \$1.00.

The New Coats

The coats follow along the lines of the costumes, most of them being semi-fitting with a small percentage of tight-fitting models. The lengths ranging from forty-five inches to full length makes these garments very dressy and stylish. The cloths for this season are also attractive and out of the ordinary, some particularly nice effects being shown in fancy striped covert cloths, entirely new and very handsome. On Wednesday all the newest coat styles will be on show in our Mantle Department.

TO SHOW THEM WOULD BE A PLEASURE



Drawn Work Runners

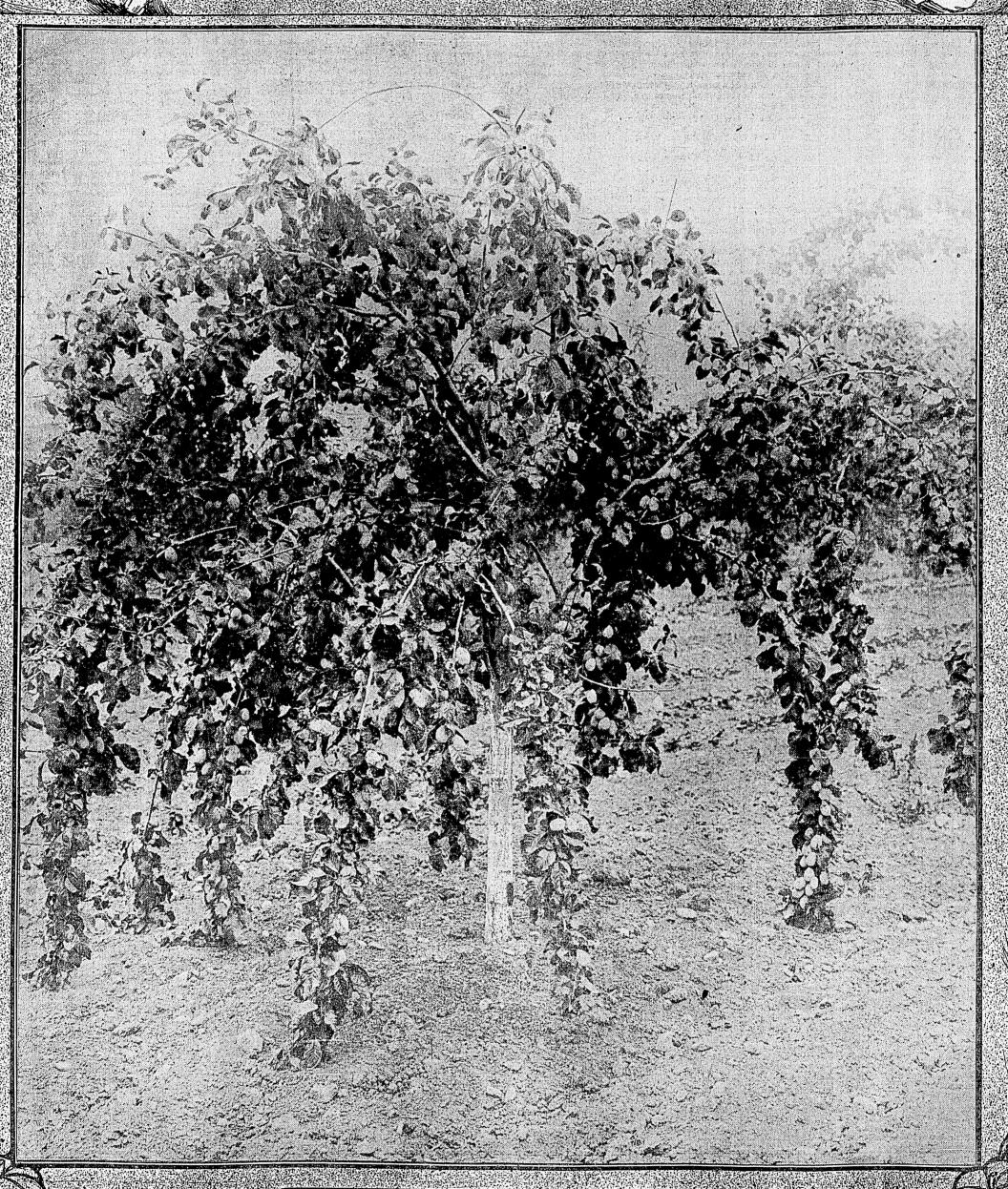
LINEN RUNNERS, fine linen drawn work, different lengths, regular 50c and 75c. Tuesday LINEN RUNNERS, fine linen drawn work, different lengths, regular \$1.00. Tuesday LINEN RUNNERS, fine linen drawn work, different LINEN RUNNERS, fine linen drawn work, different lengths, regular \$2.50 to \$3.00. Tuesday LINEN RUNNERS, fine linen drawn work, different INEN RUNNERS, tine linen drawn work, different lengths, regular 3.50 to \$5.00. Tuesday \$2.50

Store Closes at 6 p.m. Daily Saturday 9.30 p.m.

AVID SPENCER, L

Store Closes at 6 p.m Daily Saturday 9.30 p.m.





FIVE YEAR OLD PLUM TREE AT GORDON HEAD NEAR VICTORIA

George H. Ham Dispenses Sunshine



deny acquaintance with George H. Ham is to confess ignorance of Canada's greatest institution, the Canadian Pacific Railway, writes Robert J. Carron in the Railroad Man's Magazine. Who is George H. Ham?

Why, he is George H. Ham, that's all. The poor man has not an official title to bless himself with, he never did have a title, and there are no present indications that he ever will have one. If he ever does get his deserts, he will be designated as ambassador-at-large for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

To Sir William Van Horne belongs the credit of discovering Ham. At the time of the discovery Ham was an alderman of Winnipeg and the editor of a paper of limited circulation, but unlimited nerve. Canada needed the Canadian Pacific Railway, and needed it badly, and a devoted band of men were risking bankruptcy and nervous prostration to make the great enterprise a success.

At the same time another portion of the population, whose names are now forgotten, were striving with an unreasoning vehanence that would have done credit to anything in that line which could have been gotten up on this side of the boundary, to nullify every effort of the empire builders.

Into this situation Ham threw himself with pen that cut both ways in an effort to inoculate the obstructionists with the saving grace of common sense. So valiantly did he champion the cause of the railway that Sir William Van Horne, though he wasn't Sir William then stopped off in Winnipeg one day to see what manner of man it was who wrote such powerful editorials.

He saw, and immediately surrendered un-conditionally to the charm of Ham's remarkable personality, just as so many others have Since then George Ham has been an integral part of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and a part of no mean importance.

He toils not, neither does he spin; yet no man connected with the company is more widely known than George Ham. Indeed, it would be within bounds to say that no man in Canada is better known than he.

No, he is not a lobbyist. On the contrary, he takes such extreme care to avoid even a suspicion of anything of the sort that he never goes to Ottawa while Paliament is in session. Yet the press gallery at the capital, abetted by some members of parliament, recently gave him a dinner and a gold watch as an inadequate expression of their esteem.

Ham has a desk in the great granite pile on Windsor Street which is the headquarters of the company. There is a legend that he was once seen sitting at it. If this is true, it must have been a chance meeting, just as two globetrotters might happen to come together at Singapore or Ballarat, or any other remote spot.

For, whenever any one around headquarters has a moment to spare, he improves the time by ordering Ham's desk moved to a new location. That desk has worn out five sets of casters, according to official count, and is now on its sixth set in its peregrinations from room to room and floor to floor.

That is because Ham is not there to protect his rights. The last place in the world to look for Ham with any reasonable hope of finding him, is at his office. For paradoxical as it may seem, although he has no job, he is the busiest of men.

It is something not soon to be forgotten to see George Ham dart into headquarters and then, standing at his desk go through a stack of letters and telegrams with one hand, lay out soiled linen, and repack his travel-worn black bag with the other, dictate to his stenographer, entertain a guest, be interviewed by two or three rival reporters, and talk with sundry representatives of various departments on company business, all at one and the same moment.

It is one of Ham's idiosyncrasies to maintain that the only place in all the Dominion where laundry work can be done is Montreal. Whether he is at Vancouver or Halifax, his

linen must go to the metropolis to be done up. It takes close figuring at headquarters, sometimes, to make connections, but, thanks to staff the parcels somehow always manage to

get to him at the right point. They tell a story about a period of torrential rains in Northern Ontario which nearly put the main line out of business for a few days. The Pacific express had been struggling west, held up every few miles at a washout by mud-

bespattered, perspiring section-men, and delayed by slow flags.

Things were so discouraging that the engineer wouldn't hook her up even when he had a stretch of sound track. The conductor, im-patient with this lack of enterprise, hit upon a ruse to spur the engineman on to renewed ef-

fort. Calling the flagman, he said:
"Bill, go ahead and tell Jim we've got Sir Thomas Shaughnessy's car on and he's simply got to get to Vancouver in time to catch the

Australian boat, and hit 'em up a little.' "That is his game," said Capt. Omadzu in his careful English. "He plays Port Ar-This message being duly delivered. Jim turned with a scowl upon the flagman and thus thur all day, and when the guard is changed he marches behind them with a stick on his

expressed his sentiments: "Sir Thomas, eh? Tell him to forget it! I ain't agoin' to ditch this here train, not even to

please Sir Thomas."

When this was reported to the conductor that worthy official had an inspiration.

'Go back and tell Jim we've got George Ham's laundry in the baggage car, and he'll be expecting it at Sudbury as he passes through on his way to Toronto."

"Well, why in blazes didn't you tell me so long ago?" snapped Jim, upon receiving the second communication.

Whereupon he proceeded to roll them along at a gait which produced an epidemic of heartfailure in the coaches. Spurred on by the responsibility of that linen, Jim is alleged to have made up three hours in sixty miles.

Ham is a haven of refuge for distressed newspapermen and a beacon of hope for those who would like to be newspaper men. Any past, present, or prospective employe of any publication who needs a pass, a job, a loan, or a confidant for a troubled mind is sure to have his wants supplied if he appeals to Ham, providing that gentleman can wheedle the pass out of the passenger department or borrow the At least the applicant can count on consolation and wise counsel.

But George Ham performs other functions which are regarded by the management as of more importance even than these. For instance, whenever the Canadian Pacific has guests to entertain it is Ham who acts as host. And it is surprising how many parties of Englishmen of various degrees of distinction there are requiring entertainment during the course of a

Also there are numerous visitors from other lands whose achievements or position are deemed to entitle them to attention from the road. That is why Ham rarely sleeps two consecutive nights in the same town.

Wherever the strangers hail from, they always go home filled with enthusiasm for Canada, for that is the end and aim of Ham's existence. If there are any statistics, scraps of general information which lend local color, or good tories about the Dominion that Ham doesn't know, you may be sure they don't count. Also the visitors carry home a cordial esteem for

His tact is boundless, his equanimity unassailable, his flow of quaint humor as inexbaustible as a mountain brook. His fame as a wit and an after-dinner speaker has been carried around the world by home-going travelers. He has even been made the hero of a poem by

with the Russians. Over this small-

est prisoner the Japanese prison

warders at Hamadora were more

exercised than over the whole twelve thousand mujiks they herded into the

stockade outside of Osaka after the capture

as the Japanese tongue could twist itself to

the little prisoner's diction. He was 5 years old, wore a pigtail just sprouting out of the

back of his head like a tendril on a pumpkin

stem, and was precious far beyond his years, was this little Tsi-Shore, the prisoner.

a great war, Tsi-Shore accepted the sudden

twist of fate that landed him a prisoner in

Japan as calmly as he took his morning's rice

bowl out of the hands of the prison cook.

The essence of Oriental stoicism looked out

from the moon slits of his winking eyes in a

way that nonplussed even the Japanese stoics

the officers of the prison guard at Hamadora,

was showing a foreigner through the spick

and span barracks and neatly swept yard of the stockade one afternoon in March of 1905.

As they passed from the barrack to another

through a sandy stretch of field, Capt. Omadzu touched the arm of the foreigner he was

conducting and pointed over to the corner of

a cook house, where a midget of a boy garbed

in blue denim jumper and baggy trousers was

squatting on a sand pile busily scooping the

Omadzu with a smile, and he led the way over to where the youngster was.

knees before a miniature fort, built up out of

the sand. He had shaped a circular wall with

escarpments and approaches all entire, sticks

stuck through the wall in a line of formidable

artillery, and on top of the highest wall

flaunted as a flag a piece of parti-colored paper

haunches when Capt. Omadzu stopped be-

fore the fort and slapped his boot with his

riding whip. He looked up at the Japanese

officer with not the shadow of a smile on his

moon face and his eyes staring frankly into

the eyes of the man. For a minute he sat

thus, and then he continued scooping the sand

up into another flanking battery without paying so much as the compliment of a look

shoulder. I'm afraid he knows too much of

The captain then detailed the story of the

When terms for the surrender of Port

Arthur were made in the opening days of that year, and the battle thinned columns of Gen.

askance at the uniform of the officer.

The little Chinaman sat back on his

There the two men found the boy on his

sand into a mound in front of him.

from a Japanese lantern.

war for a little boy.

capture of Tsi-Shore.

"One of the prisoners of war,"

Captain Omadzu of the artillery, one of

who found him in their charge.

A tiny bit of flotsam in the back-wash of

Tsi-Shore was his name, that is as near

Neill Munroe, which relates "How Laughter Came to Canada

Ham's most famous speech was made under unique circumstances. He had been ailing for some time when one spring morning in 1905 the malady took a sudden turn for the worse. The physician who called in, after making an examination, said:

"Mr. Ham, you have a clearly defined case of appendicitis. You will have to be operated

on at once if your life is to be saved."

"Not on your life, doc," replied the patient. "They say you are sure death with your little knife, and I am going to have one more good feed before I cash in.

"The boys are giving a dinner to Ussher, the assistant-passenger-traffic manager tonight and I'm going to be there. After the dinner you may do your worst."

Incredible though it may seem, Ham actually did carry out his avowed intention to attend the dinner, though he was suffering great Not only did he attend, but he made the brightest, wittiest speech of his life. Before the applause had died away he was in a cab on the way to the hospital, where he underwent the dangerous operation for appendicitis.

For a time his life was despaired of. In fact, a report was circulated that he was dead, one paper, accepting the report without verification, published a touching obituary of the genial Ham.

On returning to his office, Ham's first act was to have this obituary framed in sombre black and hung above his desk with this legend in his own irreverent chirography beneath:

Not yet, but soon."

He never fails to hang a fresh wreath of immortelles upon a corner of the obituary frame whenever he returns to Montreal.

In his capacity of vicarious host Ham, o course, must needs extend many invitations to partake of liquid refreshments. It need hardly be said that he exercises great discretion on his own behalf on such occasions, for otherwise he would scarcely have won fame for eminent fitness for diplomatic missions.

Yet, there came a time when even he, the

pink of discretion, felt the need of reform,

In St. John, New Brunswick, there was one particular barber who always got Ham's patronage when he was in that city. One day Ham rushed into his favorite's shop and requested a quick shave.

He noticed that the barber was haggard and that there was a strange look in his eyes, but thought nothing of it until the barber, after stropping his razor, began making vicious slashes in the air with it a few inches above his customer's nose.

'Here! What are you trying to do?" demanded Ham, not daring to move for fear of losing a few fingers or features.

"I'm cutting the heads off those snakes.
Don't you see them?"
"Great Scott, yes!" replied Ham, springing from the chair. "Hold perfectly still for a minute and I'll help you. Watch 'em while I go and get an ax." go and get an ax.

The barber was taken away in an ambulance with a fully developed case of delirium tremens, while Ham went for a walk to steady his nerves. Meeting three acquaintances, he greeted them with his accustomed hearty cordiality, winding up with an invitation to have something. On the way to the nearest place Ham suddenly stopped and said:

Gentlemen, I have just seen a horrible example of what this fool habit of treating leads to. If I buy you some whiskey it will only fill your stomachs with pains, your mouths with folly and your consciences with

"I won't do it. I prefer to retain your esteem. I am going to treat you to something sensible. Come and have a necktie with

His three friends entered into the spirit of this chastened form of treat with great en-thusiasm. Going into a haberdasher's shop, each of the three selected ties at two dollars and fifty cents each, the most expensive ones the establishment.

Now it just happened, through perverse Fate, that at that particular moment Ham only had four dollars and eighty-five cents in

his pockets. To make matters worse, the shopkeeper was not only a stranger, but he

was cold-blooded and suspicious. Ham was equal to the emergency. Put-ting his hand into his pocket as if about to for the ties, he suddenly concentrated his gaze upon one of them and requested leave to see it for a moment. With a great show of indignation he pointed out that the material

was not silk but a cheap imitation thereof.

By judiciously accusing the shopkeeper of attempted swindling he contrived to provoke an angry retort which gave him the desired excuse for stalking out in high dudgeon without making a purchase, Ham turned to his friends and exclaimed:

Gentlemen, this reform movement is in definitely postponed.'

The supreme test of Ham's tact came when he was detailed to conduct a party of Canadian women journalists over the line to Vancouver and back. A private car was assigned to the party, whereupon the officials who had extended the invitation began to borrow trouble over arrangements.

The knottiest problem, in their estimation was to assign the drawing room without arousing jealousies and heart-burnings which would spoil the trip; for, it was pointed out, fifteen women could not be assembled without giving rise to grave questions of precedence. Ham settled it all off-hand.
"Easiest thing in the world," said he;

"I'll take the drawing room myself." And

Soon after the party had started, some deprayed person around headquarters conceived the idea that it would be a great joke to send this telegram, purporting to come from L. O. Armstrong, the colonization agent, to the Mormon bishop at Lethbridge, Alberta, the centre of a large Mormon settle-

George Ham, rich Mormon from Wyoming, with fifteen wives in private car, will arrive Lethbridge, Thursday, 12th, looking for new location. Advise that he be treated well in hope he may decide to settle. He would be most valuable acquisition to colony.

L. O. ARMSTRONG, Colonization Agent, C.P.R.

When the train with the journalists' car attached arrived at Lethbridge, the entire Mor-mon-population, attired in its Sunday clothes and headed by the bishop and the elders, was drawn up on the platform to receive the vis-iting brother and his fifteen wives. Ham was much perplexed by the unexpected warmth of

Not until some of the brethren began to question him about his various marriages, desiring particularly to know just where and how he had managed to corral such an allstar connubial galaxy, did it dawn upon him that somebody had been trying to play a joke. But he was game. He carried out the role that had been thrust upon him and departed amid the affectionate adieus, of 'the rethren, promising to return and buy some land after keeping an important engagement Moose Jaw.

As for the lady journalists, being unenlightened regarding the incident, they re-sumed their journey enraptured with the striking example of true Western hospitality they had just witnessed. With such consummate diplomacy did Ham manage his charges that upon their return to Montreal they formed an organization, elected him an hon-orary member, and presented him with a gold-

Last summer a large party of English newspaper men came over for a tour of Can-They were not mere working journalists, but owners and publishers, and Great Editors with Reputations.

Ham was assigned to escort the party over the Canadian Pacific. So anxious was the management to make a good impression that Ham was called into secret conclave and especially and particularly cautioned to be on nis dignity and not to attempt any unseemly levity with such a notable assemblage.

When the party arrived in Montreal it was received by a party of distinguished citizens in the most approved English style with such frigid solemnity that ordinary travelers passing near involuntarily buttoned their coats and turned their collars up around their ears. The visitors looked as gloomy as true Britons might be expected to look on such a hospitable occasion, and conversed in monosyllables.

Ham, who had purposely arrived late, greeted each visitor with his accustomed easy cordiality, and when he had been presented to all horrified the anxious Canadian Pacific Railway officials by slapping the most sedate of all the great editors on the back and calling out a hearty invitation to:

'Come on, boys! This way to the dining

With the refreshments Ham served out a continuous flow of jokes diluted to suit the British taste. Within an hour the gloom had rolled away like a fog-bank before a July sun. Everybody was calling him "George," and he was addressing them by any term that came handy. Thenceforward for the eight weeks they

were under Ham's charge, those Englishmen had the time of their lives. When they returned to Montreal they gave a dinner in his honor, presented him with an elaborate dressing case, and addressed a glowing eulogy of their vicarious host to the Canadian Pacific management in a round robin.

That's George Ham. And that's all.

Japan's Smallest Prisoner During War

HIS is the story of the smallest prisoner the Japanese took in their war
with the Russians Over this smallwith the Russians Over this smallment were made in the centre of the ment were made in the centre of the new town, where the shells of the invaders had done less damage than about the waterfront and harbor works. The captain had been deasylum existed in the captured stronghold. The officers of Capt. Omadzu's regiment cut the skein of red tape that enmeshed tailed to orderly duty on the staff of his com-manding general with the first day of the oc-

> storehouses of the Russians.
> The first night of the city's occupation, while the captain was superintending the erection of cooking tent outside the compound of the officers' headquarters came Tsi-Shore. He walked boldly through the stone gateway and over to the spot where the portable soup kettles captured from the Russians, were steaming for the first meal the Japanese troops

cupation and it was his duty to install the

regiment headquarters in one of the deserted

eat in Port Arthur. The little lad in the ragged jumper and tattered shoes did not ask for food. He simply sat down in a spot where the steam from the bubbling rise stem inside of one of the kettles swept over the side and down into his nostrils. His eyes were tinged with the mark of hunger and his face drawn askew into cruel lines.

"Well, that is the way Tsi-Shore came to my regiment," Capt Omadzu said. "We gave him food that night, and the next night he was back there sitting down near the soup kettles, saying nothing, but looking a great deal. He came like a dog and kept silent like Only his eyes spoke."

Tsi-Shore attached himself to the regiment without a by-your-leave. After the first few days he did not go away at the finish of the evening meal, but curled up and slept with some of the soldiers of Capt. Omadzu's comwho possibly remembered their and Tatzus back in Nagova or Kobe, and accepted the waif on the strength of his child's

After a week of this Capt. Omadzu himself sent for a Chinaman to question the little lad and learn where he lived and why he did not stay at home. All that the wise youngster would say was that he had no home and that he was content to stay with the soldiers.

Capt. Omadzu made inquiries throughout the captured city, but could learn nithing, more about Tsi-Shore. The sentimental Japanese sought no further; they reasoned that probably their little charge's parents had been killed during the bombardment; and they accepted his presence as a fact not to be further disputed. Soon it came time to take the long roster

of the thousands of Russian prisoners, the garrison of Port Arthur, preparatory to shipping them to Japan as prisoners of war. Then it was that the first of the serious questions concerning the status of Tsi-Shore arose. The Japanese were caring for Russian and

Chinese non-combatants within Port Arthur, but they had no idea of shipping them back to Japan as prisoners. On the contrary, arrangements were made for transporting Russian non-combatants; out of the city, and the Chinese were to be allowed to shift more Nogi marched over the hills and down into or less for themselves.

Neither Capt. Omadzu nor any of the regiment wanted to turn the regiment's waif adrift in the desolate city. No Chinaman could be found who would accept responsibility for Tsi-Shore's keeping. No such thing as an orphan

the future of Tsi-Shore in a way strangely contradictory to the precise Japanese rule of obedience to the letter of the law. They enrolled Tsi-Shore regularly as a prisoner war, captured with the rest of the garrison of Port Arthur, and his name was formally forwarded through the many channels of ministration until it filtered into the war office in Tokio in course of time, where it stands today probably in the records of the war.

When the transports came to take the prisoners to Japan the little Chinaman marched up the gangplank along with the big, bearded Russians, his kit of child's treasures on his back and a ticket marked with Japanese ideographs attached to his collar. Hamadora, the whole 12,000 odd prisoners went, and there in the fresh pine barracks within the big stockade they were disposed.

There were not many rules made for the government of the prisoners, for escape in crowded Japan was next to impossible for these bearded giants. But the only person among the thousands that lived for the rest of the months of the war in the Hamadora stockade who knew no rules save those of his own will and obeyed no discipline was Tsi-Shore. He refused to learn a word of Japanese, scorned the offers of friendship from the Russian prisoners, and accepted the attention of the Japanese prison wardens only with tolerance.

guardian of his own daily scheme was this Tsi-Shore, smallest prisoner of a great war.

SCOTLAND'S PREMIER EARL

The Earl of Crawford, who celebrated his sixty-first birthday last week, is the premier Earl of Scotland, and one of the most interesting members of the Peerage. He is a keen scientist and bibiophile, an experienced traveller, and an enthusiastic yachtsman, and he is the possersor of one of the finest stamp collec-tions in this country. He is also a great au-thority on astronomy, having been for two years president of the Astronomical Society, and some years ago he took part in an expedition to Spain to observe a solar eclipse. As Lord Balcarres he sat in the House of Commons as Member for Wigan, resigning the seat 1880 on the death of his father, the twentyfifth Earl.

The infant of the household was in its cradle. The head of the house was at home, peevish and fault-finding. At length he became unendurable.

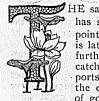
tonight," he growled.
"Yes," she answered meckly, "I began by putting the wrong baby to bed."—M.A.P.

'You've done nothing but make mistakes

HUNTING AND FISHING, HERE AND ELSEWHERE

CAMP CHATTER

By Richard L. Pocock.



HE salmon trolling near Victoria has so far been rather disappointing this year; either the run is late or the fish are keeping further out, as, although the catches here have been poor, reports from other districts are to the effect that there are plenty of good fish about. One man

of good fish about. One man last week got at Cowichan Bay, as reported by Mr. Brownjohn, fourteen salmon in one day weighing 340 pounds, or, on an average, nearly twenty-five pounds a fish; several large salmon of over fifty pounds weight are reported to have been landed at Campbell River, while the run of King or Tyce salmon in the Alberni Canal is good as usual. The trolling in Saanich Arm is also good.

The deer season has started, and the woods are full of sportsmen and others with guns. As usual there is no scarcity of deer, and as usual they are reported as being thicker than ever. There is not much difficulty in getting venison on this coast, and few intelligent and careful hunters should be disappointed. There is certainly a great satisfaction in getting a good buck on the opening day, though it seems to some of us more like hard work than enjoyable sport to pack out as many as three deer to a man in a day. The man who boasted of having shot six in one day, if strictly truthful, must have forgotten the limit for a season fixed by law, but perhaps he had not really got any and was "only jossing."

Nice little extra special dinners with roast "chicken," nee pheasant, as the piece de resistance" ought not to be possible in Victoria before the month of October. It should also be remembered that the sale of venison is prohibited on Vancouver Island. Murder will out, and in the eyes of sportsmen shooting pheasants before the season for the sake of providing such nice little dinners is murder, and the receivers of the corpses are accessories after the fact.

The Poacher Foiled, or, The Trout, The Dog and the Dynamite

The tale is told of a prominent mining man of the Kootenays. Wild horses would not draw his name from me, but, as the event carried its own punishment with it, the authorities will please overlook it. Most anglers of this country know the deep pools of the mountain creeks where the big trout can be seen in the clear depths but are almost impossible to catch by any fair means.

In this case the mining magnate had fished and fished in vain, and, at last, in desperation vowed that he would get even with those beastly fish that smiled at all his best flies and most tempting lures no matter how carefully brought to their notice. Knowing the powers of dynamite, he brought out one day a stick of sixty per cent and a cap and fuse, and with savage glee prepared the charge, lit the fuse, and heaved the thing into the pool where lurked the biggest and most truculent of his There was just one little miscalculation, however, which marred his villainy. Accompanying him was a valuable and muchprized retriever, who looked upon the proceedings as a piece of play for his own special benefit. No sooner had the torpedo touched the water, than there was a rush and a splash and the faithful Fido had the powder in his mouth and was making with all speed to shore to deliver it to his master. The latter, however, had pressing business elsewhere, and a mad race ensued through the woods. The dog having to land and stopping to shake himself before racing after his master, gave the latter a much needed start, and he says that he easily beat all records for obstacle races as he careered madly through the bush over logs and through thickets, cursing himself for having been so careful to cut a good long fuse. However, everything has to have an end, and at last the charge exploded, fragments of dog hurtled through the air, and he was bespattered with the blood of the faithful hound who had foiled him in his career of crime, and by the sacrifice of his life had saved his master from being a poacher in deed as well as in intention. After that he gave the troust best, and has been a strict observer of the game laws ever since.

Fooling With Firearms

The carclessness of some people with firearms is astounding. Last Sunday some gentlemen were taking a stroll in the fields just beyond Victoria West when a bullet cut through the bushes within a few fect of them, the report of the rifle reaching them immediately after. A few seconds later another went singing over their heads from a ricochet, and they decided to make a hasty and circuitous retreat from the vicinity. After a considerable detour they came upon a party of young fools practising with a high power rifle at the trunk of an oak tree, which they missed as often as they hit, the bullets then ranging across the railway track, and passing a pasture, on their way to whatever billet they might eventually find, which might easily have been the body of a human being. How anybody could be guilty of such criminal negligence seems hard to understand, but this is by no means an isolated instance of the sort of thing that happens and always will happen as long as boys are allowed to handle dangerous weapons.

Some very pertinent remarks on this subject are contributed by D. C. Nowlin to Outdoor Life, He says:

The newspapers have compiled a list of seventy-one fatalities in the hunting fields of the United States for the year 1907. Such appalling statistics suggest some drastic remedy. Nearly all of this killing was done by careless or nervous hunters. Many states have already enacted carefully drawn statutes which provide severe penalties for the inexcusable carelessness of hunters.

I am of the opinion that we should "take time by the forelock" and serve notice upon too eager sportsmen that they will have to face a felony charge if they maim or kill a human being while in pursuit of wild game. A man killed accidentally is just as dead as if he were purposely shot, and the loss and grief to family and friends is not mitigated by the plea of "accidental shooting."

No hunter in this country is too poor to own one of the numerous kinds of long-range high-power rifles. Amateurs invariably expect to overcome inexperience by supplying themselves with a powerful war weapon and by rapidity of fire compensate for lack of careful aim. The silly ambition to hunt ordinary game with a rifle that sends a bullet through four feet of solid oak is sedulously stimulated by manufacturers of firearms. If the "high-power" fad continues to flourish it will soon be considered bad form to hunt big game with any weapon less destructive than modern field artillery.

Hunting is a highly commendable form of recreation, and, under sensible restrictions, ought to be encouraged; but notice must be taken of reckless shooting and means employed to minimize the consequent danger to human life.

If a notice was printed upon each hunter's license that the accidental wounding or killing of any person by the holder thereof while hunting would be punished as manslaughter, it would serve as a very effective warning to careless shooters and go a long way towards preventing hunting accidents.

SHEEP-HUNTING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Outdoor Life for this month contains an interesting account of a trip taken by a party of American sportsmen after sheep in the Cassiar district. It is significant that the writer, Mr. J. E. Moore says "British Columbia and Alaska were the only places we could figure on for such a trip, and as one has to have a special permit from the Secretary of the Interior to bring game out of Alaska, the territory was narrowed down to British Columbia." After describing the journey and paying a tribute to the courtesy of the Canadian officials his narrative proceeds as follows:

We arrived at Telegraph Creek at 4.35

p. m. August 27, having been almost four days making the trip from Wrangel, a distance of 160 miles. The entire population was out to meet us, about twenty-five white people and seventy-five Indians, men, women, I never saw so many dogs to the square inch before in my life. dogs, however, are all used during the winter season on the sleds. Telegraph head of navigation, is a small village on the left bank of the Stikine; it contains two genstores, two restaurants and one saloon. This is the home of our genial outfitter, Frank Callbreath, who does quite an extensive outfitting business for the government. A telegraph line running from Vancouver up into the Yukon country passes through here. This is also an outfitting station for the various posts and mining camps in the interior, all their supplies being brought up the river from Wrangel by the Hudson Bay Comany's boats, who charge \$40 per ton freight. That evening was spent in buying supplies, provisions, etc., and arranging for an early start in the morning. By 10 o'clock next morning our horses were packed, everything ready and with our four Indians, two guides, a packer and a cook, we bade good-bye to civilization and hit the trail. The first night we camped at what is called the Summit, near the headwaters of Telegraph Creek, ten miles distant. It began raining soon after we had made camp, raining all night, giving us a good opportunity for testing the waterproof analities of our new tent. Standing the test qualities of our new tent. an all night's rain we felt no more uncasiness from that source. The rain ceased off early, stopping near Hyland's ranch on Second Tahltan River. The third night we camped on a small stream near the Shesley River. In the evening we all went down to the Shesley to try our luck fishing, catching four fine silver trout which weighed two and one-half pounds each. Jimmy, with a gaff hook, succeeded in landing four nice salmon, the four

weighing thirty-seven pounds.

The next night we camped near the old cabin on the banks of what is called Dodedony Creek or River. So far we had followed the old Klondike trail, and still in many places we saw, in the way of broken wagon wheels, parts of sleds, pieces of harness, etc., etc., evidence of the mad rush into the Klondike in '08.

Here we left the old trail and headed for Sheep Mountain, reaching McDonald's Portage early in the afternoon. We had no more than got our tent stretched than Charlie, our Indian packer, came running into camp very much excited, exclaiming, "Moose! moose!" With our field glasses we could see across the river bottom, probably a half-mile away, a cow moose and two calves enjoying themselves in a small lake. For six miles down the river the trail is very rough and not well marked, so Jimmy had made arrangements with Larry Martin for his boat, which was kept at the Portage, to use it in taking our

the rough trail and swimming them across. After eating lunch we re-packed our horses and started up the mountain, reaching what is called Summit Camp, on the first bench if Slieep Mountain. Jimmy said our permanent would be at the foot of Sheep Mountain, near what is known as Forty-Mile lake. We made a short drive next day along the side of the mountain over a very rough trail, camping in a gulch, just below timber line. When we awoke next morning we found everything covered with about four inches of snow, the weather not cold. As we were now in the sheep country and had no fresh meat in camp we concluded to spend all day looking for game, before going to our permanent camping place. Jones and I, together with Jimmy and the two guides, climbed the top of the mountain and found plenty of tracks but no game. Going on until we came to the bluffs verlooking Forty-Mile lake, in looking down in one of the gulches we saw a band of probably forty sheep, about a mile below, but how to get them was a difficult problem. manoeuvring for some time we crawled down the head of the gulch to a rocky point, from the top of which we had a good view. Telling Willie to go around, get below, and start them up the gulch, we watched them through our field glasses and found there were no heads in the band. But as we had no fresh meat in camp and eight hungry men to feed, it was, as the saying goes, "a ground hog case." Realizing that self-preservation was one of Nature's first laws, I told Jimmy it was absolutely necessary that we get enough for camp meat. What followed may be easily surmised. That night we had a meal fit for a king, as there is no meat that I have ever eaten equal to this species of mountain sheep.

The following days we moved the outfit to the foot of Sheep Mountain near the lake, to what was to be our permanent camp while remaining in the sheep country. Crossing the mountains in a blinding snowstorm, while descending into the valley, just before reaching our camping place, we came across fresh sleep tracks. Campbell and Jinimy concluded to follow the sheep, while the balance of the party went on down into the valley and made camp. After following the sheep for about two miles Campbell came up with a band of eight, with one small ram, which he succeeded in getting. This being the first trophy. Campbell naturally felt much elated. Our camp was very pleasantly situated in a sheltered spot at the edge of a very beautiful little valley near the lake, with plenty of wood and water and an abundance of good feed for our horses. Forty-Mile lake is very picturesque, elbow-shaped, each arm extending three or four miles and from one-half to three-quarters of a mile wide. The water is very deep, in which is found the king salmon. The lake is pretty much surrounded on all sides by bluffs; just why it is called Forty-Mile lake Across the lake to the south-I did not learn. west is Goat Mountain.

With a comfortable camp, an abundance of fresh meat and favorable weather, everyone was happy. Our Indians, after a very hearty supper, sitting around a bright campfire, chattered in Tohltan language. If there was anything that would produce absolute satisfaction and contentment with our Indian friends it was a comfortable camp, plenty of fresh meat with an occasional porcupine, which they consider a great delicacy.

Having had a good night's rest, we were up early and after a hearty breakfast started out to look for sheep. About a mile from camp we came across fresh moose tracks. Jones concluded to follow the moose, which were headed toward the lake. At 9.30 Jimmy discovered a fine ram quietly grazing on the side of the mountain. Leaving our horses in a small gulch we made a detour and got up to wtihin about 200 yards of him. Murdock was given the shot, and at the crack of his Savage the ram humped up his back and staggered, but did not try to run away. To make doubly sure, Murdock fired again, when the ram went down and out. He proved to be a fine specimen and Murdock was a very happy man. After Jimmy had the animal all skinned out, Murdock tied the head, scalp and hide on his horse and returned to camp, entirely satisfied with his day's work. Campbell, Jimmy and I went out looking for more slicep. We soon located a couple of rams near the base of a We backed off down a draw, making another detour, as Jimmy's idea of hunting sheep, when possible, is to always get above them, for, as a rule, when fired at, if they do not see you they invariably start up hill, and it gives a better opportunity for more shots. In making this detour we jumped up a fox, as black as a crow except for the tip of his tail, which was white. Jimmy called him a silver grey. It was the first live one that I had ever seen and he certainly was a beauty. He played along within range of us for some time and I wanted to take a shot at him, but Jimmy said not to shoot, as it would frighten the sheep. We might as well have shot the fox, for after spending a couple of hours working our way up to where the sheep had been seen, they had disappeared. We spent the balance of the day climbing up and climbing down over the mountain, seeing a number of sheep, but nothing that we wanted, returning to camp in the evening pretty well tired out. Jimmy, the cook, had a good supper for us which revived us wonderfully. Murdock, after reaching camp, had spent the balance of the day in fleshing, salting and drying his scalp and hide. The measurements of his head were as follows: Circumference of base of horns, 14 inches; length, 31 inches; spread at tips, 22 inches. These are the black, or Stone slicep, Ovis stonei, discovered a few years

duffle down the river, driving the horses down the rough trail and swimming them across. After eating lunch we re-packed our horses and started up the mountain, reaching what is called Summit Camp, on the first bench if Sheep Mountain. Jimmy said our permanent camp would be at the foot of Sheep Mountain, near what is known as Forty-Mile lake. We made a short drive next day along the side of the mountain over a very rough trail, camping in a gulch, just below timber line. When we awoke next morning we found everything

According to the explorations of Charles Sheldon, "These sheep range in between the Stikine and Macmillan rivers. The black mountain sheep is the darkest color, or one may say, the most nearly black, of all the American wild sheep. North of the Stikine river it is not so black as it is south, where the blackness of its head, neck and body is very pronounced. In the majority of cases its horns are so characteristic that any studious person should be able to recognize the species by them alone. The front angle of the horn is very sharp and near its base it actually overhangs the face. This leature is constant. In about nine cases out of every ten the horns of the black sheep are distinguished by their widely spreading spirals and the great distance between the tips. Occasionally, however, a head develops horns with a more narrow spiral, like those of the typical white sheep, but all such are exceptional. Just where the black sheep and the bighorn come together, no one, as yet, is able to say.

Just recently I was shown two fine mountain sheep heads, the first one a typical Ovis canadensis, the measurements of which I did not take. The measurements of the second one were as follows: Circumference of base of horns, 15 1-4 inches; length of horns, 33 inches, and spread at tips 25 inches. This one presented these distinctive features characteristic of the Ovis stonei, namely, the sharp angle of horns over-hanging the face, the wide-spreading spiral and the great distance between the tips. These sheep were both killed last fall, but a few miles apart, in northern Montana near the Alberta line—the one a typical bighorn, the other presenting all the characteristics of a stonei sheep.

The following day Frank Jones killed a goat just above camp, but it was so stormy and foggy on the mountains that hunting was out of the question. The next day, September 8th, was also a stormy and disagreeable day, raining in the valleys, while the mountains were covered by a blanket of snow, the fog being so thick it was impossible to see any distance ahead, consequently we returned to camp early. Toward evening the fog began clearing away, giving a little better view of the opposite mountain. Jimmy, who was ever on the lookout came into our tent asking for my field glasses, saying he had seen what seemed to him to be a trail through the snow, coming down from the top of the mountain oposite our camp. With the aid of the glass we could see three fine rams. Being too late to get to them that night, we started early next morning, Jones and I, with Jimmy and Willie, the two guides.

We went up the valley about a mile, then, in order to keep under cover, we turned into a gulch coming down between the mountains which we followed for fully a mile. Emerging from the gulch we found fresh tracks in the snow, but could not see any sheep. Jones and Willie following their tracks, Jimmy and I going around the side of the mountain, we suddenly came onto a large ram enjoying his morning meal. Before I had time to shoot he was going at full speed. My first shot checked but failed to stop him; the second broke one of his hind legs, and at the third shot he rolled down the mountain for fully a hundred yards. On reaching him we found that my first ball had passed through the stomach, inflicting a wound that would eventually have proved fatal. The last shot was made at fully 150 yards. Jimmy skinned him out and carried his head and scalp into camp. His measurements were as iollows: Circumference of base of horns, 13 inches; length, 35 inches, and spread, 21 inches. I was now the possessor of a very fine specimen of the Ovis stonei. The law allows each hunter three heads and no doubt had this, my first, been a small one, I would have been anxious to try for another, and possibly a larger one, but I was perfectly satisfied with my trophy and content to remain in camp until the other boys had sccured their heads.

Jimmy Hawkins, our faithful cook, who had always remained in camp, keeping vigilant eyes on everything, and always having a good, hot dinner ready on our return to camp, was now given an opportunity to get away, as Mr. Murdock and I were in camp for the remainder of the day, he and Charley going up on the mountain to try their luck for sheep. They returned in about three hours with a fine head. Campbell and Willie returned early and reported having seen plenty of sheep but no good heads. They also reported seeing an old grizzly and two cubs, which they watched through their glasses for some time. They were so far away and over such an almost inaccessible route that they could not get to them. Jones and his guide returned late that night, bringing in a good head, making three fine heads for the day.

The following day Mr. Campbell, with guide Jimmy, saw another large silver-tip feeding far down in the gulch. They quietly worked their way down to where he had last seen, but evidently Old Eph had winded them for he was nowhere to be found. Campbell, however, succeeded in getting his second sheep and was now the proud possessor of a fine pair of horns. Jones and Willie also reported seeing an old silver-tip with two cubs, but after

two hours' hard work and failing to get close

enough for a shot, gave up the chase.

The next day Jones killed his second sheep, securing a very good head which measured as follows: Base, 13 inches; length, 27 inches; and spread at tips, 18½ inches. We now had killed eleven sheep in all, securing six good heads. Our stay in the sheep country had been very pleasant and successful, and will always remain a bright spot in our memorles.

CAMPING .

I recall a man who earns his bread in a small eastern state. His avocation is not a lucrative one, and he has very little money to throw away. Some of what he has, however, he once invested in three or four acres of worthless land up in Connecticut, the land growing a few trees and having on it a good spring. A few more dollars he put into lumber, nails and a few odds and ends, and on his land he built himself a board shanty, to which now for many years he has resorted during his vacation time, and where he lives as happy as a king, and vastly more independent.

Something like this is within the power of almost each one of us. If we canot buy a little piece of land, and build on it a home of our own, we can at least get from some landowner permission to camp on his land, though of course he must be convinced that the one who asks this permission will not set the woods afire, cut down valuable trees or in any way make a nuisance of himself. received permission to camp, few things more are needed, except bedding. It is an easy matter to build a shelter that will keep off the summer weather. A few rough boards, one of the ends lying on the ground, the other resting on a cross piece either stretching between two trees or between, two crotched sticks driven in the ground, will in summer weather at any low altitude be ample protection. If such a shelter is built against a hillside, the front part of it will be high enough for an ordinary man to stand up in.

If your shelter is in the woods, leaves enough can very likely be brought together to make a comfortable mattress on which to spread your blankets. If leaves cannot be found, it may be that the owner of the land where you camp will let you have a couple of armfuls of hay, or if not, you can buy, enough hay to make a good bed for a few cents. You now have your house and furniture, and all that you need besides is food and something to cook it in. If you are alone, a frying pan, a good sized tin plate, a quart cup, a tin cup and a two-quart bucket, a knife, fork and spoon will be all-sufficient for your needs. In the frying pan you can cook food and bake your bread; in the camp kettle you can make stews and heat the water to wash your dishes; in the quart cup you can boil your coffee, and with your tin plate and your frying pan you can make a useful oven. If this assortment does not satisfy you, you must be hard to please.

Camping is good fun, but only if one has an object in view. Personally, I should be as comfortable in camp as in prison, unless I were there for some specific purpose—to hunt, to fish, to climb mountains, to collect plants, to study some form of life, or to do some other particular thing which at the time seemed important. Most of us must have some occupation to get any good out of life.—Forest and Stream.

FISH AND MOSQUITOES

The little fish of the cyprinodont genus Girardinus, from tropical America and the West Indian islands, are credited with indirectly checking the spread of malaria by feeding on the larvae of mosquitoes, and so keeping down the number of disease-carriers. Malaria is said to be much less common in Barbados than in the neighboring islands, and this is said to be due to the vast numbers of one species (G. poecilloides), locally called millions," in the fresh-water pools in which the mosquito passes its larval and pupal stages. Of this form, which seems to be the best known, Mr. C. K. Gibbons has just presented a large number to the Zoological Soev are now on view in a tank in the tortoise house. The maies, about half an inch long, are brilliantly iridescent, with black spots on the sides; the females are much larger and less highly colored. It is said that, on the initiative of King Victor Emmanuel, an attempt is to be made to naturalise the "millions" in the marshy pools of the malarial districts of Italy. Whether they will take to their new habitat is not so certain as that they will find plenty of food there in the shape of mosquito larvae and pupae. Another species (C. guppyi), with similar characteristics, has been described by Dr. Gunter from Trinidad. Recently Mr. L. Guppy, jun., made a collection of the fresh-water fishes of that island, and sent them to the Natural History Museum. They formed the subject of a paper presented to the Zoological Society on April 10, 1906, by Mr. Tate Regan, who quoted from the donor's notes to the effect that the local name of the species was "belly-fish," from the fact that the females usually had the abdomen distended with young. These little fish are very plentiful, especially at Belmont, a suburb of Port of Spain, where they swam in the fifthy Port of Spain, where they swarm in the filthy soapy water that drains from the yards of the dwellings along the river. They save a great deal of trouble by consuming the mosquito larvae. Good colored figures of the male and female are given in the Proceedings (1906, i., pl. xxii).-Hy. S. in Field.

SWIND AN HOUR WITH THE EDITOR SWIND

THE PERSONALITY

When does the personality of the individual begin? We are born; we develop; we die. What is it that is born, develops and dies? Here is an infant a few hours old. To all appearance it is a little complicated mass of matter, which automatically performs certain functions, chief of which is the exceedingly necessary one of taking food into its system. A puppy does the same thing, and so does a jellyfish. Is there in this infant a personality distinct from the little body? Does this personality develop with the years, and what becomes of it when the body dies? It is a remarkable thing that science, with all its achieve-ments, cannot answer any one of these questions. It can tell us much of the processes of life, but it can-not tell us what life itself is, and it is absolutely helpless when it comes to defining what the human' personality is. The observations of every one, old enough to make observations at all, lead to the conviction that individuality, or, as we have called it for want of a better term, personality, is not the peculiar attribute of mankind. Animals possess it, and when we endeavor to draw a line between the personality of animals and that of men, it is no easy matter to do so with certainty. Take the following instance: A resident of Victoria has a walk of nearly a mile from the car-line to his residence; he nearly a mile from the car-line to his residence; he also has a dog. On dark nights the dog comes to meet him at the car. On moonlight nights he does not. The dog was not taught to do this; he took up the habit of his own accord. He is by no means an affectionate dog, but quite otherwise. His 'chief trait of character seems to be a sense of responsibility. Wherein does the personality of this dog differ from that of a man? And let us be quite consistent—what will become of this personality when the dog dies' will become of this personality when the dog dies? We are accustomed to draw a distinction between instinct and reason; but no one can establish where the line of demarcation is.

If it is true that nothing that exists can be de-If it is true that nothing that exists can be destroyed utterly, it follows that this personality, or whatever it may be that constitutes that which we mean when we speak of an individual, must continue, although not necessarily in the same form. This also must be true of the vital property of plant life. The idea that anything that is or has been, whether it is matter or force, can be annihilated is unthinkable. Having been, it must continue to be, although it may in the course of eternity assume an although it may in the course of eternity assume an infinite variety of forms. It is quite possible that the attributes which we share in common with the brute creation assume at death some other kind of existence; but have we a personality that is the property of humanity alone? And if so, has it such property of infinitive galories. And it so, has a such as a separate entity that it can exist independently of the body? One of the objects of scientific psychical research is to get an answer to this question, for science refuses to accent the traditions of mankind whether they are preserved in one form or another. The man of science properly pays no more regard, in a scientific investigation, to the teachings of any so-called sacred literature than he does to guesses of a child, or his own intuitions and beliefs. He must cast all these things aside when he seeks to ascertain if the personality of mankind exists in an individual form after the process known as death. At present it may be said that the question is un-solved, although some persons, who have pursued their investigations in a scientific method, are persuaded that they have had proof of such existence. On the other hand, there are others who think they have discovered evidence of something, which they call by a variety of names, and seems to be a counterpart of the physical body. This is as far as investigation can be said to have gone with any degree of certainty. It has raised suggestions, which seem to have a strong semblance of probability, but has no certain word to speak as to the conscience

existence of the human personality after death.

The argument from human consciousness has its limitations. It sounds reasonable enough to say, "I think, therefore I am." There does not seem to be any way of escaping that conclusion; but can we logically take a step further and say that "I am, therefore I shall be"? But if there are limitations to the arguments from consciousness, so also there are limitations to logic, and the experience of mankind shows that there are phenomena, which, to use the words of the Apostle Paul, "are spiritually discerned." From these the existence of a personality, distinct from the body and capable of being influenced by forces that are not physical, can be inferred with as creat certainty as anything else whatever can be great certainty as anything else whatever can be inferred. The result of the whole matter seems to be it is true of man, that he is in one aspect of his being, the image of his Creator, and if this is the case, the personality must begin with birth, and cannot end with death. At least it is for those who assert the contrary to prove their case,

SHOOTING STARS

Aerolites, meteors and shooting stars are only different names for the same things; when they fall to the ground they are called meteorites. They are described as solid bodies which enter the earth's atmosphere from points beyond it. Some of them reach mospacre from points beyond it. Some of them reach the earth in a solid mass; others fall in the form of dust; others enter the atmosphere and pass out of it again. They are of various sizes. Some of them are so minute that they form dust showers; others are of considerable magnitude. Estimates of the size of the largest have led to the conclusion that many of them are over 200 feet in diameter, and others at least half a mile. Humbolt estimated that some of them might be a mile in diameter. They are composed of materials of various kinds, none of them difsimply stones; others are chiefly iron. Nickel is found usually in combination with the iron. Meteorites have almost always a glazed surface, apparently due to the melting of the outside through friction with the air. It is this friction which makes them shine, by rendering them incandescent. Sometimes the heat is so intense that the meteors burst. Every one has seen this happen. Every one has also noticed meteors, which are dim when seen first, grow brighter and then die away. These are those that are supposed to pass through the atmosphere at too great a speed and too far away to be drawn to the surface of the earth by the force of gravity. It is estimated that most of these are from fifty to seventy-five miles away, and their motion is estimated at from twentyfour to thirty-six miles a second.

The number of meteors is beyond computation.
Observations extending over a number of years have led astronomers to conclude that there are at least one hundred belts of them circling round the Sun. In these belts there are myriads of meteors, and be-tween the belts there are apparently an enormous number that move around the Sun independently. When, therefore, you see a meteor flash across the sky and disappear, you may be gazing upon a mass of matter a few hundred feet in diameter that is flying around the Sun in an orbit nearly 300,000,000 miles long, and the motion you see is that of this body through space. By careful observation over a few hours it is possible to see the motion of the Moon against the starry background, but it is apas seen by us serves to give us some idea of the ter-rific rate at which the earth itself is being carried along through space. The earth, with all its seas, continents and islands, flies through space with at least half the speed of the less rapid of the meteors, As every one knows, a meteor has a bright body and leaves behind it a luminous trail. No satisfactory explanation of this trail has ever been given. Metcors are rarely seen in the daytime, but they Meteors are rarely seen in the daytime, but they are doubtless of quite as frequent occurrence then as at night. Astronomers are inclined to think that meteors in the daytime often leave a trail of cloudy

matter behind them.

The number of meteors that enter the earth's atmosphere cannot be calculated. In the great meteoric showers of 1833 and 1866 calculations were made which showed that at least a quarter of a million must have appeared in a single night. One writer, describing the "shower" of 1833, says the meteors fell like snow-flakes. The earth is, in point of fact, fell like snow-hards. The earth is, in point of races steadily bombarded by these visitors. That no single individual sees many of them is due to a variety of facts, one of which is that we can only see a small part of the celestial vault at one time. Yet they are more numerous at certain times than at others, especially in August and November. We have said that there seem to be a hundred belts of meteors, and it is supposed that in these belts the meteors are very irregularly distributed. The earth in its passage round the Sun dashes through these belts, and meteoric showers occur when, in the part through which the earth passes, meteors are numerous. The origin of meteors is unknown. That they were once part of a planet seems improbable. It has been suggested that they represent one of the stages in the formation of a planet, and will at some time in the future come together and form a planet. The most generally received explanation associates them with comets, but leaves their origin unsolved. steadily hombarded by these visitors. That no single comets, but leaves their origin unsolved.

comets, but leaves their origin unsolved.
Various traditions of meteoric showers have come down to us from the past, and in a few instances meteors have been preserved. The sacred stone of which, weighing over 200 pounds, was preserved in a Roman temple, fell several centuries before Christ. In the year of the discovery of America there was a wonderful meteoric shower. The greatest meteorite brown to have fellow by in Brazill and weights seven known to have fallen is in Brazil, and weighs seven tons. Doubtless thousands of meteors fall into the sea. The snowfields of the Arctic are sometimes found to be covered with meteoric dust. There are on record one or two instances where meteorites have destroyed houses, and others where persons have been killed by them, but such instances are exceedingly

MAKERS OF HISTORY

XXII. We have seen how Mohammed in A.D. 622 inaugurated that great movement, which in less than a century united the Arab tribes under one leadership and made them the most formidable military nation of their time. We have seen how Christianity triumphed at Rome and a powerful organization was founded in the Eeternal City, which became the centre of ecclesiastical and political power in Europe. We have traced in a general way the progress of the great Asiatic races across Central Europe, showing how the con-querors of the Roman Empire were themselves con-quered by Roman institutions. We have sketched the career of Charlemagne who brought order out of the chaos, which ensued upon the overthrow of the Western Empire and prepared the way for the muchabused feudal system. We come now to another epoch-making event, one that has been described as the greatest illustration of human folly the world has ever witnessed and yet had in the end a far-reaching and on the whole highly beneficial effect upon the progress of civilization and the development of liberty.

The Saracens, as the followers of Mohammed came to be called, while zealous propagandists of their own faith, were more bent on conquest than on converting others to a belief in The Prophet, and, while pursuing their wars abroad, deemed it expedient to be tolerant at home. Therefore the Eastern Christians were permitted to worship God in their own way, and the frequent pilgrimages made from all parts of Europe to the Holy Sepulchre were not only allowed to proceed without interruption, but were encouraged for commercial reasons. But this was not to continue. About A.D. 1085, there came out of Central Asia a barbarous and warlike race, whom we call the Turks. They were easy converts to the precepts of Islam but refused to acknowledge the supremacy of the Saracenic Caliph. War ensued, and the Turks became dominant in Syria. Thereupon the condition of the Christians became greatly altered and a system of persecution began which has not yet wholly ended. Europe would have paid little attention to this, if it had affected the Syrian Christians alone, but when it came to interfer-ence with the pilgrimages and the maltreatment of the pilgrims, many of whom were people of power and influence at home, there arose a clamor of revenge. Pope Gregory VII, planned to unite the powers of Christendom in a war against Mohammedanism, but even his great influence was unequal to the task. Nevertheless what the highest dignitary in Christendom failed to accomplish a poor and humble monk from the south of France was able to achieve. Peter of Amiens, known to the world as Peter the Hermit, a strange dwarfish, misshapen man, made a pligrimage to Jerusalem, and returned with a terrible story of persecution of Christians and the defilement of the holy places. He found a willing listener in Pope Urbain II., from whom he received a commission to call upon the people to march for the rescue of Jerusalem from the hands of the Infidels. Journeying through the country on an ass, his powerful appeals stirred the nations as nothing had ever done, and when a great conclave was called to decide upon what course should be adopted, the thousands of those present, after hearing what the Pope and the Hernit had to say, exclaimed as with one voice: "It is the Will of God," and the first Crusade was then inaugurated. This exclamation was adopted as the rallying cry of the Crusaders, who assumed as their emblem a small cross worn on the left shoulder, from which they took

The story of the Crusades-there were seven of them in all, the last taking place in A.D. 1291—cannot be told here, for it would take many columns. For the most part the expeditions were badly planned and carried out with little wisdom, if with an abundance of valor. The first Crusaders who set out for the East in A.D. 1096, marched across Europe, doing no little fighting on their way with princes not in sympathy with the movement. They conceived their mission to be the extirpation of all heretics, and began with those nearest at hand, namely, the Jews, whom they zlew by tens of thousands. The supreme folly in-spiring them was shown by the fact that a host numbering thousands, not knowing where to go, drove a goat and a goose before them and followed whatever course they took. Many of them proved to be magnificent soldiers and the story of their battles with the Turks and Saracens contains many records of valiant deeds. Jerusalem was taken by assault in A.D. 1098, and Godfrey of Bouillon, was made king. He deelined to be crowned saying: "It would ill be-come me to wear a crown of gold where my Divine Master were a crown of thorns." Up to this time nearly a million men from Western Europe had set out for Jerusalem. Of these a quarter were slain in battles in Europe and an equal number fell before the swords of the Persians or perished from disease and famine. The second Crusade was undertaken in A.D. 1144, when a million and a quarter men marched across Europo to relieve the Christians who were hard pressed by their focs. This accomplished very little. Then Saladin appeared on the scene and wrested Jerusalem from its Christian King. This

gave rise to the third Crusade, in which Richard Coeur gave rise to the third Crusade, in which Richard Coeur de Lion of England, played so conspicuous a part. Richard was successful in compelling Saladin to grant Christians liberty to make pilgrimages to the Holy Sepulchre, without being taxed. The fourth Crusade did not reach Palestine, but founded a temporary Latin Empire in Constantinople. The fifth Crusade was in 1228, and resulted in the capture of Jerusalem, which was retaken by the Turks sixteen years later. Thereupon Louis IX, of France, set out on the Sixth Crusade, which was a complete flasco. The Sixth Crusade, which was a complete fiasco. The seventh and last Crusade was led by Prince Edward, of England, afterwards Edward I. It was successful in a minor way, a number of cities being taken, but these surrendered to the Turks in A.D. 1291, and the remarkable series of expeditions was over. The ef-fect of the Crusades upon the world must be left to another article, but what we have already said shows how good a title Peter the Hermit has to a place

one other incident must be mentioned, namely the Children's Crusade. In A.D. 1212, 30,000 French children, headed by a boy named Stephen, set out for the Holy Land. They were joined by 20,000 German children, led by a boy named Nicholas. They marched through Ledy and they they are the see at Eringen and the see at Ering through Italy and when they came to the sea at Brindist they were disappointed that the waters did not open as those of the Red Sea had for the Israelites. Many of the children grew weary of their journey before reaching this point, and returned home. sands of them died on the march. Thousands em barked on such ships as they could get and were lost at sea. Thousands were sold into slavery. Nothing better than this Illustrates the marvellous frenzy which possessed the people of Europe for nearly two

Famous Frenchmen of the Eighteenth Century

(N. de Bertrand Lugrin.)

LOUIS XVI. AND HIS MINISTERS

When word was brought to them of the death of Louis XV, the young king and queen, of pitiful memory, Louis XVI, and Marle Antoinette, realizing the difficulties of the task of ruling the so-long misguided France, flung themselves upon their knees weeping cried,
"Dear God, protect us, direct us, we are so

young."

But the nation, which had learned to disrespect
the late king and had been slowly awakening to
the many evils resultant upon this weak ruling was ager and giad to welcome young Louise, then bare y twenty years of age, and in the joyful anticipation of happier times was ready to overlook their antipathy to the young queen, who had never been popular while a dauphiness, though her principal fault in the eyes of the nation was the fact that she was the daughter of that over-zealous and over-ambitious empress, Maria-Theresa of Austria.

At first, under the able administration of Turgot, who was widely and descreedly externed. France

who was widely and deservedly esteemed. France seemed to be upon the border of better and more prosperous times. But the condition of affairs made severe and drastic measures necessary, and great and precipitous innovations and changes in order to effect a betterment. M. Turgot set to work at once effect a betterment, M. Turgot set to work at once to inaugurate a new system. He was an advanced man in every way broad-minded, capable and fearless. He belonged to the school of philosophers in his contempt for old customs and in his belief in the natural rights of man. "We do not wish to renew old France," he used to say, "What we want is a New France, an enlightened France, which in ten years time we shall have." Turgot had the support of the philosophers and the good-will of the people. The respect and co-operation of those in power at ourt he did not have, and eventually his downfall was brought about through them, perhaps also was brought about through them, perhaps also through the instrumentality of the queen, who did through the instrumentality of the queen, who did not like the reforming minister because of his opposition to her extravagances. Marie Antoinette had not yet learned the wisdom that was to come with the bitter experience of later years. "I retire," said M. Turgot, without having to reproach myself with feebleness, or falseness or dissimulation." And his words were quite true. But, however powerful the minister, however capable of inspiring public confidence, the task of restoring order in turbulent fidence, the task of restoring order in turbulent France was quite beyond the capacity of one man in the short course of his life. Events then taking place were the result of centuries of misdoing.

After the short administration of several incap-After the short administration of several incap-able men, the king called to his support M. Necker. The later was born in Geneva in 1732. He had followed the banking business at his father's re-quest, though much against his own inclination. Forty years of age found him a very rich man, retired from active life with leisure to devote to the studies he loved. He had married a Swiss pastor's daughter, a very intelligent woman of many personal charms. She worshipped her husband and did all in her power to further his interests in the society in which as M. Necker's wife she was bound to figure prominently. Buffon was among her very intimate friends and she remained in hs confidence until his death. His teachings and those of Rousseau exercised a great influence over M. Necker, who, like Turgot, was an advanced thinker and capable of fearless and unbiased judgment. There were difficulties in the way of Necker's appointment, one of the greatest being the fact that he was a Protestant and as such not entitled to hold office. Nevertheless, ie king retained him as one of his advisers, though he never gave him the high position of comptroller-general, which Turgot and the other minister's had

From the first with great magnanimity, M. Necker ined to accept the salaries that went with his offices, and going totally against the advice of the late head of the government, he negotiated many new loans. Money flowed into the nearly empty treasury. The confidence of the people was restored

Necker suppressed useless offices, reduced obsolete and absurd appointments with their attached pen-sions, and reformed many of the posts at court. Naturally the courtiers themselves were annoyed at the new order of things and not only showed their unfriendliness to the director-general but extheir unfriendiness to the director-general but ex-tended their discourtesy to his wife. Therefore, the estimable Madame Necker determined to give her at-tention to matters of greater moment than court scandals and intrigues. She opened a little hospital, supporting it herself, and by its orderliness, its cleanliness, its system of government, set an example to the larger and older institutions, that had hereto-fore been in a pitiful state of unsanitation, their affairs being badly mismanaged.

In every other country except France the good and able qualities of M. Neckar were appreciated, Burke, in England, did not hesitate to culogize him, and the great English statesmen's praise still further antagonized the courtiers against their master. They professed to see in the admiration of Burke a sort of proof of Necker's friendliness to England and disloyalty to France. Finally, so openly express-cd was this antagonism, and so vacillating the be-havior of the king, who was afraid to displease his courtiers, and anxious, yet atraid to second the reforms of M. Neeker, that the latter wrote his resignation to his monarch, and the resignation was accepted much to the delight of those at court, much to

the surprise and indignation of the people.

A few troubled years went by. France was laboring with reforms, but drifting steadily towards the Revolution. Louis XVI., sincere and honest, but weak to utter insufficiency strove with incapable hands to hold and guide the reins of government, but he grew more vacillating and less respected by the people every day. More and more resentful became the nation against Marie Antoinette, who antagonized where she most meant to please, who was misunder-stood when she endeavored to act in all plainness and simplicity. No longer was she reverenced as "the queen," but was called by the title "the Aus-"the queen," but was called by the title "the Austrian," applied to her as a term of reproach, to show that the people believed her sympathies against her husband's nation, and she herself a foreigner who could never become one of them. Soon the title "the Austrian" gave place to the insulting name "Madame Deficit," which signified that the nation held the queen responsible for the emptiness of the treasury, the shortage of funds.

The notables had handed in their resignations. The court of Paris had become the scene of disgraceful quarrels, the arrest of two of the magistrates had excited the passions of the populace. Riots ensued, duels were fought between the officers, who had ar-

duels were fought between the officers, who had arrested and dispersed the magistrates, and gentlemen, who resented the unfairness of such proceedings. There was grave trouble in the provinces which took example from the attitude of the Parislans. In the extremity of need the clergy were appealed to and they advanced a small loan which did little or no good. All the resources were exhausted. Even the hospitals and charitable institutions had been despoiled. On August 25, of the year 1788, the king recalled M. Necker.

(To be continued)

THE STORY TELLER

Stella—Did she charge descrtion? Bella—Yes, he refused to live in the auto.—New

Nurse (announcing the expected)—Professor, it's a little boy.

Professor (absent-mindedly)—Well, ask him what he wants.—Boston Transcript.

Robinson Crusoe named his man Friday, "I wanted a week-end party," he explained. Herewith joy reigned unconfined.

--New York Sun -- New York Sun.

"You can always tell an actor whose season has not been prosperous," said Mr. Stormington Barnes. "How?"

"How?"
"He won't talk with you five minutes without says' that the public doesn't appreciate art."—Washing-

"All Joshua wants," said Farmer Corntossel's wife, "is a chance to show what he can do."
"Yes," said the farmer; "I spose so. Josh is one of those people who never seems to get a chance to do anything except something they can't do."—Washtungton Story

A colored lady was sitting inside a street car with a big basket full of clothes on her head. The conductor came in and said: "Lady, you can't come inside with that on your head."

The colored lady only looked up and said: "G'long, Dat's ma merry widow."

Tom-Of course the bride looks lovely, as brides

ays do. Nell—Yes, but the bridegroom doesn't look alto-

gether fit; seems rather run down.
Tom-Run down? Oh, yes, caught after a long chase.—Philadelphia Press.

We often hear of young men full of promise. Here

is a case of one who soon realized his destiny
"Give me a litle time," said the literary young man,
"and I will do something to arouse the country."
Three months later he had his chance. He was
peddling alarm clocks in a farming community.

Like most minister's families, they were not extensively blessed with this world's goods. She, however, was the youngest of ten children until her father explained to her of the baby sister who had come in the night. "Well," she said, after due thought, "I 'pose it's all right, papa, but there's many a thing we needed worse."

Emily—Why are you waving your handkerchief?
Angelina—Since papa has forbidden Tom the house
we have arranged a code of signals.
Emily—What is it?
Angelina—When he waves his handkerchief five
times that means "Do you love me?" And when I
wave frantically in reply it means, "Yes, darling,"
Emily—And how do you ask other questions?
Angelina—We don't. That's the whole code.—Harper's Weelly. per's Weekly.

The English spoken by the "Pennsylvania Dutch," as the inhabitants of certain districts in the eastern part of the state are popularly known, affords some rare specimens of expression. A man who was passing a small house on the outskirts of "Sous Besselem"—that is the nearest possible speling of the local pronunciation—heard the daughter of the family calling her brother in to supper, "George," she said, "you come right in, now. Pa's on the table, and ma's half et!"

A lady, accompanied by her small son, was making various purchases at the Army and Navy stores in London. The boy grew tired, "Who are you buying these for?" he asked. "Why, for father," was the reply. "Father in heaven or father in India?" the boy per-

"Father in neaven or rather in india." the boy persisted.

The lady mentioned the remark to a friend, who, thinking it amusing, repeated it to an Englishwoman at church a few days later. The Englishwoman listened sympathetically, "Poor woman!" she sighed, "She was married twice."

Willie Brown was the proud proprietor of a small on, which one day laid an egg. It was so very neal, however, that Willie was greatly disappoint. His father, who kept a lot of curlos in the base, had some fine specimens of the ostrich egg, et of which was found to be missing. Willie was xed with the theft of the egg and asked where he do nut it.

had put it.

The boy pleaded guilty, and led his father to the house where he kept his small hen. Inside, opposite the nest, the father was astonished to find the missing ostrich egg, with the following notice posted

"Watch this, and do your best!"

Among the deacons of a Presbyterian church in an Ohio town was a good old gentleman familiarly known as "Uncle Thomas." Although too deaf to hear, he was always in his accustomed seat at church, and his zeal in religious work was untiring. Owing to a shortage of song-books in the Sabbath school some additional ones were ordered by "Uncle Thomas," who apprised the pastor of their arrival, Thomas," who apprised the pastor of their arrand the latter agreed to announce the fact from

and the latter agreed to announce the latter from the pulpit on Sunday morning.

The pastor made the promised announcement among others, concluding with this one:
"Parents wishing their children baptized will please present them at the close of the service."

The good deacon jumped to his feet, and, in the loud voice peculiar to the deaf, bawled out, "Those who haven't got one can get them at my house for fifty cents a plece!"

As "Uncle Thomas" and his wife had always been fifty cents a plece!"

As "Uncle Thomas" and his wife had always been childless, this startling information almost broke up the meeting and a wave of merriment swept the congregation that threatened to shake the church from its foundation.

WITH THE POETS

(This poem was read at the opening of the first Provincial Industrial Exhibition of Nova Scotia, October, 1854.)
Room for the dead! your living hands may pile Treasures of Art the stately tents within; Beauty may grace them with her richest smile, And Genius there spontaneous plaudits win. But yet, amidst the tumult and the din Of gathering thousands, let me audience crave: Place claim I for the dead—'twere mortal sin. When banners o'er our country's treasures wave Unmarked to leave the wealth safe garner'd in the

The forest spoils in rich abundance lie, The mellowed fruitage of the cluster'd vine Mingle with flowers of every varied dye; Swart Artizans their rival skill may try, And, while Rhetorician wins the ear, The pencil's graceful shadows charm the eye, But yet, do not withhold the grateful tear For these, and for their works, who are not here.

The fields may furnish forth their lowing kine,

Not here? Oh! yes, our hearts their presence feel, Viewless, not voiceless, from the deepest shells On memory's shore harmonious echoes steal, And names, which, in the days gone by, were spells, Are blent with that soft music. If there dwells The spirit here our country's fame to spread, While every breast with joy and triumph swells, And earth reverberates to our measured tread, Banner and wreath will own our reverence for the Dead.

ook up, their walls enclose us. Look around, 'ho won the verdant meadows from the sea? 'hose sturdy hands the noble highways wound hrough forests dense, o'er mountain, moor and lea? 'ho spanned the streams? Tell me whose works they be

Who spanned the streams:
they be,
The busy marts where commerce ebbs and flows?
Who quelled the savage? And who spared the tree
That pleasant shelter o'er the pathway throws?
Who made the land they loved to blossom like the

Who, in frail barks, the ocean surge defied, And trained the race, that live upon the wave? What shore so distant where they have not died? In evry sea they found a watery grave. Honor, forever, to the true and brave, Who seaward led their sons with spirits high, Bearing the red-cross flag their fathers gave; Long as the billows flout the arching sky, They'll seaward bear it still—to venture, or to die.

The Roman gathered in a stately urn
The dust he honored—while the sacred fire,
Nourished by vestal hands, was made to burn
From age to age. If fitly you'd aspire,
Honor the Dead; and let the sounding lyre
Recount their virtues in your festal hours;
Gather their ashes—higher still, and higher
Nourish the patriot flame that history dowers,
And o'er the old men's graves, go strew your choicest
flowers. flowers.

Recognizance

I would if I knew in pre-existence This hillside road, That wanders on by many an old and iyled.

And mossed abode.

Though like to none my feet have ever traversed,
Though like to none
My mind has ever pictured, with no strangeness
It leads me on.

I reach its crofts, its of chards and its pastures
That from it rise,
Its sudden turns, its long and leafy vistas,
With no surprise.

But with a sense as if familiar objects,

There seems to be
A greeting that is sweet with recognition
For all I sec.

I feel at home! the very lights and shadows
That on me fall,
The gentle airs that kiss my grateful forchead,
Seem blessings all.

I can but think that long before my spirit A body found,
I tarried here, and here was oft delighted
By all around.

-Ralph H. Shaw, in Boston Transcript.

The Way to Wait

O, whether by the lonesome road that lies across the or whether by the hill that stoops, rock-shadowed, to Or by a sail that blows from far, my love returns to

No fear is hidden in my heart to make my face less fair, No tear is hidden in my eye to dim the brightness there-

I wear upon my cheek the rose a happy bride should For should he come not by the road, and come not by

And come not by the far seaway, yet come he surely will-Close all the roads of all the world, love's road is open

My heart is light with singing (though they pity me

And dron their merry voices as they pass my garden gate) For love that finds a way to come can find a way to

-Isabel Ecclestone Mackay, in Harper's Magazine.

Old Friends

But are old friends the best? What age, I ask, Must friendships own, to earn the title old? Shall none seem old save he who won or lost When first were up, or ill-kept wickets bowled?

Are none old friends who never blacked your eyes? Or with a shinny whacked the youthful shin's Or knew the misery of the pliant birch?
Or, apple-tempted, shared the Adam's sin?

Grave Selden saith, and quotes the pendant King, Old friends are best, and like to well-worn shoes, The oldest are the easiest. Not for me! The easy friend is not the friend I choose.

But if the oldest friends are best indeed, I'd have the proverb otherwise expressed-Friends are not best because they're merely But only old because they proved the best

Brier Because, dear Christ, your tender, wounded arm Bends back the brier that edges life's long way, That no hurt comes to heart, to soul no harm, I do not feel the thorns so much today.

Because I never knew your care to tire, Your hand to weary, guilding me aright, Because you walk before and crush the brier It does not pierce my feet so much tonight.

Because so often you have hearkened to My selfish prayers, I ask but one thing now: That these harsh hands of mine add not unto The crown of thorns upon your bleeding brow.

-E Pauline Johnson (Tekahlonwake).



A DARK DAY IN CARIBOO

By D. W. Higgins, Author of "The Mystic Spring," etc.



O dark, dark, dark, amid the blaze of noon!
The sun te me is dark,
And silent as the moon
When she deserts the night,
Hid in her vacant interlunar cave.



T Cariboo on the 17th of August, 1869, the sun climbed up the eastern sky, bathing mountain tops in rich hues of crimson and gold, and casting its warm rays on the mining activity that was being pursued on all the creeks of that region. The population of Cariboo, which seven years

before numbered thirty thousand, had steadily declined, until at the time of which I write there were scarcely five thousand miners left on the bars and banks of the creeks. The cream of the diggings had been taken off by early workers, and there rehained only the skim milk for those who stayed to tempt fortune and brave the perils of a mining life in that inhospitable region. John Cameron and John Kurtz, Hard Curry, and H. N. Steele, Old Man Diller and Jem Loring, Bill Cunningham, Cal. Abbott, and John Adams had made their piles long before and gone away—some to squander their wealth in dissipation, others to lose it in wild and senseless investments, a few to wisely lay it by for a rainy day.

The day was one of the warmest of that "good old summer time." At noon the thermometer in Todd's store, Barkerville, stood at 105 in the shade. On most of the claims work was suspended and the miners sought what little relief the few shady spots afforded, intending to resume work in the cool of the evening. About three o'clock the heat became unbearable, and men and dogs just sweltered in the glow, and pined for a mouthful of the cool, bracing air of the coast.

One of the miners, named Joe Hurd, had passed through the terrible ordeal of 1868, when San Francisco was shaken to its centre by an earthquake in October of that year, and he never tired of telling his fellow miners what he saw and felt during that cataclysm. The shock, he said, was preceded by a night of intense heat when none labored and few slept.

When the hot wave reached Cariboo on that memorable day Hurd became much excited and declared that something was about to happen. Asked what he thought the "something" was, he replied,

"An earthquake or a big fire. The air's full of calamity. I feel it in my bones. That's just how I felt the day before the shock at San Francisco."

None of the persons to whom Hurd spoke and some of were disposed to attach any importance to his forgiveness.

prognostications of evil. They declared there had been other days just as hot and nothing happened and they didn't believe anything bad would come from the feverish state of the weather on that day.

weather on that day.
"Well," croaked Hurd, as he mopped his steaming brow, "the man who invented this day has got a first mortgage on hell, and he's about to foreclose. Wait and see!"

About three o'clock on that memorable aiternoon a man and woman started to walk from Lowbee Gulch to Barkerville, a distance of about two miles. The localities were connected by a short mule trail. When almost half-way across, the man, who was leading, stumbled and, placing his hand to his face, exclaimed.

claimed:

"Why, what's the matter? I can't see anything. I've been struck blind. I've lost the trail. Wife, wife! Where are you? I've gone blind!"

"Here I am, John," she replied, "I'm blind, too. My sight's gone. Have we both lost our eyes? Good God, what's this mean?" she cried, as she wildly groped her way toward the spot whence her husband's voice came. She reached her husband, but found him as helpless as herself, and the two, after groping for a few moments with their arms outstretched, sank to the ground and remained there in a state of utter helplessness.

In a few moments other men and women came groping along unable to find their way. All were similarly affected. It was impossible for them to see anything and all were strangely impressed with the belief that they had been stricken blind by some mysterious force. It never occurred to them at first that the atmosphere was so charged with blackness that persons within the radius of fifty miles were unable to see their hands before their faces or find their way on the trails or from door to door.

At Barkerville, Towhee Creek, Antler Creek, and elsewhere, similar conditions prevailed. After a few minutes there came a thick shower of fine ashes, which settled down on every object, filling the eyes and throats of the inhabitants, penetrating the houses and stores and piling up grey mounds everywhere. There was not a breath of air, and the heat was stifling. Fowls, thinking the day was spent, went to their roosts. Cows bellowed in their fright, and pack-animals refused to move through the Stygian darkness. The sun disappeared when the blackness first fell, and as the hours wore on and no relief was apparent, the inhabitants became panic-stricken, believing the end of the world had come. Women and children fell on their knees and prayed, and some of the most hardened men besought

All this time the raven Hurd stood in a bar-100m, which was dimly lighted with kerosene lamps, croaking his warnings and his prognostications.

"What did I tell you? Didn't I say something was going to happen? Now here it is. It's a volcano, that's what it is. The country's going to be smothered as Pompeii and Herculaneum were smothered in ashes. There won't be one of us escape. You'd better make your peace and pay your debts, and if you've stolen anything give it up fourfold, as Leviticus says you ought to do."

As Hurd croaked the blackness, the heat and the showers of ashes grew more pronounced, and the consternation and alarm of the inhabitants increased.

"The world's coming to an end," cried a poor woman who lived at the upper end of William Creek and who had groped her way to the bar-room on her hands and knees, "and I'm looking for my Bill so's we can die together."

"It's strange that you should want to die together when everyone knows you couldn't live together," growled a man who loomed out of the gloom and with difficulty recognized the woman as a shrew with a notoriously viperous tongue.

"Things is different now," she responded.
"Perhaps I was most to blame after all. If you should come out of this all right, Mr.

grave!"

"Bah!" cried Hurd, who overheard the conversation. "We'll all be buried in one grave. There'll be no distinction, and one stone erected on the highest mountain will answer as a tombstone for all of us."

The woman shricked as she turned away, and tore her hair. Her screams were heard by other women, who began to wring their hands and upon searching for their husbands and children and finding them not joined in the chorus of distress.

Candles and lanterns were lighted, but only served to make the darkness more palpable. It was indeed an alarming situation, and people awaited the outcome with beating hearts and an anxiety they made no effort to conceal.

Rev. Mr. Derrick, an eccentric Methodist minister, found his way with a lantern from house to house and tried to soothe the inmates. He accosted Hurd, who was in the midst of a dolorous harangue, and advised him to cease wailing.

"Why," said Mr. Derrick, "you are a real Ichabod. You go about telling the people that the glory has departed from Cariboo and that all are doomed, when if you were a man, you would assist me in an effort to calm the poor people."

By this time the excitement had reached its height, and men and women were on their knees praying for mercy, but Hurd, who by this time was frenzied with fright, continued his lamentations.

The reverend gentleman was the first to offer a sensible solution of the conditions that had so appalled the people.

"Depend upon it, he said, "the blackness and the ashes came from a forest fire. When the trees shall be consumed and the fire shall have died down the darkness will be over and the shower of ashes will cease and you'll find that some forest not very remote from here has been devastated by fire, and that the ashes and smoke have caused this phenomena."

Hurd interposed with, "It's a volcano, Mr. Derrick."

"Nonsense, man!" replied the clergyman. "You were frightened out of your senses by the San Francisco earthquake and are not responsible. You ought to be more of a man."

In the extremity of their fright many men, women and children sought refuge in the tunnels and shafts, and others betook themselves to their homes and closed the doors and windows to keep out the fine ashes which entered through every crevice.

The phenomena continued for about three hours, and then the shower of ashes ceased as suddenly as it had begun. Gradually the light forced its way through the blackness and soon the glorious sun shone again and cast its declining rays over the bewildered town. By six o'clock the veil was lifted, and Barkerville and vicinity settled down to a condition of comparative serenity. When walking over the trails had become safe once more, a number of miners started for the purpose of investigating the cause of the extraordinary conditions.

They had not proceeded far before they met a party coming toward Barkerville. They were from Keithley Creek, a near-by mining camp, and reported that the forest on both sides of that stream had been devastated by a fire. Every stick and stump had been consumed, and, worse than that, all the miners' cabins and trading stores, with seventeen lives, had been sacrificed in the holocaust.

The lost men were all Chinese. They were engaged in mining on the bars when the flames surrounded them and cut off their retreat. The calcined remains of the unfortunate men were found lying in various positions. Some had died with hands extended as if grasping their gold, which lay in little heaps by their sides, when death overtook them. Others had worn their dust in stout leathern belts about their bodies, and the belts, half burned, were found

with the gold. Near the remains of one Chinaman was found \$1,800 worth of nuggets, which he had seemingly loitered to save, but lost his life in the effort. It was an awtul sight. The government took possession of the treasure and buried the seventeen bodies in a common nameless grave.

It was the opinion of the white men who were on Keithley Creek when the fire started that the Chinese might all have been saved had they thought less of their gold than they did of their lives. The white men left at the first symptom of danger, abandoning everything, but the Chinese remained to meet an awful death.

Hurd, the alarmist, refused to be convinced. He always stoutly maintained that the darkness and the ashes were of volcanic origin and that the Keithley Creek conflagration had naught to do with them. He was ridiculed and lampooned by sceptics, but to the last day he remained on the Creek he declared that Cariboo rested on a live volcano, and that sooner or later the crust of the earth would crack and the whole country be swallowed up in one grand cataclysm, from which none would escape. Scientific men express the opinion that the whole coast is of volcanic origin. All the cone-shaped mountains, they say, ages ago spouted fire and brimstone, and it was not until the spouting ceased and the earth had cooled that the land became habitable. This is a queer old world of ours, for there is irrefutable evidence that before the era of fire it was overwhelmed by glaciers, and the climate became so cold that the hardiest animals perished of frostbite. Perhaps Hurd was right, but none of the present generation at least will live to see the fulfillment of his alarming prognostications.

Most of the pioneer Cariboo miners have passed on. They know now the best and the worst of the problem of life and death which has agitated the minds of men since the world began to revolve. In so far as that knowledge goes they have the best of those who are still living. When Pierpont Thayer, a brilliant young actor friend of mine, was found dead in his room, from between his stiffened fingers was taken a bit of paper on which were scrawled these words, "I have solved the problem." He had asked for light, and finding it not had gone down to the tomb in search of it.

Among the few men of Cariboo who recall the dark day in Cariboo are E. Pearson, J.P., Wm. V. Brown, Harry Shepherd, and J. B. Clarke. All have a vivid memory of the incident and the alarming scenes that occurred when the mysterious visitation of smoke and ashes enveloped the district and sent men and women to their knees.

Newfoundland Fisheries

will be recollected that last year Sir Robert Bond, the Prime Minister of Newfoundland, although he claimed to have first suggested the reference to arbitration, refused to agree to the modus vivendi proposed, or, indeed, to offer any reasonable suggestion for a temporary arrangement until the matter could be referred to The Hague and adjudicated upon. We felt bound at the time to point out that Sir Robert's position was difficult to understant, and all the more so as he did not appear to have much support from the New-icandland fishermen who were chiefly terested, or to have gained the sympathy of Canada, also concerned in the question and never slow to stand up for all the just rights of British North America. This year, fortunately, wiser counsels have prevailed, and Sir Robert has recognized that a temporary compromise to tide over a period of waiting need in no way prejudice the case for Newfoundland which will be brought before the arbitration tribunal. Thus, happily, renewal of an unfortunate conflict between the Imperial government charged with the duty of maintaining international obligations and the laws of a self-governing colony has been avoided even in appearance. The conflict indeed, does not seem to have been a very real one in fact; for the colonial fishermen had no objection to hiring themselves to American ships outside the territorial waters. The present home government has not always shown all the tact they might have shown in dealing with the affairs of the self-governing colonies: but in this instance they apear to have acted with dignity and in a conciliatory spirit, and they have happily now reaped the reward of their patience. Nobody, indeed, could accuse the Mother Country of showing herself indifferent to Newfoundland's great industry; in 1904 we made some sacrifices to remove the ever present difficulty of French fishing rights, while on the present occasion every endeavor is being made to assert the colony's just claims in regard to fishing rights of the United States.

These rights are of long standing. Originally laid down in the treaty granting independence to the United States, they were modified and confirmed by a convention of 1818, as the result of protracted discussions after the war of 1812. What the full extent of these rights, as defined by the convention of 1818, may be it would be hazardous to say, for that is just the point at issue to be referred to The Hague tribunal. To put the matter broadly, it gave United States fishermen a right of fishing

within the territorial waters of certain parts of Canada and Newfoundland. Such a right granted to the subjects of a foreign Power, as the Treaty of Utrecht in 1713 gave to France and the later convention to the United States, is obviously inconvenient and Viely to cause disputes, and it may be sincerely hoped that we shall never repeat the experiment. In the case of the United States it has led to the question of how far Newfoundland can protect her own fisheries in the common area, by enforcing legislation which the Washington government contend is a restraint on their treaty rights. At times American diplomatists have used language which seemed to imply that the American fishermen are bound by no colonial laws in those waters; but without taking that extreme view, which seems to be now abandoned, it might certainly seem open to discussion how far a particular law constituted an evasion of the treaty. The Americans maintain that by some of the Newfoundland regulations their rights are inle our colonists take equally st objection to some of the practices of the American fishermen as an interference with British sovereignty. Moreover, there is an added colonial grievance further complicating the matter in the high tariff in American ports on fish caught by Newfoundlanders, whereas, fish caught on the same ground by Americans comes in free. Anyhow, the whole subject is evidently one which calls for a clear decision, as it affects the main industry of our oldest colony, and uncertainty is al-ways injurious to business. We may, therefore, hope that the long delay in submitting a clear issue to the tribunal may at length be brought to an end. Certainly the consent of all parties to the modus vivendi will tend to promote an amicable view of the situation, and predispose both sides to philosophic acquiescence in the disappointment which almost inevitably come to some of their respective hopes after a review before arbitrators.-London Times.

DIANA OF THE EPHESIANS

Mr. Hogarth in his "Excavations at Ephesus" notes the complete absence of anything like many breasted type of Artemis, supposed to have been introduced from the East, though the well known "Persian Artemis" holding lions by the forepaws in each hand is represented on a gold and on an ivory plaque. Comparing these results with some late statues of imperial date where the many breasted type

is shown he throws out the very interesting suggestion that that type is not an original in Ephesus, but is a degradation (confused with the real Asiatic type) from the earlier coin type in which the goddess (and sometimes a god) wears drapery uniformly covered with chequers and studs from shoulder to foot—a degradation of course helped by early Christian appologists. A priori one would suppose it more natural that the degradation would take the reverse direction; that on a small object like a coin the many breasted figure might easily be misunderstood; but Mr. Hogarth's theory must be weighed. In connection with these later coins Mr. Hogarth makes two other suggestions, though, as he admits, there are gaps in the evidence; that the two lines which reach from the goddess's outstetched hands to her feet are a degradation of the lions, and the pear shaped nimbus around her head-an early form of the Christian halo-a degradation of the wings of the "Persian Artemis." This form of Artemis, which Mr. Hogarth considers to be probably Lydian or Cappadocian, not Hellenic, seems altogether to be more prominent at Ephesus than has hitherto been thought.-Exchange

THE QUEEN

Perhaps the people who have taken the largest part in the entertainment of the season, and have in this way most contributed to its gaiety and gladness, are the King and Queen. Always great playgoers, they have this year surpassed even their own record. The Queen, in particular, has been an indomitable playgoer. I find that she visited the opera no fewer than twenty-one times, she has gone to the great exhibition both in state and incognito, and she has taken her due share, either with the king or by herself, in celebrating all the great ceremonial occasions. If anybody had any doubt of her infinite tact, he would have been reassured by the promptitude with which she rose to the occasion when she gave voice to the universal national feeling in favor of Dorando Pietri after the Marathon race.

A ROMANTIC STORY

The Earl of Crawford is descended from the Crusader, Sir William Bradshaugh, of Haigh, whose wife, when she learned that her husband had been killed in Palestine, married again. But some time afterwards Sir William returned alive and well, and when he discovered what had happened, he slew his rival, and made the lady do penance by walking barefoot once a week from Haigh to Haigh Cross, wet

Imagination Causes Illness



GREAT deal of alleged physical suflering is primarily mental. A great many people have "fixed ideas" of disease, pain, debility, fatigue, dread, inefficiency and unexpressible woes.

Much oftener than we realize these can be transplanted without surgery or medication. I do not mean that they are not real sufferings. They are as real as the grave. But they are not grounded in physical infirmity, and they are not to be cured with physic. The mind becomes possessed of a conviction that a certain part of the body is infirm, and imputes pain to that part in spite of all the medicine in the world. Hundreds of people refuse to get well after the physician has cured them. It is not his fault, and it is not their fault: but they have simply had disease suggested to them until they cannot think at all except upon that assumption. It is an "auto-suggestion," or it is a family suggestion of another person. The value of a "fixed idea" of health, as being only the removal of a fixed idea of disease where there was no organic reason for it, will hardly be disputed. Yet one cannot over-estimate the multitudes that there are of these invalids, sitting in padded chairs and making ready for the hearse whose trouble is primarily mental; and how many there are again who have a slight organic infirmity and have increased its effects a thousandfold by what we may call "household suggestion.

One is particularly reminded of those victims of so-called nervous depletion, who are denied even the last resort of a chronic invalidthe enjoyment of cultivating a virtue. Patience is too absorbing for these sufferers, and unselfishness a desperate indiscretion. Day in and day out they are taught that they must foster vacuity, which is the one thing the human heart unconditionally rejects. Most of us have sat shuddering at one time or another under the incubus of an idea, and these most pitiable persons are often in a dire extremity of the same plight. This remark sounds, at the first blush, like a personal affront to a self-respecting and properly smothered invalid. But upon reflection we will realize that the mind is no more incriminated than the body by the for-tuitous admission of toxic matter. If we respected a psychic ailment more we would avoid

What we are to avoid is a thousand housegrown maladies of the imagination—a crew of impalpable lemures and blood-sucking ghosts, where in the world.

such as no man can afford to have about his hearth. Many of them now occupy recognized scats in the infernal hierarchy of the pathologist. This has been tactily understood by the less chemical and dogmatic of doctors for a long time. The chief value of many pills lies in the satisfaction of taking them.

Aprops of which subject I am reminded of a silver-haired Dr. Grimesbeckle, a good friend of my youth and a physician of the old garden school that is now nearly extinct. For him a few grassy herbs and a pair of shrewd compassionate hands were the main items in materia medica. Yet I have seen him load up a cantankerous patient with doses of such portentious looking pellets-looking about the size of a sea-going torpedo—as made my own inwards to quake. And that, too, when the diagnosis, as announced by him in the helpful tones of a cheerful auctioneer, was nothing of nobler nature than an "old-fashioned stomach ache." If you venture to remonstrate with him outside the door upon the abandon with which served out physic to your relative, he would look you up and down with a kind of anatomical disdain, and he would grumble this out at you: "Some people, my boy, never believe anything until they get it stuck in their throat." Which mysterious formula meant, as I afterward learned that all he had given the patient was a dose of corn starch and a slap on the back.—The Atlantic.

THE ROUND

Every morning at eleven, when at Sandringham, after officials and housekeepers have reported to their Royal mistress, Queen Alexandra sets forth towards her kennels with big baskets of bread and biscuits for her special favorites, the shaggy wolf-hounds and tiny King Charles spaniels that travel everywhere with her, even when she is staying under the roof of some favored subject. It is hardly necessary to say the kennels are models of what canine homes should be. Three men are charged with their upkeep, and once a month—oftener, if need be—the famous veterinary surgeon, Mr. Alfred Sewell, comes down from London to prescribe for such as are ailing, or to advis. as to diet if certain of the animals are to be entered for some international show. And (says a writer in the "Scrap Book") every dog fancier in Europe knows that the Queen's kennels contain the finest specimens bred anywhere in the world.



E SIMPLE L



THE HOME GARDEN

GARDEN CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER

Prepare Borders, Beds etc., now and the next few weeks by deeply Trenching and Manuring for Hardy Perennials, Roses, Frult, etc., which should be ordered early.

Plant: Hardy Border Plants, Alpines, Biennials, Hardy Climbers, Shrubs, Deciduous Trees, Bulbs. And especially—Roses, Phloxes, Violets, Paconies, Pyrethrums, Delphinium, Galllardias, Carnations, Evergreen Shrubs, Roses, Clematis, Ampelopsis, Ivles, Strawberries, Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissi, Crown Imperials, Irises, Lillums, Solomon's Scal, Daffodlis, Snowdrops, Scillas, Allium, Lily of the Valley, Pot Amaryllids, Pot Hyacinths, Pot Narcissi, Pot Early Tulips, Pot Croci, Pot Tuberoses, Pot Roman Hyacinths, Cabbages, Endives, Sow: A little Cauliflower, Cabbage, Horn Carrot, Mustard and Cress, Onion, Radish, Turnip, Corn Salad, Lettuce, Spinach.

HOW TO PLANT TREES AND SHRUBS



VERY year there are many buyers of trees and shrubs who are very much disappointed because they do not get good results. In some cases the plants die, in others they refuse to make any great amount of growth—they simply exist. As a result, the nursery-

man supplying the plants is be-rated for sending out poor stock, for the planter thinks he has given the plants a fair show. But the truth is that the buyer has neglected some of the little details which insure success.

In nearly all the larger nurseries the roots of trees are given a thin coating of puddled clay, which prevents the roots, to a great extent, from drying out. When packing, sphagnum moss or other moisture-holding material is put about the roots to further prevent drying out, so that when the buyer receives the plants they are in condition to start growing immediately.

It is when the unpacking is done that the trouble begins. Be prepared to cover the roots with damp soil immediately the plants are taken from the packing-box or the wrapping is removed. Only a few minutes' exposure to the drying winds of late March or April will dry out the roots so that they will be very seriously injured.

If you cannot set the trees or shrubs in the ground where they are to grow permanently, "heel" them in, i. e., dig a trench big enough to hold the roots, throw some soil over them and water them to work the soil in among the roots, put on the balance of the soil and firm it by treading with the feet. If the roots look dry when the plants are taken from the packing-case, immerse them for a few minutes in a

pail or tub of water. The ground where trees and shrubs are to be planted ought to be thoroughly prepared before setting the trees. I prefer to do this in the fall; but if you have not done it, do it now, before you order the plants, or as soon as the soil can be worked safely. Dig a hole on the site of each shrub at least two feet square—three is better; for each tree, three feet, but four is better. Dig two and a half feet deep and as the soil is being thrown out throw the stones to one side. When the hole has been dug to the required depth, pick up the bottom, leaving it rough, so that a better union will be made with the soil that is put back. the small stones which have been taken out, into the bottom of the hole for drainage. Next mix with the soil taken out one-quarter of its bulk of well-decayed horse or cow manure. It will be necessary to turn it two or three times, to insure thorough mixing. Now throw the soil back into the hole, crowning it a little to allow for settling. If the work is done immediately before planting the tree, firm the soil

been planted. If you have not the time to do this, or do not care to go to the expense of having it done, then, when planting, dig a good-sized hole, a foot or so larger than the diameter of the ball of the plant, so that when you put the roots in the hole they can be spread out. I once saw some trees and shrubs planted, the holes for which were as square as the breadth of the spade, the roots were crowded into these small holes and as a result many died and the balance had a stunted look for several years. A plant put in in this way really never fully recovers from the damage done.

so that it will not settle much after the tree has

With the exception of rhododendrons. azaleas and their near relatives, set the plants just a little deeper than they were before. Spread the roots out carefully, throw in a little soil and lift the tree or shrub up and down just a little-an inch or so-to work the soil around the roots, throw in some more soil and turn a stream of water on the soil, put in enough so that the earth is thin mud. This will wash the soil into the crevices not already filled. When the water has drained away, which will be in an hour or two, throw in the balance of the soil, treading it firmly with the feet. Fill the hole just a little fuller than the surrounding soil to allow for settling. By thoroughly puddling the soil, about the roots, you can be sure that at least 90 per cent. of the plants will live and thrive; they will not simply exist for a few years and die.

Be sure you set the tree straight. Have one person hold it while another sights it, first from one side then from a point at right angles to the first sight. If the trunk is crooked set the center of the crown directly over the place where the trunk emerges from the ground

Before setting the plant be sure that all of the roots are in good conultion. If any are damaged in any way, remove the damaged

portion, cutting it off just above the injury. Use a sharp knife.

If you are planning to plant rhododendrons, azaleas, andromedas, mountain laurel, cricas or any other plants belonging to the erica family, the soil must be thoroughly prepared before planting. If you are located in a limestone country, the plants will do nothing unless the site in which they are to be planted is renovated.

Dig the soil out to a depth of two and onehalf feet and thoroughly drain the place. In the bottom throw three or four inches of stones or coal clinkers to help drain the ground better, then fill the hole with soil taken from a bog which has been weathered for at least one winter out-of-doors. It is necessary that the peat or muck be weathered in order to sweeten Muck when taken from a bog is usually sour and even ordinary upland plants will not grow in it, the plants belonging to the erica family would be killed immediately.

To this soil add about one-tenth its bulk of well-rotted manure. It must be so well de-cayed that it looks like earth. Fresh manure of any kind added to the soil would be like giving poison to an animal.

When the ground is settled, if you are planting the great laurel (Rhododendron maximum), or the mountain laurel (Kalmia latifolia), which have been collected from the

be pruned back more than half, in order that the energy of the plant may be conserved as much as possible. Whatever is necessary, do not let the desire to get bloom the first year from them influence your better judgment, because the first year's bloom does not amount to much.

Such shrubs as the hardy hydrangea and the rose will stand a very severe pruning. These produce flowers on the current season's growth, and one of the objects of the severe pruning is to get many new shoots. In both of these shrubs cut out the weak wood and head back the strong shoots to two or three eyes. They will need a severe pruning like this each successive year if the largest flowers are to be obtained. The brier roses must not be cut back much after the first year, as they flower on the wood of the previous year's growth.

If you plant evergreens in the spring, get the plants from the nursery at the time the buds are just commencing to open. They can also be successfully planted in the late summer-August 15 to September 15.

Do not attempt to prune an evergreen back at planting-time or at any other time unless the plants look sickly or have been injured while en route from the nursery.

If the plants are received from the nursery

after they have begun to grow, prune off all

HARMONY IN THE HARDY BORDER

I have been working to plan a hardy border which shall present from spring to autumn a succession of color combinations, each one of which shall dominate the border while in bloom and be its whole centre of attraction. Many are the descriptions of hardy borders that I have read, but the one of my dreams is still waiting to be realized. That there should be something in bloom from May to October and that no violent discord of color should be permitted is as much as the small gardener strives to attain, while borders devoted to a single color have been successfully planned in laiger gardens.

The idea was suggested to me several years ago by one of those happy accidents that are the joy of gardening. One summer I raised a thriving lot of young foxgloves and pink cup-and-saucer Canterbury bells, and, as good luck would have it—for I had never seen either one of them before and was growing them chiefly for the sake of their names—I planted the fox-gloves in the back of the hardy border and made an irregular group of the Canterbury bells in front of them. The effect when they bloomed the next June was one of the loveliest I have ever seen. the low-lying mass of delicate pink bells rose the tall spires of the foxgloves, some white and some a dull red that was only a deeper

unfortunately, biennial and so must be raised every year. Foxgloves are perennial, but short lived, and it is well to keep a supply of young plants in the nursery bed to replace any the winter may kill in the border.

winter may kill in the border.

The first of July gives another blue and white combination. By that time the tall English larkspurs have sent up their columns of azure, and it would be hard to find a more perfect background for the exquisite outlines of the pure white Madonna lily. But with all its loveliness the combination is a little cold, and a group of delicate pink hollyhocks near the larkspur adds the needed touch of warmth. the larkspur adds the needed touch of warmth. As hollyhocks grow from six to nine feet they must go at the back of the border on a line with the larkspurs. To get them blooming with Madonna lilies they must be established plants; seedlings raised the preceding sumnier do not come into bloom until later in the scason. The Madonna lilies go in front of the larkspurs, as they seldom grow taller than

The larkspurs have so long a season to bloom that they also play a part in the next combination with the little russet and gold coreopsis. This grows about four feet high and is best treated as a biennial. The seed is sown not earlier than the first of July, as plants started early enough to bloom the first year will never make a good showing the second. Larkspurs, on the other hand, are started as early as possible—April out of doors or March in a coldframe. Well-grown seedlings will send up several columns of bloom five to seven feet high the following year, and I have had established plants with as many as twenty-one stalks. Plant coreopsis to the front of the larkspur, whose solid blue ranks are wonderfully relieved by its thousands of sparkling blossoms.

August gives us two combinations. For the first half, cardinal flowers and tiger lilies. Every one who has grown tiger lilies knows the difficulty of finding anything to go with their peculiar yellowish pink color, yet when left to themselves they seem incomplete. You wonder why they are not more beautiful. This problem was solved for us by a stray seedling of cardinal flower that sowed itself in a group of the lilies. The clear red, free from all suggestion of yellow, emphasized the pink tones of the tiger lilies and made them more beautiful and satisfying than before. Tiger lilies and cardinal flowers grow about the same height, varying from three to five feet accord-ing to the moisture in the soil. It is best to keep the tiger lilies to the front, as their outline is an important part of their beauty. Though the cardinal flower is a biennial it self-sows freely, and the seedlings are easy to trensplant in the early spring. In my garden tiger lilies have suffered more than any other from the "lily disease," but it so easy to raise new bulbs that I have never troubled to treat the old ones. If the little black bulbs that grow in the axils of the leaves are gathered and sown in rows in the nursery in the autumn some of them will bloom the second summer, and nearly all of them the third.

For the second half of August there are Veronica longifolia and white phlox. A comparatively-low-growing phlox, like Jeanne d'Arc, should be used with the veronica, that the grace of its curving blue sprays may be emphasized against the white background. Veronica is about thirty inches high, to the tips of its flower spikes; the phlox should not be higher than three feet. Both are best increased by division of the root.

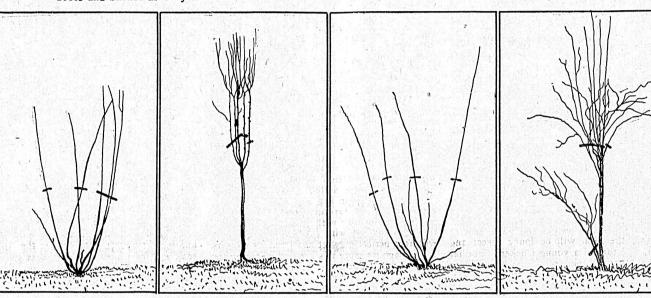
September, as I have already confessed, is

a blank, but in October the border is glorious gain with purple and gold. One autumn day I brought home from a walk three plants of the common purple aster. They were a scant three feet tall, but the blossoms seemed larger than usual. I soaked the roots free from the tangle if grass and weeds they were growing and divided them into eight small plants. They received no care the following summer but ordinary weeding, and they sent up ten stalks between six and seven feet high and clothed to within two feet of the ground with side branches varying in length from two feet at the bottom to six inches near the top. Each plant was a pyramid of purple, and a more perfect background cannot be imagined for the great golden and lemon and orange globes of African marigolds. To carry out the idea of a hardy border one might use vellow chrysanthemums instead of marigolds, but unfortunately, the truly hardy chrysanthemums are scarcely in bloom before November and the asters are then gone. Marigolds, of course, are easily frosted, but the blossoms make a brave show long after the leaves are drooping and black.

Such a border as I have been describing, has, of course, one obvious disadvantage; it is practicable only for a large garden, as it must refuse admittance to so many of the host of May and June perennials that one cannot do without. Who, for instance, would have a garden without the great flame-colored Oriental poppy?—but not one of its contemporaries can stand beside it. The choice is further limited by the overlapping seasons of bloom of the successive combinations, making it necessary to choose plants that harmonize with those blooming just before and after them. Much, however, can be accomplished by taking care not to place successive combinations in juxtaposition.-Louise Shaw in Garden Magazine.

grown indoors, will make good plants in 4-jncl

Trees and Shrubs as They Look when Received from the Nursery. Cut Them Back as Indicated by the Lines



Cut the Hardy Hydrangea Back to Three or Four Buds

On Pears Leave Stubs About Six Inches Long

wild in this country, set the plants two or four inches deeper in the ground than they were before; but if you have plants which were imported from abroad, they must be set the same depth that they were before. The imported plants can be easily distinguished from the native plants by the ball of roots. Each plant will have a very hard, compact ball of black soil. It is very hard to one not acquainted with the soil to tell whether or no this soil about these roots is sufficiently moist, so, as a safeguard, I would advise soaking it in water for four or five minutes before planting. When planting, pour lots of water about the plants in order that the new soil will make a good union with the soil about the roots.

When the tree or shrub is planted, prune it. A safe rule to follow with either, except in the case of evergreens, members of the azalea family and such trees as magnolias, is to remove one-half of the wood. This may seem a whole lot, especially in the case of shrubs, but it is really very necessary for the best health of the

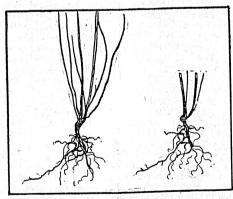
Plants when transplanted have no connection with the soil in the new location for some time. The leaves are all the time pumping water out of the soil up through the plant and giving it off. The moisture is taken into the plant through the white hair-like root tips, and until new ones have been made the plant is not capable of taking in a sufficient amount of water to meet the demand of the leaves. By cutting the plant back as advised, one-half or more of the leaf-surface is removed, which materially lessens the amount of water transpired by the leaves and the energy of the plant is thus conserved.

Many people prune their fruit trees back to a whip—remove all the branches, leaving nothing but a bare stock. This is the way to treat peaches and other stone fruits, but with apples and pears I prefer to leave branches six or eight inches long, as indicated in the illustration. When pruning like this, always make the cut just above a bud which points out, so that the new branch which starts will grow out rather than into the center of the crown of the tree. When planting such shade trees as the Norway maple, silver maple and the Caroina popular, prune the tops back severely. They may even be pruned back to a mere whip and the top cut off about where the first branches are wanted—about eight feet from he ground. When planting shrubs the rule I have al-

ready given of pruning back had better be followed by the inexperienced amateur, but to one who has had considerable experience circumstances will dictate just what is needed. A shrub with a good root-system need not be pruned back quite so severely as that if it is a good, shapely plant. It may be necessary to prune more than that in order to get a sym-, metrical plant. A shrub with few roots must

the new growth, otherwise the plant is very likely to die. Be very careful about this pruning; do it evenly, cutting as much from one side of the tree as from the other, for a lopsided conifer is a very unsightly object on one's grounds.

If the plant is spindly, that is, the branches are poorly furnished, cut the leader out. This may sound like heresy but it is practised by the best growers in this country today. It very easy to form a new leader, but before the new leader has formed all the lower branches will have closed up all the open spaces. To make a new leader, train up the strongest shoot starting from the axils of the branches of the top whorl of leaves. To do this, tie a stick to the trunk of the tree letting it stick a



A Rose Bush Before and After All the Weak Shoots Have Been Removed and the Strong Canes Cut Back to Three or Four Eyes.

foot or a foot and a half above the tree and tie the shoot selected to it. Use raffia or other soft material which will not cut.

The only thing that can be done to secure the successful transplanting of conifers is careful planting—see that the soil is in contact with all the roots and that there are no spaces in the soil to drain away the water, allowing the roots to dry out rapidly. I have found that it pays to syringe the foliage of conifers frequently during the first week or two after planting to maintain as humid an atmosphere about them as possible. It lessens the evaporation from the leaves. I have seen one thickness of burlap wrapped about the tree and kept moist for three or four days. This materially lessened the evaporation from the leaves. After removing the burlap, the tree was shaded three or four more days during the heated part of the day.

If you are planting any of the evergreen hollies—particularly the common one, llex opaca—the leaves must be stripped from the trees, otherwise there is but a small chance that the trees will live.—S. T. Johnston, in Suburban Life.

tone of the Canterbury bell pink. For two weeks that corner of the garden reigned supreme and we realized as we never had before how much more beautiful a flower can be when it is planted with another that brings out its beauty of color and outline. From this the idea grew of a border which should contain only such wonderful combinations, succeeding each other with as little overlap-

ping as possible.

By dint of observation and experiment I have finally gathered together nine such com-binations, giving bloom from the first of May until the middle of October, except, unfortunately, for the whole of September. That month in my garden calendar is bare of flow-ers of good perennials, or at least of any good enough for this hardy border.

The season opens with white tulips and hardy yellow alyssum. L'Immaculee is a good tulip for this purpose, and is prettiest scattered among the alyssum, neither in front nor behind it. These two are at the height of their broom by the first of May and are succeeded by poet's narcissus with blue spring-flowering forget-me-nots in front. The touch of orange in the cups of the narcissus gives warmth to the blue and white and makes a harmonizing point of contact for the bits of alyssum still blooming. My idea is to make a border of these four, the whole length of the bed, forget-me-nots on the edge with narcissus behind them, and back of these two a band of alyssum and tulips. To relieve the stiff-ness of the long straight lines, the alyssum should jut back irregularly into the border, as I have tried to illustrate in the accompanying pian.

Third in order, to usher in the month of June, are lemon lilies and German iris. But only certain varieties of the iris may be used. Closes to the lemon lilies should come the fawn-and-violet variety and last the purple and violet. A pure purple is needed on the end to carry through the color scheme, but the only purple variety I know blooms too early. The three I have described are common unnamed sorts, to be found in every nursery. German iris grows from two to three feet high, and the lemon lilies, which are a trifle taller, should go diagonally behind it Both are quite over blooming by the fifteenth of June, when the glorious display of foxgloves and Canterbury bells claims the whole border.

Don't wait until autumn to sow seed for next year's blooming—that's my experience. Start the seed not later than the middle of May to get strong plants by autumn with plenty of crowns from which to send up flower stalks in the spring. Well grown fox gloves should have flower spikes four to six feet in height; Canterbury bells are about two feet high, and it is a good plan to set them well back from the edge of the border, so that the branches of the front row may lean to the ground and carry the color all the way down. They are,

The leadwort (Plumbago Capensis) is the best light flowered bedding plant. Carry over winter by taking cuttings before frost. These, pots for next year. Spring struck cuttings will not flower nearly so well as those struck in fall.





WITH THE POULTRYMAN

THE FOUNDATION OF THE POULTRY



FTER all, eggs are the foundation of the great poultry industry. The consumption of eggs in this country is something wonderful; the demand is comparatively great. In fact, the demand exceeds the supply. It matters not whether you are in the poultry business for fancy or

for market purposes-eggs are at the bottom of the whole matter-results are what count and are what you want. If you have a breed of chickens that is clothed with the richest of Nature's arts and it were known that they were nonlayers, what profit would they be? What would attract the attention of the prospective buyer? The writer has observed in several instances when a prospective buyer of some of the standard varieties was searching the show room for a breed of fowls which satisfied his fancy, in approaching the coops containing an attractive variety of fowls, the prospective buyer invariably inquires are they good winter layers, or possibly asks the question in a broader sense and boldly inquires if such a variety of fowls are good egg produc-It is the egg supply that makes the poultry business interesting and active. It has been said that "one might just as well be dead as to be out of fashion." The same is true in the poultry business. One might just as well be dead as to try to attract attention with a breed that is known to be a poor egg pro-

How many of us ever stop to consider that success depends upon attention? Attention to the minor details in the keeping of fowls during the summer and fall months means much towards a satisfactory egg yield during the winter months. Eggs are not a matter of luck as some suppose. Very frequently we hear as some suppose. Very frequently we hear the pessimist say: "We just haven't had any luck in getting eggs this winter." The writer has never yet discovered a variety of fowls that "just happened to lay." The fowls that lay are those that receive intelligent atten-

But remember we are living in a fast age. It keeps us all hustling to keep up all the de-tails, especially those that have serious enterprises to look after, consequently some of the details of the poultry business loose attention. Everyone doubtless understands that if eggs are expected the fowls must have special tention now during the moulting period. Nothing is of more importance than that of giving them special attention during the early fall and late summer months while the fowls are preparing to dress up in their new winter styles. It is not expected that the fowls will continue to lay during moult but we expect them to lay during the early fall and throughout the winter months. They will not only require plenty of food during the moulting season, but it must be food of the proper kind. Webster defines the word "food" as that which gives nourishment, hence the food given to fowls should be sweet and wholesome and not stale, because of its cheapness. The writer has long since learned that a well fed animal or fowl pays the largest dividend and at no time does it pay better to feed fowls than during the moult, but as a rule that is the when most fowls are neglected. If the fowls do not receive attention during the moult there can be nothing but failure in egg production later on. Our experience has been that fowls that are well fed during the moult begin laying promptly as soon as the new feathers are well grown and continue to lay throughout the winter. The reason your hens did not lay last winter was because you did not give them the proper attention early in the season. Possibly you gave them careful attention just at the time you expected them to begin laying, but you were too late. The time to prepare for winter eggs is in August, September and October. Get the fowls in proper condition early before cold weather appears and we guarantee, if you continue to give them intelligent attention throughout the winter, you will have no room to complain of a shortage in your egg crop. An egg you know is not a simple matter when viewed from a scientific point but is composed of a variety of substances. Likewise the food for hens must necessarily be composed of a variety of substances. The practice of feeding a bulky feed exclusively, such as thrashed oats, and expecting a satisfactory supply of eggs certainly will prove a disappointment. the feed and management that compels the hens to lay out of season as well as in season. No matter how many prizes your fowls have won at the leading shows, if you fail to get eggs from them their value is very much diminished. It's the eggs that make the fowls profitable. True a long line of winnings be-hind an individual places him at the top round in the poultry world, but from a commercial point of view the better egg laying strain we have the more valuable is the strain. This egg record will effect the fancy as well, because the poultryman will understand the importance of having a well established egg record behind the reputation of his strain. As stated previously, the egg supply is at the foundation of the whole matter. Look into the matter a little bit during the fall months

and note the marked results throughout the-

winter months when prices for eggs are ruling

supreme.

CULLING THE FLOCK FOR PROFIT

There are very few flocks of hens in this country which do not contain a number of un-profitable hens. These are hens which are not good layers, or those which have lived past

the profitable age.

It is almost impossible for the general poultry keeper to select his best layers without he uses the trapnest, and a good many, mistakenly, think trapnesting is a tedious and time-taking method of keeping tab on the hens. The poultryman who once gets in the habit of trapnesting his hens will not give it up without regret and through the force of circumstances, but not withstanding the value of this method there are comparatively few

who will adopt it.
Unfortunately, the hen that lays few eggs is often the best appearing one in the flock. She has no strain on her vital system and keeps in good plumage, flesh and appearance long after her sister, who is producing eggs regularly, becomes faded and ragged in plumage and out of the trim shape of the

It has been fully demonstrated that hens are not profitable after they have passed their second summer. To make the most money out of hens they should be brought up to laying form the fall after they are hatched, kept laying through the winter and on into the next summer and then sold. This does not apply to hens kept for breeding purposes. Hens of good blood and high-scoring qualities should be kept as long as they lay at all, as the chicks from old hens are stronger than those from pullets. We are now referring to hens kept for market purposes, and these rapidly lose in the power to make profits after one year of laying.

The time to sell hens which have been culled out to make room for pullets is immediately after they have ceased to lay in the fall or late summer. They are then about ready to moult and this will make three months of the idleness during which time they must be

Select these old hens and put them in a rather small run. Give them all the pure water they will drink and plenty of grit. Then feed them gradually increasing quantities of cracked corn until they are eating all they will of it. Feed these hens in this way for about two weeks and it will be found that they have become very fat and plump. They will have put on considerable weight and when sent to the table the flesh will be found sweet and tender, like that of a young chicken. The fat will have formed between the fibres of the muscular flesh, and when a hen is cooked the fat melts and leaves the flesh very tender.

If one lives near a town, one can soon get the very best prices for hens finished in this way and by putting them up a few at a time one can sell all the culls at something more than the regular market price. Such hens sent to an honest commission merchant, with a letter stating that they have been specially fattened for table use, will generally result in a very satisfactory sale, as the cities appreciate tender fowls and are willing to pay a price for

Culling the flock in this way leaves pullets always in the laying pens and assures the best results in eggs, while the tender old hens sell for a good price just when they have finished their usefulness as layers.

SPROUTED GRAINS AS FEED

Such grains as oats, wheat and barley increase considerably in bulk when soaked, and if first soaked for a day and then spread out in a warm place and kept Jamp will soon throw out long sprouts, which still further in-crease the bulk of the feed available. In the rocess of sprouting certain chemical changes take place. In order that a grain may germinate, heat, water and atmospheric air are ne-The water softens the grain, carbon unites with the oxygen of the air and carbon dioxide is liberated. The starch changes to a compound closely resembling sugar and the embryo plant begins growth, living on the material of which the grain is composed until the rootlet can strike into the soil and seek plant food there. Sprouting not increase the quantity of nutr tive material which it originally contained, but it so changes it that it becomes more palatable and there is some reason for believing, more nutritious. It seems that the process of germination in some manner predigests some of the elements of nutrition contained in the grain so that a larger percentage of it is assimilated, thus making it more valuable.

Recently the writer has had an opportunity to observe some of the effects of feeding sprouted grains to chicks. Wheat, so mixed with light soil as to make a layer of wheat and soil almost two inches in depth, was moistened and covered with burlap bags to prevent too rapid evaporation. In a few days the grains of wheat had sprouted and a coat of green leaves covered the soil. A flock of young chicks was then given access to this mass of sprouted grain and as long as it lasted they could not be tempted to eat ordinary wheat, except in very small quantities.

During the summer when tender green stuff is hard to get, grain sprouted in this way could be made to serve the purpose of both grain and green stuff. If a place were smoothed off where the ground is hard and the sun had free access during the day, covered with a light layer of fine soil into which wheat was mixed and kept damp, using some light cioth for a covering to retain the moisture, it would be only a short time until the grain

would throw up green sprouts and then the soil could be shoveled up and thrown where the hens could dig the grain out of it, a thing they would mostly willingly do. Another way would be to put the grain in a box and thoroughly wet it, allowing it to remain until well swelled. After this it might be moved by stirring, keeping it just damp enough to pre vent it from drying out, but not wet enough to produce molds or heat enough to rot it. The stirring would prevent any part of it from overheating and when the sprouts start out, they could be allowed to grow until an inch long and then be fed to the hens.

Any method by which grain can be started into growth would seem, from our recent observations, to be palatable to growing chicks is well as mature fowls and it is certain the chicks are growing rapidly on this feed. They are turned out and fed in the morning, but they require very little ordinary grain, rushing in a body to the place where they can dig out the sprouting grain.

Wheat, oats, corn, barley or kaffir corn, even when soaked for only a few hours, are preferred to dry grains of the same kind. It very little trouble to soak grain for chicken feed and we believe it would pay any one to feed grain in this manner during the hot weather at least.

PRESERVING EGGS

There is no secret about the method by which eggs may be preserved in perfectly good condition for many months. The process is a very simple one which anyone can carry out with perfect success. It consists in putting the eggs in a solution of sodium silicate and water. Sodium silicate is commonly known as waterglass and any druggist can get it from his wholesale supply house. This waterglass is made by fusing for five or six hours a mixture of carbonate of potash, quartz and The mass is then pulverized and boiled in water until it is a thick, syrup-like liquid. It costs anywhere from 15 cents to 75 cents a gallon, according to location and-ideas about the profit that should be made selling it. A gallon mixed with ten gallons of water should be enough for about fifty dozen eggs. The water should first be boiled and cooled and the waterglass added. Put this in stone jars or a very clean keg and add the eggs as gathered, being careful not to put in any spoiled ones or any with cracked shells. Keep eggs covered with the solution and they will keep perfectly sweet and fresh for months. A year ago we gave this method of preserving eggs to a lady and she tried it with perfect success. She put down the eggs in the sum-mer and during the winter sold them for nearly four times what she could have got for them at the time they were put down. The eggs should be wiped when taken out of the They should be sold for just what they are and will command a good price in

THE MOULTING SEASON

An exchange remarks that a moulting hen is a pitiful sight. We do not understand why such a remark should be made. Moulting is a perfectly natural process and a moulting hen is only being prepared by nature with a new and perfectly covering for the approaching cold weather.

If a hen is kept through the summer in good condition and comes us to the moulting season in vigorous health, she will moult-easily. naturally and rapidly. It is a sign of a good poultryman to see hens drop their feathers quickly and become naked. There are individual hens which moult slowly. Such hens are rarely the best layers and they are sluggish by nature and slow workers as layers.

A few years ago much was said about forcing the moult. This was done by starving the hens for a short time, then putting them on full feed again. There is no doubt that this method induces a quick moult in most cases, but its value is doubted by those who have given the matter close attention. Starving a hen is not now thought to be a very way to increase her productiveness, even if she is fed to the limit later. Good authorities are now inclined to say that forcing the moult is not a paying method of treating hens at this season. They prefer to go by the natural method and select for breeders those hens which, under the best conditions of care and feeding, moult in the shortest time.

We have never tried the forcing method of moulting and at this writing have no intention of ever trying it. We believe in letting nature take its course in this matter as in many others. Nature understands how to perform her work pretty thoroughly.

To be sure, under the condition of domestication we must vary considerably from the natural state, because we have taken the hen from her native country and for thousands of years have bred her under conditions which make it necessary for us to resort to methods varying widely from those under which the primeval hen lived... No doubt the ancient law of the survival

of the fittest served a purpose by selecting only those individuals which were strongest and best fitted to perform the duty of continuing the species.

Under domestication the weak and worthless are preserved as well as the strong and vigorous and it becomes necessary for the poultryman to exercise his knowledge of the science of breeding and select only those which are best adapted to the purposes for which he keeps his fowls. He must select those which moult in the fewest days if he

desires the most productive flock. The moulting season is a time of unproductiveness and idleness. If one hen finishes her moult in seventy days and another in 100 days, does not require much skill to know which of the two is most likely to be profitable or most profitable.

Keep the hens in prime condition up to the beginning of the moulting season and during the period of moulting feed them the most nourishing feed that can be secured. Give them meat in some form, a liberal supply of corn, and feed oats and wheat plentifully. Feathers are very rich in the nitrogenous compounds and maet, bran, middlings and oats are the best feeds to supply the nitrogen which goes so largely into the composition of feathers. Take good care of the hens during the moulting season and they will pay you for your extra trouble when they begin to lay again.—Poul-

PREPARING POULTRY FOR EXHIBITION

Mating for good results and fitting for the showroom is a very fitting pastime, which can be also made very profitable. I often can be also made very profitable. think it a pity that farmers who show fowl at local shows don't put them out in better condition. Those same farmers would not think of taking horses or cattle in poor shape, and although at a summer show the fowl are often in full moult, much can be done to make them look better. If your local show should be in the fall, the moulting can all be over with. If you pick your birds, and feed very light for, say, two weeks, on free range, then shut them up and feed very heavily on wheat, oats, a litbarley, green food and beef scraps, besides a little flaxseed, you will soon see the feathers drop and new ones take their places. One of the very best feather-making foods is wheat and a plentiful supply of beef scraps. you have done the best you can in this way, if your birds are a year or more old, choose all your young show stock and commence fitting. If they are white birds, give plenty of straw to keep them clean. Don't attempt washing unless you understand it, or your birds will look like the boiled shirt which a certain bachelor tried to wash. The day before the show is a good time to start getting the birds ready. Have a clean pen to put them in after you get through; take a small nail brush, after making some good suds, and proceed to wash the legs and feet first; stand the bird in the dish and soak well for a minute or two; then go to work to scrub off the bird. Don't pick out a bird with scaly legs, but if you have a particularly good specimen with scaly legs, dip its legs in coal oil for two or three minutes about a week before the show. After washing the legs well, if you can spare the time, take a toothpick and pick out all the black from between the scales. This is very important if you wish to exhibit at a winter fair. Next take a piece of chamois or other soft leather and polish the legs well. Next, if the sickles or curved tail-feathers have a draggled appearance, wash them in warm soft water; when dried and fluffed out it will add wonderfully to a male's appearance, Take a piece of soft cloth, and wash the comb and wattles in warm soft water; use castile and be careful not to rub too hard; then dry and apply a dressing of vaseline. birds are a white-lobed breed, and the weather has reddened them a little, get a little zinc ointment and rub well in. Sometimes you see a good specimen which has a beak growing too fast on one side, or a toe-nail growing long or out of shape. Take a sharp pen-knife and trim carefully to the proper shape. If you wish to prepare your birds for a

winter show, it is important to begin right from the moulting season. Give abundance of shade, and the feathers will come in nice and dark, with a good lustre. Feed liberally, and don't forget to keep down the lice, for you cannot have a good plumage where lice abound; then, again, nothing looks worse than to see lice running ahead of the judge's hand, as he runs his hand through the feathers.

Remember that it isn't always the largest bird which wins at a show. I -would sooner have a good-shaped specimen one-half pound under weight, than an extra-large bird off on shape. I think a great many breeders pay too much attention to comb on show birds. have often had farmers remark, while looking over my drove of Tamworth pigs, that they didn't like that long nose. Well, probably it isn't a thing of beauty, but to me it is one of the least-important items, as we never eat the nose. So with show fowl, pick out your bestshaped bird first, then see that you are good on color, for a bird is judged on color in a great many different places. Then look to the comb and legs. Follow out these rules, and the other fellow must then produce a better bird to beat you.—H. E. Waby.

DOCTORING FOWLS

A prominent authority on poultry states that "to succeed in doctoring a stubborn case of sickness of a persistent epidemic in his flock is one of the worst misfortunes that can befall a poultry keeper," meaning thereby that it is much better, from the dollar and cent standpoint, for the poultry man to kill fowls as soon as they exhibit symptoms of disease, than it is to potter about and endeavor to treat the infected birds.

As a general rule this advice holds good. Unless a man can detect the trouble, diagnose the disease and apply treatment in the early stages of sickness it is seldom that doctoring is of much avail. If he manages once or twice to be successful in checking a mild epidemic or curing an individual case here or there, he gets into the habit of fussing about his fowls, doctoring them up when they get sick and usually ends up by getting his place stocked up with a lot of birds of enfeebled constitutions predisposed to disease. A little knowledge of the different fowl diseases is essential to success in poultry raising, but more as a means of detecting disorders in the early stages than for applying remedies to cure the trouble. The one fact that a poultry man wants to be able to grasp firmly is that when once disease becomes established in his flock the best thing he can do is use a good sharp hatchet pretty vigorously. In the long run it will prove more profitable than all the drugs in the world.

AROUND THE FARM

MATCHING FARM TEAMS



ATCHING horses is an art, and an art which quite a number of farmers and horsemen seem unable to master. It requires some skill and judgment to bring together a pair of horses that re-

semble each other in all characteristics sufficiently to work in harmony. A man has to have more than the color of the animals in mind to do this successfully. To have a team closely alike in color and markings is desirable, but it's not the whole thing as some men seem to think.

Action comes first when considering the mating of horses. Proper action, strong, clean, vigorous, movement of feet and legs attracts a buyer more quickly than anything else. Style is required in the action of any class of horse. snappy, straight and balanced movement of the motive apparatus, a team, each of which stands up to the bit in about the same way, are attractive to buyers and pleasing to the man who drives them.
In a farm team strength and conformation

might possibly be placed before action, at any rate it should come second. A team ill matched in regard to strength and staying powers is a mighty poor asset. In selecting horses to work against each other in a team, get them in general conformation as nearly alike as possible, good and strong behind, and muscled well in the back and loin, short and thick in the middle, with muscles, not fat beneath the hide. Size to a certain extent may be sacrificed for strength and conformation, but only within certain limits. A difference of a hundred pounds or so in weight doesn't matter much when a pair is being matched up, but if much more than that, the difference will be too clear and detract from the value of the team. Size is important, but it comes after strength, just as strength and conformation follow action in relative importance. Color comes last of all in the major points to be considered. A difference in color, however marked, is among the least objectionable features in a team. Yet strangely, some men consider it the all important consideration, and will match up horses so unlike in action and temperament, that one's whippletree is always scouring the wagon wheel, while the other is drawing ahead keen and strong to the bit, so unlike in strength and conformation that one fagged out hours before the other shows fague; but if the two stand about the same in height, weight up very nearly alike, and resemble each other in color and markings, they are rated as a well matched team. In reality they are anything but matched.

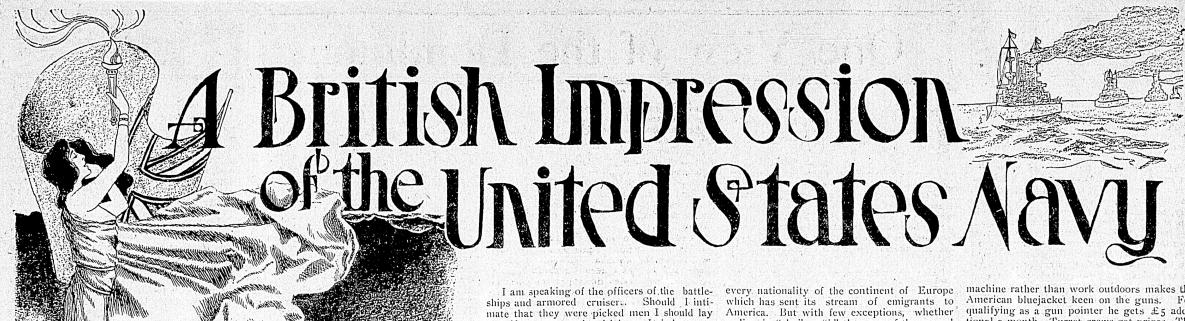
NOTES ON CALF RAISING

A comparison of skim-milk calves and sucking calves was made at the Nebraska experiment station and the calves kept under observation for 147 days. In that time the average gain of skim-milk calves was 292 pounds and sucking calves 343 pounds. The amount of gain in this test was in favor of whole milk, but a greater economy was shown in the use of skim milk.

Calves intended for dairy cows are the bet-ter for being raised on a rather non-fattening ration. A good practice is to give such calves whole milk for a month or six weeks, substituting during the last two weeks skim milk so that by the time the calves are a month and a half old their drink is entirely skim milk. Grain should be fed after they are four weeks old. Ground oats are excellent as a grain feed.

At the Kansas experimental station tests were made in comparing the feeding value of pasteurized skim milk and fresh separator milk for calves. The results show that there is little difference in the value of these materials in calf feeding. Calves at first may show a dislike to the cooked flavor of the pasteurized milk but soon take to it readily. It has no ill effects upon the digestive system, in fact, in this respect is less dangerous than skim milk that has become contaminated.

Experimental results differ as to the value of hay tea in calf rearing. At the station last mentioned, this material did not prove very satisfactory in tests undertaken. In other tests however, it has been shown that two gallons of hay tea, to which one-fourth pound each of flax seed and wheat middlings were added, the middlings, during the two months the test was under way being increased to one pound a day, gave gains in weight in the calves on an average of two pounds each per day.





CORRESPONDENT of the London Times contributes the following instructive timely study of the United States navy, its officers and men:—

In the character of both commissioned and enlisted personnel the United States navy is radically different from any navy, al-

though its customs are founded on British customs and its heritage is British. A glance through the register shows that most of the officers' names are of English, Irish, or Scotch origin, with a sprinkling of German. The second and third generations of the large influx of continental blood have not; t found their way to any extent into the w rdroom. It is the British naval spirit of meeting your enemy off his own shores, of the eternal ag-gressive, which is implanted in the American service. A saying of Farragut's, "The best protection from an enemy's fire is a well-directed fire of your own," which is only a version of an old idea, probably best expresses American naval ideals. It accounts, too, for what many naval critics have considered in the past the overgunning of the ships at the expense of protection. In the Spanish war, while the American public was emotional over Lieut. Hobson's deed in sinking the Merrimac, the service was most delighted with Lieut.-Com. Wainwright's dash in a converted yacht to an encounter with the two Spanish destroyers. Professionally, the merit of Dewey's victory in Manila Bay was the unhesitating promptness with which he proceeded to his objective. That three months' campaign against Spain left the American navy with no illusions. The relative strength of the two forces it had perfectly in mind. In no wise elated by success, it faced the problem of the upbuilding of a first-class navy as a serious task that required untiring industry.

The two schools, West Point and Annapolis, which graduate the officers for the army and the navy, have much the same course; but there the likeness between army and navy ends. The line of the navy is a unit, with all the influences at its command, to keep politics gestive of naval spirit that when the recent pay bill was before congress it was not unusual to hear naval officers say, "Keep the pay, but give us four battleships and more colliers." Yet most of them seriously needed the increase. The American navy is the only service in the world where some income is not practically a requirement for the young officer. An officer with a private income is rare. Many are the sons of poor professional men. The sons of the rich have not yet sought admission. The Annapolis system is the purest example of democracy. It is open to all. All that a boy needs is money enough to bring him to the school. Examinations are first held in the congressional districts for the appointment of a principal and an alternate. principal fails, the alternate gets his place. Once he is admitted he enters the service the United States on pay equivalent to all his living expenses. The son of a day taborer may graduate at the head of his class if he has the academic ability. Adm. Sampson, the commander-in-chief at Santiago, was one. Anna-polis, too, has in mind that other qualification aside from sheer efficiency which is expressed in the second noun of the phrase "officer and gentleman." It is the school's boast that no one may graduate without the mark of a distinguishing quality which will last him for life. It receives many and graduates few. Its course is hard and rigid, mentally and physically, with no cessation in the two years' midshipman's cruise before the commission is granted. Here the elimination process ends. place in the service is fixed for life.

In the civil war days officers rose to command before they were 30. By 1880 men of 45 were not yet commanders and men of 40 were

watch officers. The ships were civil war relics. The nation, engrossed in civil affairs and home development, had no thought of conflict. Then, late in the eighties, with the building of the new navy interest was again developed, and with the Spanish war youthful imagination responded everywhere and the number of eadets was doubled. The admirals and captains of the present day received their education and formed their habits in the dead period after the civil war, before the new navy came into being. The average age of reaching captain's rank is over 55. Captains have come into command of battleships without ever hav-ing served in one. With the exception of the ambitious and earnest ones, they are not miliar with the complex mechanics of a battleship. They have all the passion of the old American navy, a relie of American clipper days, for fresh paint, white sides, and spotless decks, and they cannot forget the "flyspecking" habits of yesterday, when from the poop the captain could overlook everything that happened in his little world. The seamen of his youthful days were mature men-"hard" best describes them-of many nationalities, severely disciplined, and probably took more interest in the formalities than in the guns. For more than ten years this older strata will be in the saddle. They are fond of rank, for which they waited long. It is often their inclination to choose the easier way out of a dilemma or emergency. To be innorably retired as an admiral and never to run your ship aground fulfils the ambition of many, though not all. The able and conspicuous ones have to wait their turn on the incompetent. No one, according to the critics, will be admiral long enough properly to master the work of

The younger strata are restless, not to sav

discontented, as any young men in a service will be when it is suffering from this old-service malady which Bonaparte so promptly cured in the French army. They like and understand the new type of sailors, young and American born. Any drill which is not for battle is a waste of time. The "sea habit," to their mind, should be consigned to the dark ages along with "Prepare to board." They prefer farmers' sons from the heart of the land, who never saw salt water, to the youth of the wharves in seaport towns. Boat drill interests little except as a sport, for it has nothing to do with hitting the target. "Abandon ship" drill is a heresy. It suggests to the man that such a thing as abandoning a ship really entered an officer's mind. "Less of the cheerful 'Aye, aye, Sir,' and functions, and more hard, intelligent work," as one of the watch officers put it. One cannot live with these younger officers without feeling that the sudden growth of the navy or some other cause has given them an extraordinary military spirit such as you meet with only in epochs of a nation's life. They would make a battleship a factory of ceaseless industry, and what they are really longing for is an autocrat who will apply the survival-of-the-fittest rule to promotion, and make a fleet an unsentimental business institution, never wasting time on any unnecessary formalities and with no by-products to its output except preparation for war. Moreover, Annapolis men get the habit of hard work at the academy. They are passionate for high scores for their divisions and ships at target practice. Morning/and afternoon they drill the men until the men are stale and then they find more work in studying. tics say that they overdo it; that they are in danger of getting stale themselves. Mostly they associate little with the people of civil life They live in a world of itself, a self-absorbed, professional world where they are compelled, according to the American custom, to know every branch of the service. And they hold steadfastly to the idea that the naval is not a leisurely, gentlemanly occupation, but the most exacting of professions in the application required.

myself open to much criticism. It is better to say that I am speaking of the spirit of the bat-tleships, which brings us to the significantly weak link in the remarkably strong Annapolis system. Elimination of the idle and indifferent ends with the commission of a youth when his character is yet undeveloped. It is only natural that an officer who prefers easier lines should drift into easier berths and find small cruiser service to his taste. For the important tasks and places there is a kind of selection; there must be. But this can be carried only so far before it encounters the right, under the present regulations, of an officer to a position in keeping with his rank. The battle efficiency of the American navy today is, there-fore, largely due to the young men. Usually the first lieutenant of a battleship entered the academy just as the first modern ships, were He has grown with the navy. If the more radical of the young men had their way, I sometimes think that a ship would: always be navigated from her conning tower at sea and always cleared for action. Rank does not interest them; opportunity for professional work does. When an order comes for shore duty they frequently apply to remain at sea when they are on a battleship. Recently the fleet ordnance officer of 16 battleships, expecting to be superseded owing to a change in admirals, expressed a wish to go as ship's ordnance officer so that he might continue at sea with the work he loved. However, the new admiral retained him.

At the suggestion that the president be given power to choose young admirals, the navy rebels against the very thing it has been asking for. It sees political influence, which is the goblin of its nightmare. When the president recommends selection, the opposition press is aroused to demand why a man who has served his country faithfully for 40 years should yield his place to a junior; and the more incapable officers are in their profession the larger the number of representatives in congress which they seem to know. An unbiased observer might ask why, in a service which pays its officers' schooling and a wage fit for a gentleman to live on, it is necessary to keep any one on the active service list for life if the nation is better served with him on the retired list. Without some reform in personnel it is hopeless for the American navy fully to realize the value of its excellent material or to reach that maximum of efficiency of which it is so evidently capable.

Then there is the question of the marines, who are also a heritage of the British service. The line, never abating its Annapolis solidarity, wishes them off the ships, where their only service is to supply orderlies and to man part of the torpedo defence guns. Admiral Evans even gave all the police patrol work in port to the bluejackets. Wherever they have been called on for soldier service the marines have distinguished themselves by gallantry and preparedness. They have much influence, and they have been able to increase their corps rapidly. But many marine officers now think that it would be wiser if the marines were made a special corps in barracks for use when infantry is needed for an advanced base or any

sudden emergency over seas.

An old idea, which seems to die slowly, that the American man-o'-war's men are mostly foreign born should be dismissed at once. In a previous article I have outlined the cleavage line between officers of the older and of the newer schools. With the rapid growth from a navy of insignificant cruisers to second place among naval powers the enlisted personnel has also undergone a complete change.

Hardened scamen of early middle age are rare in the American service. The average age of the crews of the battleship fleet is little over 21. They enlist for a period of four years. Before the Spanish war the term was only three. Re-enlistment was then more common than now. The men were drawn mostly from the seaport towns, while the great middle and western states were untapped. There were many Swedes and Norwegians, some Germans and some British. Occasionally you will hear older officers sigh for these older seamen as boatswains, though not as gunners. Familiar with all the sailing seamen's business, they were more useful in a whaleboat in a heavy sea than in a turret. But they were accustomed to a harder life and harder food than the present generation will endure. With the idea of increasing the number of native Americans an apprentice system was at one time established, but has since been abolished. In one sense its purpose was served with the new class of recruits after the Spanish war; in another, the service was left entirely dependent on four-year men. Look over the roster of any ship today and you will find the names of

America. But with few exceptions, whether ending in "sky" or "i," they are of the second generation and born in the United States. Recruiting parties now traverse the whole country. Officers generally agree that the best men come from the interior, and particularly from the farms and small villages. Many of them never saw salt water till they went to a navy yard. The absence of sea habits and sea training is, in the eyes of the younger officers, little disadvantage. A taste for mechanics is considered far more useful aboard a battleship, where seamanship is but an incident to gunnery. Though the average pay of all the difthe prime, though an important, consideration with young Americans. Many of them come from families well-to-do in a small way. go to sea to see the world and they are fascinated by the mechanical training, which many of them put to good use in after life. This brings a much more intelligent class of men, as a rule, than the army enlists. All of them have a good common school education. Though Americans will enlist without num-

ber in time of war-for in no country is the volunteer and militia idea so strong-they have little interest in playing the professional soldier or sailor in time of peace. In popularizing the navy President Roosevelt has played a continuously important part ever since he was assistant secretary of the navy at the outbreak of the Spanish war. tide of prosperity in the States, with labor of all kinds in demand, sent few men to the recruiting office in search of a livelihood. Hard times and an army of the unemployed have helped the celebrity of the fleet's cruise to fill the ranks to overflowing; and the standard of physical and moral excellence of the enlisted at a minimum, and desertion was a serious matter indeed four or five years ago. When these young men who had come to see the world tired of routine and discipline, shore liberty meant that many remained where "a job" was not hard to find. They saw no particular disgrace in time of peace in an act which a sense of patriotic honor, let alone fear of punishment, would not have permitted in time of war. Comparatively little effort is made to follow up and arrest deserters. American public takes a lax view of the subject, perhaps, while the naval officers are inclined to think that a man who will desert is not worth having.

Probably 70 per cent. of the men in the battleship fleet would not re-enlist in any cir-cumstances except war. Many are boys of only 18 or 19 years. Some are scarcely full grown. They will be back in civil life early in the 20's, with the perfect confidence of success which characterizes young Americans. As a rule the navy man succeeds in civil life. The very discipline to which he objects, as a free American, serves him well. He has been taught habits of temperance and industry. But, according to the principle of "being as good as anybody," he has no taste for saluting superiors all his life. A few years after leaving the navy he may have as large an income as the admiral and ride in an automobile. Everything is possible, including Harvard or Yale for his son. He feels less than any for-eign man-of-war's man could—for he does not come from a designated "class"—were they both civilians, the sense of any social dividing line, which aboard ship is rigidly enforced. Sons of enlisted men, in fact, have received appointment to Annapolis and have been good

The officers' relations with their men are simple and unaffected. Discipline which may seem slack in the formalities works out into a pretty severe system. 'The officers' higher training in mechanics makes it easy for them to win the natural respect of men mechanically inclined, which is more valuable than mere military form. As a rule, the watch officers, though young, have the shade of a few years of age over those whom they command. In all my experience with the fleet I saw no instance of a man showing surliness in receiving an order, let alone talking back, though there were such instances, as I knew by the records, and the culprits were most summarily dealt with. The American, whatever his position, is inclined to "play the game." "I wouldn't re-enlist for a thousand a month and no desertion for mine, either. I'm in for it, and I'll see it through right up to the mark, according to Hoyle. But me for good old home and running a lathe for \$2,50 a day when I take my hammock and beat it," said one bluejacket, in his expressive American slang. "But say, I wouldn't give up the experience for two thousand."

That same desire of any young, American of the working class to get a place to run a

machine rather than work outdoors makes the American bluejacket keen on the guns. For qualifying as a gun pointer he gets £5 additional a month. Turret crews get prizes. The whole system of ratings looks to monetary rewards and honors and is based on every possible form of competition to keep up interest toward the field day, where the year's work tells, at the annual target practice. Nobody likes to win better than the American. He keeps his eye on that, sometimes to the expense of general efficiency, critics may say. Gun is set against gun and turret against turret, and the guns' crews are always ready to bet against one another.

In gunnery there is the intensity of sporting interest which the whole practice of the American navy induces. Drudgery without reason, simply because it is the rule, seems to be as unnatural to the American, youth as it is natural to the Germans and the Japanese. The American seaman wants to know why he does things. It is no business of his to ask his officer, but if he cannot see why, he gets listless. Naturally alert and quick, it does not take him long to understand "what the game in the modern system of target practice. One has only to realize the length of time it takes to train even men with an inborn fondness for mechanics, which is totally lacking in some people, in the ways of battleship life and then consider that as soon as the man is well trained his enlistment term is up, to understand how hard-driven the officers are inteaching fundamentals. But they anticipate that more and more men will re-enlist, in which the event seems to bear them out, and consequently in a few years they will have a

In food and in comforts the American sea-man is the best of of any in the world. Cleanliness of ships and men is remarkable. No disagreeable odors ever assail the nostrils on an American man-of-war. Fresh water ad libitum for washing seems to be accepted as a necessity, along with ample bathing facilities. For one thing, it is easy to keep the ships clean, because they spend relatively little time in cold climates. In the hot summer of the Atlantic coast they are off Cape Cod preparing for target practice; in winter they are at Guantanamo, in Cuba, preparing for battle practice. With a drop in the thermometer the steam heat is turned on and the ship becomes as warm as an American hotel or railroad train. Ample cold storage facilities preserve supplies of fresh fish and meat. In fact, Jack lives better than he usually does at home. If he did not, enlistment would fall off. A winter in the English Channel or the North Sea with an unheated ship would be a positive hardship to him. Moreover, he must be amused. He is no automaton to do nothing but drill. When desertions were heaviest and he was rarely given shore leave a new policy was begun under Admiral Evans, who could have the satisfaction of knowing, when he hauled down his flag in San Francisco, that he was leaving a "contented fleet." A fleet athletic officer was attached to his staff to make the development of sports and arranging of games his special duty. When Jack goes ashore in numbers at every port for his national game of baseball, bats and balls and gloves are furnished by the nation. Frequently midshipmen who were crack players at the academy play in the nines, without any of the prejudice to discipline that was at first feared by older officers. Boxing has been promoted under strict regulations of six rounds, with younger officers as referees, who decide strictly on points. For most of the men a good bout is the best show they know. In any difficulties ashore they always use their fists. A man who drew a knife would find himself an outcast. On the forecastle the ring is built, with seats around it for the officers, and Jack crowding behind them upon the deck and the turrets. Cheers are allowed, but no cat-calls, and one groan over a decision means that all the rest of the contests that evening are called off. Some of the best amateur bouts I have ever seen have been between American bluejackets. They never fail to "go in' their worth, as the honor of their ships and the temper of the audience demand. always taken that men who are in the same class as sparrers for their weight are pitted against each other. The name of the new champion heavyweight of the battleship fleet is suggestive of how completely the sport of the British and their American descendants is engrained in the American, whatever his ancestry. It is Schlossberg, of German origin, while Altieri, the old champion, is of Italian origin, and both American born, of course.

Reviewing the above, the Times says: We printed yesterday the second of two very interesting articles in which a correspondent has presented to our readers some of the

more salient and distinctive characteristics of the personnel of the United States navy. Apart from its intrinsic interest, our correspondent's appreciation is specially opportune at this moment, when the American fleet, having completed its long voyage around the Horn and across the Pacific, with a regularity and success which have impressed the world and gratified all friends of the United States, is receiving a hearty British welcome in Australasian waters. Perhaps this great circumnavigation, as yet only half completed—for the fleet will have encircled the globe and four times crossed the equator before it returns to the Atlantic seaboard of North America—is the best testimony to the efficiency of the officers and men of the American navy. But our correspondent enables us to understand how this efficiency has been attained. It is a long story, beginning in the days of Paul Jones—a man whom this country, though it bred him, has never fairly appreciated-and coming down through four famous wars, illustrated by many a famous name, to those of the men who have made, and are making, the American navy what its recent achievement shows it to be today. Good wine needs no bush. Tried by the test of peace preparations for war-the only test to which, happily for the United States and the world, it has been subjected since the Cuban war enlightened the whole American people as to the true conditions of sea power-the new American navy has shown itself to be in all respects/worthy of the inspiring traditions of Paul Jones and of Farragut. It was Paul Jones who laid down what a naval officer ought to be, in words that are still regarded as the charter of Annapolis, and were held by Washington to manifest a "a strong and profound sense of the political and military weight of command on the sea." It was Farragut who carried on the great tradition, derived from Paul Jones himself, of what our Correspondent well calls "the eternal aggressive;" and embodied it in the pithy maxim, "the more you hurt the enemy, the less likely he is to hurt you.

There are traditions not less dear to our own Navy than to that of the United States. They spring, in fact, from a common source; for, although, as our Correspondent says, the United States navy is radically different from any other in the character of both commissioned and enlisted personnel, vet it is not less true, as he acknowledges, that its customs are founded on British customs and that its heritage is British. This is, perhaps, mainly because Paul Jones, who was in very truth, as he is always regarded in the United States, "the founder of the American navy," was, after all, a man of British, birth who had learnt not only his seamanship, but his conception of naval organization and discipline and his theory of naval warfare, in the British school, rather than in that of contemporary France. He loved France, it is true, and he hated the England of his time. But he had made a profound study of naval history, and he knew that the secret of sea-power had been better grasped by this country than by her great rival of those days on the seas. There is extant a letter of his to the famous French Admiral Kersaint in which he makes this perfectly clear, in which, indeed, he anticipates by nearly a hundred years some of the most striking conclusions of Captain Maham declaring, in words which might have been writ-Captain Mahan himself, that "the underlying principle and rule of action in the French navy have always been calculated to subordinate immediate or instant opportunities to ulterior, if not distant, objects." the eternal aggressive, derived from the history of the British navy in its conflicts with that of France, which Paul Jones desired to impress, alike by precept and by example, on the great navy he was destined to found; and it has, as our correspondent shows, survived to the present day. In spite of the many differences which distinguish the British navy from the American, they are, at any rate, united in this common and inspiring tradition. Perhaps, indeed, it is carried almost to an extreme in the younger navy of the two. According to our Correspondent, the officer of the new American navy almost despises the "sea habit," and holds that "any drill which is not for battle is a waste of time". If the recent cruise of the American fleet across two oceans had not triumphantly shown how thoroughly the American officer is master of his craft, we might almost be tempted to think that this alleged contempt of the "sea habit" savored unduly of what is known to some critics in this country as the "material" school of naval thought. It is, perhaps, rather to be regarded as an indirect consequence of the slow rate of promotion which prevails in the American navy. The new American navy is still largely commanded in all the higher ranks by officers of the old school. "The admirals and captains of the present day received their education and formed their habits in the dead period after the Civil War, before the new navy came into being. The average age of reaching captain's rank is over fifty-five." Hence there is naturally some antagonism between the representatives of the old navy and those of the new. Impatience of the "sea habit" is engendered by the survival of obso-lote drills, still dear to the old school, though they do not make for fighting efficiency. But there is not a little to be said for a school of naval thought, although it be dubbed "material," which makes shooting straight and hitting often at a range suitable to the gun the be-all and the end-all of naval training.

The antagonism here to be noted will probably die out as the old school passes out of the American navy, and the new rises to take its place. The singular thing is that the obvious remedy for it—namely the accelera-tion of promotion by the superannuation of inefficient seniors and the judicious selection of efficient juniors for promotion—does not seem to be greatly favored even by the new This appears to be partly due to a laudable fear of the introduction of baleful political influences into the navy, partly to a

One View of the Dominion

N a recent issue of the Standard of Empire, Mr. Justice Longley, of Nova Scotia, wrote as follows:

The great and perhaps unpleasant conspicuousness which has been given to a very ordinary and certainly very loyal address delivered by me before the Canadian Club in New York a short time ago justifies me, I hope, in seeking an opportunity of addressing the readers of the new Empire newspaper, "The Standard of Empire," on the large problems which eminent authorities are discussing in its columns. I have read with interest the articles of Lord Milner, and with their general tone I entirely agree, Indeed, if he had been at the Canadian Club dinner in New York I would have been as sure of his approbation of what I said as of that of Mr. Bryce, the British Ambassador at Washington, who is most absurdly represented as opposing or resenting my remarks. No loyal Briton could have found in them any-

Lord Milner's proposition of Empire is a great advance upon earlier suggestions, such as Imperial Federation, etc. That all great as Imperial Federation, etc. That all great self-governing committees should preserve their autonomy and, still acknowledging their allegiance to a common sovereign, and feeling pride in the greatness and integrity of a common Empire, seek means by which they can act together with a common purpose, is a proposal that seems within the rational and practical. Lord Milner recognizes that it is not without its difficulties and dangers, but it cercertainly has a chance as a problem. A Federal Parliament sitting in London and attempting to legislate for an Empire stretching over the whole globe never had the remotest chance of success, and its strenuous advocacy by some generous and enthusiastic souls had the unfortunate effect of creating prejudices gainst Imperialism which stand in the way a fair recognition of a more feasible scheme.

A few things can be taken for granted in this connection, and I think constitute common ground.

It is the interest of Great Britain to secure for all time the loyal sympathy and moral support of those portions of the Empire hich are sometimes included in the term Greater Britain."

2. At the present time the great self-governing dominions are in warm sympathy with the Empire, and profoundly loyal to the King. Perhaps it is not going too far to say more intensely loyal than the people of the British islands

3. It would be a splendid thing if, as these dominions increased in power, some means could be found for securing a permanent bond of union among them all—a bond which would not fetter the individual development of each, but act as a cohesive force for the strengthening of all.

These three things we all recognize as either existing facts or desirable aims. If they are to continue, the only ghost of a chance they have is through Lord Milner's proposition of autonomy

The Editor of "The Standard of Empire" has twice declared that I am singular in regarding Canada as a "Colony," which idea everybody else had long since discarded. With deference, I think this is a mere play upon words. "The Standard of Empire" is very careful to use the phrase "Oversea Dominand due credit must be given to those who very recently have heroically sought to drop the expression "the Colonies." But, nevertheless, the cold fact is that Canada is a Colony at this moment. A Governor-General is sent out to administer affairs in the name if the King. The Privy Council undertakes to advise his Majesty to reverse the judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada, which the Parliament of Canada have pronounced final. The very Constitution under which Canadian af-fairs are administered is the enactment of the Imperial Parliament, which alone can change it, and has the power to change it whenever it pleases—or even to repeal it. Canada is exercising some influence in treaties respecting her own particular interests, but she has no status

democratic feeling that a man who has served his country faithfully for forty years, and has

at the outset of his career run the gauntlet of

the drastic system of elimination which pre-

vails at Annapolis, ought not to be called upon

to yield the place he has won even to a more

efficient junior. Nevertheless the paradox re-

mains that, whereas the American bluejacket

enters young and serves for a very short period afloat, he is commanded by officers who

are entered at Annapolis for a four years'

course up to the age of twenty, and do not in the average reach the rank of captain before they are fifty-live. "The average age of the crews of the battleship fleet is little over twenty-one." They enlist for a period of four

years, and re-enlistment is far from common.

American officers, moreover, apparently do

not greatly favor the enlistment of men who

have acquired the sea habit by previous ex-perience of the sea. "They prefer farmers' sons from the heart of the land, who never

saw salt water, to the youth of the wharves in seaport towns." That may well be, for mere life in a seaport town is not necessarily a good training for the naval or other service;

in any foreign court except through the gracious indulgence of the Imperial Government. If the Foreign Minister gives his authority, then Canadian Ministers can negotiate with foreign Governments. This position is be-yond cavil a Colonial relation—call it what euphonious term you like. And the word Colony" is used daily in the parlance of London, and an Englishman has barely got his feet on the shores of Canada before he declares that he is delighted or otherwise with the

I wish simply to pursue Lord Milner's proposition to its logical sequence, and see just what he means. Canada has now 7,000,000 people, as many as Queen Elizabeth reigned over when her navies destroyed the Spanish Armada. She has a volume of trade of \$650,-000,000-so vastly greater than Great Britain had when George III. began to reign that comparison would be absurd. She has a revenue of \$100,000,000, and-bank assets of \$050,000,000. This is a development greater than England had when she was recognized as a proud and mighty nation, and greater than many or most of the existing independent nations of the world.

But this is only today. Canada has the area of half a continent—nearly as great as Europe. Her progress now is phenomenal. She will certainly multiply her population and re-sources by two every thirty or thirty-five years. After sixty or seventy years we shall have a nation approximating 30,000,000 people, with revenue and resources to correspond. What then? I do not say that Canadians are discontented with existing conditions, or that the Colonial relation, as at present working, is irksome. But surely when we are considering problems of Empire we must look ahead. In 1990 will Canada have a Governor-General appointed by Downing-street? Will the Privy Council decide civil rights in Canada? Will the Canadian Constitution be subject to the will of the Parliament at Westminster? Will Canadian ministers have no status with foreign governments except with the assent of the Foreign Office in Downing-street? Perhaps took the liberty of saying in New York that I thought otherwise—that the Colonial relation could not continue when Canada had the status of a nation. I repeat the opinion What does Lord Milner think about It is not quite open to propound an Imperial policy-something we are to rest upon and base our hopes and policy upon—and when we look ahead and ask questions to be old, "Wait until the issue arises," The issue is bound to arise. I wish to see this great Empire bound together as much as Lord Milner. I do not wish to see any separation between Canada and Great Britain or Canada and Australia. But I repeat that exactly existing relations cannot always continue. The majority of Canadians are of the lion's brood, and the French Canadians have no less national pride; and when the population of Can-30,000,000 and her revenue \$400,000,000 —and probably much more before then—there will be felt the pulsations of national life and desire to assume its full powers and responsibilities.

In seeking to comprehend, just what is meant by the new form of Imperialism which Lord Milner so ably propounds, may I venture to ask him how far he recognizes that the developments of population, wealth and resources will recast the relations between great Commonwealths and Downing-street. If this factor is duly regarded I can see great hopes of a voluntary co-operation of equal and co-ordinate nations drawn together by mutual interest and good will. But to predicate that the affairs of great prospective nations like Canada and Australia should be always administered from Downing-street under existing conditions seems to me to invite confusion

I cannot regard the Imperial Conference of 1907 as a total failure. It seems to me it adopted the only practical course open—namely, a means of securing future discussions in a friendly way of all problems of Imperial magnitude. Lord Milner thinks that matters of

Imperial defence should have been disposed of. Perhaps I have no right to speak of Canadian sentiment. I certainly am not in public life, and only discuss these problems as a patriotic Canadian and a loyal Briton. But I venture to say with all frankness to Lord Milner that if he is relying upon the Canadian Parliament or people entering into any scheme of Imperial defence other than that which Parliament deems expedient for the defence of Canada, he is cherishing a delusion. Some unthinking people in Canada will raise a very loud cry if anyone makes a suggestion of independence but let no one be deluded by this into a belief that the cry will not be equally loud if a proposition is made to contribute to an Imperial Army and Navy. If I am not blind and devoid of judgment, no serious thought of doing anything of the kind has entered the mind o any responsible public man in Canada. I should have imagined that Sir Wilfrid Laurier's attitude last summer would have made that reasonably clear. Co-operation for securing rapid transit between all parts of the Empire by land and sea was grateful to Sir Wilfrid. Periodical discussion of questions of common import between the different autonomous nations constituting the Empire he favored, but no word, implying a willingness even to discuss contributions to an Imperial military service, or to surrender an iota of supreme control over its own affairs by Canada can be found in his public utterances. He is in the very centre of political conflict, and his opponents are ready to seize upon the slightest ncident to encompass his defeat; yet, since his return to Canada I have never seen in Press or Parliament a single criticism in respect of his action at the Conference.

One more reference to Lord Milner's admirable article, and I have done. He seems to think that the attitude of the Eritish Government on the subject of preferential trade is dangerous to Imperial unity. With the greatest deference I venture to question this. think the adoption of a policy of preference by the British Government would be a good thing for Canada—help along her trade—though this view is not universal. But I am profoundly sure that the attachment of Canadians to the Empire rests upon no question of few cents duty on wheat, nor do I believe that giving a preference to some leading products of Canada in British markets would increase in the slightest degree the bonds of regard which now prevail. Such a question should be determined by the British people solely with a view to British interests. If it is a good thing for the people of the British Islands, let them adopt it. How far England can stand alone on Free Trade against a world of protection is an open problem. But it is not, in my judgment, in any sense an Imperial problem. Canada will frame her tariff to suit herself; let Great Britain do likewise.

In his second article Lord Milner, in a gracious desire to vindicate what I actually said in New York, refers to me as "Poor Judge Longley." I am obliged for his efforts to set me right, and I have no doubt I would greatly profit by his knowledge and advice. But I ope he will not misunderstand me when I assure him I do not stand in need of his pity. During a long career in public life no doubt I made some enemies, though I do not know them, and no man who expresses his views frankly can fail to be misunderstood by some and misjudged by others; but I am fairly content with my relations with my fellow citizens in Canada. I have no views which I am afraid to utter in Canada, or, if occasion reuired, to present to the consideration of the British public at the heart of the Empire. In considering such a momentous problem as the maintenance and prestige of our great Empire it is never well to hug illusions or indulge n vague dreams. Frank discussion and a fearless facing of difficulties are the only means of reaching a sound basis, and to me it mat-ters little whether any views I express command favor or disaproval today, so long as I feel sure they are honest and sound, and likely to command the sober second thought of a just

rather goes against the grain of British naval tradition to put the matter in this way, but perhaps our correspondent and the officers whose opinions he records only mean to say that the art of the fighting seaman must be adapted to the ships in which he has to serve and the weapons with which he as to fight, and must for that reason be largely based in these days on mechanical aptitudes and ac-quirements. Be this as it may, no one will deny the gift of good seamanship to the American fleet now in Australasian waters, and though, as our correspondent shows, the methods of the American navy differ widely and in many respects from those of our own, yet each may congratulate the other on attaining the same ends, by methods which are most consonant to its native genius and institutions.

AN AWAKENING EMPIRE

Missionaries, trade commissioners, soldiers and ambassadors having relations with the Chinese have brought to the west varying stories of the changes that have been wrought in that great empire since the rise of Japan but it is a little more surprising to learn that "the absence of sea habits and sea training is, in the eyes of the younger officers, little disadvantage. A taste for mechanics is considered far more useful aboard a battleship, where seamanship is but an incident to gunnery." It is that the army is being strengthened, that the people are learning that first national lesson of self-sufficiency. And to what end? Some

say that in due time the Mongolians may swarm across the plains of Europe to crush the nations of the earth, that they may be the Huns of a later age. This is the Yellow Peril, and despite the improbability of the tale, some imaginative publicists are fascinated by it. In the main Caucasians have failed to consider that China may have aspirations towards real greatness, by improving the condition of the people, by exploiting the vast resources of the country, and by stimulating the study of the modern sciences of industry, commerce and finance.

A Chinese student who conceals his name has written for the Westminster Review, a notable, even remarkable, article on "Political Parties in China." After citing some middle ages history to show that one time China had a constitutional monarchy with a responsible, all-powerful Prime Minister, the writer explains the distrust and suspicion which the present Manchu dynasty has snown towards any measure of reform. For years it was high treason to form any party of a political character. But of late there has been a change. There is a Constitutional Monarchist party which wants to keep China an Empire and to support the dynasty. This party is well organized, and is supported by a number of well-edited newspapers and periodicals. The Revolutionary or Republican party desires freedom from the abuses of government, now so common, and sees in a republic the only salvation. The Constitutional Democrats believe that the people must be prepared for an improved government. Therefore, they advocate the widest possible education, particularly in technical science.

But all three parties have some common ground. They agree in fighting the existing political inequality. They all find inspiration in the slogan "China for the Chinese." This is not indicative of a "closed door" policy, nor is it anti-foreign. The writer says: "I do not know what definition has been given for the expression 'Australia for the Australians,' or 'Canada for the Canadians,' but 'China for the Chinese' means that the Chinese people will maintain their national rights against anyone from within or without who attempts to endanger them."

In the opinion of Chinese reformers, communication is the vital need of the Empire. Therefore, they believe that railway concessions to foreigners are a menace to China. The Manchurian Railway concession was the principal line of the Russo-Japanese war. Troops were necessary to "protect" the line, and finally these troops occupied the whole country. So China wants hereafter to build its own railways. It has already some 500 miles constructed, part of which was built by a railways. Chinese engineer. Chinese engineers are increasing, and will increase. There are valuable mines in the Empire. It is the ambition of the Chinese to open and develop these mines without incurring the danger of admitting foreign capital and perhaps a subsequent "protective" armed force.

The writer says the Renaissance has begun. Neither the brute force of Europe nor the arbitrary traditions of the Orient can stop it. All that Europe is asked to do is to remain neutral, and to give Chinese students every opportunity for qualifying themselves for the struggle, Mending an Empire is no task for immaturity. It demands broadminded, cultured, educated and astute men, whose abilities can keep pace with their patriotism. A China revivified and remade is not likely to develop citizens who would emulate the exploits of the hordes who followed Atilla into Europe in the middle of the fifth century.

A CHILD'S LOVE

To tell a child that it is a duty to love God better than father or mother, sisters or brothers, better than play, or stories, or food, or -what a monstrous thing is that! one of the things that make religion into a dreary and darkling shadow, that haunts the path of the innocent. The child's love is all for tangible, audible and visible things. Love for him means kind words and smiling looks, ready comfort and lavished kisses; the child does not even love things for being beautiful, but for being what they are-curious, characteristic, interesting. He loves the old frowsy, smell of the shut-up attic, the bright, ugly ornaments of the chimney-piece, the dirt of the street. He has no sense of critical taste. Besides, words mean so little to him, or even bear odd, fantastic associations, which no one can divine, and which he himself is unable to express; he has no notion of an abstract, essential, spiritual thing, apart from what is actual to his senses.

And then into this little concrete mind, so full of small definite images, so faltering and is thrust this vast, remote notion-that he is bound to love something hidden and terrible, something that looks at him from the blank sky when he is alone among the gardenbeds, something which haunts empty rooms and the dark brake of the woodland. over, a child, with its preternatural sensitiveness to pain, its bewildered terror of punishment, learns, side by side with this, that the God whom he is to love thus tenderly is the God who lays about Him so fiercely in the Old Testament, slaying the innocent with the guilty, merciless, harsh, inflicting the irreparable stroke of death, where a man would concerned with desiring amendment more than vengeance. The simple questions with which the man Friday poses Robinson Crusoe, and to which he receives so ponderous an answer, are the questions which naturally arise in the mind of any thoughtful child. Why, if God be so kind and loving, does He not make an end of evil at once? Yet, because such questions are unanswerable by the wisest, the child is, for the convenience of his education, made to feel that he is wicked if he questions what he is taught.-Putnam's Magazine.

SUBMARINES AS TOWBOATS

The submarine of the British navy is a very versatile sort of craft and even in time of peace is made useful in various ways. It seems strange to think that it should be converted into a tow-boat, but this is a common custom at the naval stations of England. If a tug or other surface boat does not happen to be available and a submarine is at the dock its commander may receive an order to move a barge, a lighter or some other vessel. submarine is preferred to the ordinary towboat where the tow has a cargo of dangerous material. So it is that barges loaded with inflammable oils, powder, gun cotton and other explosives are often taken from place to place by the submarine, especially when these stores are to be placed on board a warship.

The reason for this is that as the submarine is propelled by an electric or gas generating motor it has no funnel from which heat or sparks can be emitted, and thus the danger of fire is avoided. Those in the British navy are provided with very powerful motors, and are so strongly built that apparently this sort of work does not seem to strain or injure them in any way whatsoever,



striking features of the telephone service impressed the writer more than ever before. One, the universal use of the telephone service; the other, the invariable rapidity

and almost invariable accuracy of the service. In America one goes to the telephone always with a feeling of reliance, with the certainty that one will get an almost instantaneous ens-wer, and, whether the call be for local or a suburban point, a reply from one's correspondent within a few seconds. Even when the call is for a distant city communication is obtained always within a few minutes, and between the more important cities, having a large volume of traffic the service is almost nick as the local service.

as dutck as the local service.

The secret of the extensive use of the telephone in America' is that telephony in that country is a highly specialized technical business, whereas in Europe it has been the sport of politics, and has generally been relegated to the position of a minor branch of the govcrnment department responsible for posts and telegraphs, a position in which enterprise, scientific organization, and continuous study of the requirements of the public are not to be found.

The essential features of American telephone practice, the factors which bring about such great results, are uniformity of equipment, both of exchanges and subscribers' stations, constant improvements in technical methods, and minute and unceasing study of the traffic, of the operating methods, and of the requirements of the system, both as to plant and to staff, in order to maintain the high standard of efficiency aimed at. formity of equipment is an important item; every telephone is of the same type, and is worked in the same way; every switchboard in a large system is of the same type, and an operator who has been through the training school is at home in any exchange of the system. The central battery system, which has been universally adopted in America, lends itself so readily to automatic working that steps in the handling of a call are constantly being eliminated, and the apparatus used by the operator simplified. All this is a matter mainly of capital expenditure and enlightened engineering and general management. It has cost a great deal to rebuild and re-equip the American telephone systems wholesale, as they have been rebuilt and re-equipped in the past ten years, and it required courage and accurate foresight to spend the immense capital that has been spent in that period.

But the most interesting feature of American telephone administration, the one that is responsible for a city service of 30 seconds, a suburban service of very little more, and a long distance service of a few minutes, is the Traffic Department. The Traffic Department constantly watches the traffic, tests and measures the traffic, analyses it, and studies it from every possible point of view. It selects and trains the operators, supervise them continuously after they are trained, and is constantly on the lookout to improve their methods and correct any tendencies which may make for lax or erroneous working. It takes daily (and nightly) samples to test the speed and accuracy of the service; it follows with persistency Lord Kelvin's maxim that no scientific work can be done without measuring and it continually measures everythingthe time of each step in a call, the daily and hourly load of the switchboard, of the line, of the position, of the operator. Its statistics and reports show from day to day, week to week, and month to month the performance of every part of the system, telephones, lines, switchboards and staff and continually furnish indications for improvements and economies. To do all this work naturally demands

highly expert organization. The volume of telephone traffic is prodigious, and the complexity of the system, with its hundreds of thousands of units gathered into one vast Today there are organism, is very great. city telephone systems which handle well over a million calls daily—four times the number of telegrams which circulate daily in the entire United Kingdom. To handle this enormous flood of daily traffic with the uniform rapidity and accuracy which are characteristic of the American telephone service would be impossible without systematic study and measurement of the traffic. Every American telephone company has its traffic superintendent, who has entire charge of the op-erating department. His staff consists, roughly speaking, of two divisions-the operating force, which conducts the traffic, and the supervisory and engineering force, which tests and measures the traffic, compiles statistics, investigates methods of working, suggests improvements in methods or in apparatus, and states the requirements of the traffic department when new exchanges or extensions of the existing plant are contemplated. There are divisional traffic superintendents and traffic engineers for the various divisions of the system, and no exchange or part of the system, however small, escapes the attention of the supervising and investigating branch of the traffic department. The staff of the department consists of expert telephone men. and recruits are trained to become experts by a course of practical instruction which involves their doing actual work in every branch of the system, from instrument setting to exchange clerical work, before they become permanent members of the traffic staff. The recruit is generally a graduate of a technical college, and has theoretical knowledge to

N a recent visit to New York two start with; the course of practical instruction in telephony embraces 22 separate branches of the work and occupies about six months. The men in responsible positions in the traffic de-partment of a large American telephone company are paid salaries which indicate the importance attached to the work; if figures were given they would astonish European officials, who think nothing of transferring a middleaged postal employe to important telephone work which he is about as qualified to do as stonemason is to do diamond cutting.

The scientific supervision of traffic which is so conspicuous costs a lot of money, but it It pays in two ways; first, because the high efficiency of service which results encourages the public to use the telephone freely, and secondly, because improved efficiency means greater economy. The rates for suburban and long distance calls in America are relatively high—according to European standards—if one regards the money only; but the fact is that one cheerfully pays shilling for a 25-mile call when one gets through always in a minute, and one grudges sixpence for the same distance when one has to wait about an hour or more, as habitually occurs in every European country. The difference in value is so great that the difference in price becomes insignificant. I ven-ture to say that 99 out of 100 business :nen in Great Britain would gladly pay twice the rates they now pay for trunk telephone calls if they could be assured of a service approachng the efficiency of the American service.

As to economy resulting from improved efficiency, reference may here be made to a new method of operating suburban calls which

was being brought into use last month in New York. The suburban call in America is already amazingly quick. Tests in this connection made in New York last month showed that in no case, day, night or Sunday, was the answer delayed longer than 90 seconds. To the reader this will seem incredible, but it is a fact. A similar test made the other evening, at the very slackest time of day, 10 a less than 40 miles from London, took ust half an hour, and the man at the other end had been trying for an even longer period to to London! But method of working suburban calls devised by the traffic department of the telephone company in New York results in making the suburban call within a few seconds as quick as a local call. Imagine a call, say from Reading to the city, or from Guildford to Watford, put through within 30 seconds! The idea seems fantastic, but this is just what they are doing with the interurban telephone traffic today in New York, and it is done by a comparatively simple modification of switchboards and operating methods, enabling the intermediate operators who control the inne-tion lines to work in tandem as a man catching bundles of wood tosses them on to another receiver. In this way the time of operating a suburban call is more than cut in half, the work of operating is reduced, and a substantial economy in operating expenses results. Thus scientific traffic study produces a more valuable service and at the same time a cheaper service, proving the contention that high efficiency spells economy.

It may be fairly urged that really high efficiency of service is the crux of the "telephone question"—infinitely more important than the question of tariffs, which vokes so much controversy—and that high efficiency is only to be attained by a very thorough organization for the supervision and study of telephone traffic. The traffic is a telephone administration's whole business, or very nearly its whole business, yet in European government telephone departments it is the part of the work which obtains the least attention.—H.L.W., in London Times.



RUE to scheduled time, the United States fleet arrived at Auckland in New Zealand. New Zealand is the first foreign country visited by the ships under Admiral Sperry's command since they left the American

coast, and, to judge by the programme of iestivities which has been drawn up, the Dominion intends to celebrate the occasion with true British hospitality. In addition to ceremonial entertainments, such as banquets, addresses, reviews and processions, care will be taken to amuse as well as honor our kinsmen while at Roto Rua they will learn how closely identified the Maori citizens are with any special cause of rejoicing for Anglo-Saxons. So marked, indeed, is the occasion to the New Zealanders that the Dominion Parijament has specially adjourned in order to take part in the proceedings. The five days at Auckland only a prelude to further festivities in Australasian waters. On August 20, the fleet is to enter Sydney's ample harbor and to lie there for a week alongside of most of the ships of our Australasian squadron. During this week the Americans will be entertained as neighbors and as blood-relations, while at Melbourne and Albany, where they are to touch, lavish preparations have been made for their reception. No doubt the American sailors are by this time well accustomed to warm greetings at every port which they touch. The cruise round South America was almost like one triumphal procession, and the receptions awaiting them at Yokohama and at Amoy in October promise to yield to none in friendliness and magnificence. Nevertheless, it would hardly be natural if there were not an

added touch of intimacy, second only found at San Francisco, Seattle and other United States ports, in the first exhibitions of British welcome which entirely British populations will be able to afford to the American For, as a New Zealand paper says, "the visit is of the happiest significance, coming from a nation which shares our enjoyment of the glories of British literature and ancient his-

Kinship and a very natural participation in the satisfaction aroused by the achievements of men of their own race are the first causes for the demonstrations of joy in New Zealand and Australia, and quite sufficient in them-selves to account for them. This feeling has been warmly expressed by Mr. Deakin and Sir Joseph Ward, and by other representative men and newspapers of the Commonwealth and the Dominion. But, added to this, there is also a very legitimate feeling of pleasure at the very remarkable display of naval force and naval skill from the nation, which, above all others, is regarded as the natural ally of the British Empire in the Pacific and, indeed, all over the world. Some few carping spirits have suggested that this welcome to American ships might prove distasteful, or even be a sign of disloyalty to the Mother Country. But Mr. Deakin, in his usual direct fashion, has disposed in a sentence of such ideas, as being too silly for words," and New Zealand states men have been equally explicit. Certainly there is no such fear at home, and our own feeling is rather one of envy of our colonial fellow-subjects, that they have the first oppor-tunity of showing the welcome which we should be glad of displaying with no less warmth. So little, indeed, has the admiralty, as we think wisely, thought it necessary to attempt any equal display of naval force to do honor in Australasian waters to the American fleet, that the Australian squadron has not been reinforced on the occasion by any of its sister ships on the China station. It would be a poor compliment to our American visitors to alter all the arrangements of our fleets to welcome them, when the squadron on the station is known to represent fully the interst and good wishes of the whole navy; while the Australians and New Zealanders are today well aware that the naval protection which we guarantee them is not best demonstrated by the presence of a large fleet tied to Australian waters. It is just because it is inconceivable to us that America's great fleet could ever be anything else than friendly to us that we prefer to wait until they pass through the Mediterranean to give them the full greeting from a British fleet of iron-clads which there awaits them. Apart from our special relations with the

people of the United States the achievement which their fleet is now undertaking is one of unique interest in naval annals. Many forebodings were expressed, not only in this country, but also in America, as to the rashness of the enterprise when it was first announced that the fleet was to proceed from the Atlantic round Cape Horn to the Pacific. Not only have these forebodings been proved groundless, but the success of that attempt fully justifies the yet more ambitious scheme now begun, for a fleet of sixteen ironclads to circumnavigate the globe. Single ships and small squadrons have often performed this journey before, but no other nation has ever attempted to send round a battleship fleet of this magnitude. The difficulty lies not merely in keeping so large a fleet together and in good order for so long a period as that required, but still more in having it constantly supplied with coal and provisions. For the first stage of the journey round America, col-liers and provision ships had to be secured from the merchant fleets of many nations, and yet not a hitch occurred, while the ileet showed itself as seaworthy as its officers proved keen and handy. And, it the beginning of this present stage is to be any indication, it looks as if the same clock work regularity would be maintained throughout. Of course, there is this to be said about the performance. which makes it more possible for America than for any other Power. The United States are now using practically their whole fleet and devoting all their naval energy to this one enterprise. No other nation in the world is so fortunately placed as to be able to risk such a concentration of force. However peaceful the world may be, our own interests are too widely scattered and too exposed for us to be able to send all our fleet off at once on such an errand. France, Germany, or Italy could hardly afford to denude their own coasts of all naval protection for so long. America may certainly deem herself lucky to feel so secure at home as to venture on this most interesting experiment. It is one which has already given fresh vigor and tone to her navy, and which will give it a confidence in the future anattainable by mere manoeuvrings in water. It is also an experiment which will be watched by none more keenly than by our own naval authorities, and from which we hope, with our wide experience waters, to derive not a little profit. Mean-while all of us in these islands would wish to associate ourselves entirely with the welcome to be given by Australasia to hearten our kinsmen further on, after the first stage of circumnavigation thus successfully accomplished.—London Times.

The Millions of the Late Paul Kruger South Africa there is a widespread ple like Currie & Morrison, of Durban, would

belief that the late President Kruger's fortune lies buried in the holds of the barque Dorothea, a hopeless wreck on the Zululand coast. Captain Charles Gardiner, recently the commander of the exploring ship Alfred Noble who is at present in London, has twice visited the wreck of the Dorothea, and, according to his accounts, she is indeed a treasure-ship worthy of attention. But he discounts the theory that the gold beneath her hatches ever belonged to President Kruger. On the contrary, he states that, although a fortune was shipped in the vessel, President Kruger had not only no interest in it, but had no knowledge of it. Still, there the gold lies, apparently awaiting any man who makes a determined effort to

Captain Gardiner, a young and experienced mariner, with obvious reserves of capacity for daring deeds, states (says the Daily Telegraph) that he first visited the Dorothea three months after she was wrecked on the coast, about a couple of miles from Cape Vidal. "At that he says, "one of her masts was still standing. I had heard that a quantity of gold, worth about £650,000, had been placed in her, but afterwards I learned that the value was not more than £450,000. The story, as I investigated it, shapes something like this-Certain officials of the Transvaal government, seeing that things were going to pieces, and desiring to feather their own nests, issued permits to several individuals, permitting them to engage in illicit gold buying. That is to say, they armed them with authority which enabled them. without fear, to buy gold from mine managers and others at their own price, with a view of getting it out of the country. Apparently these officials were looking to make a fine profit between the purchase price plus the cost of shipment and the figure which the gold would fetch in Europe. That there was something shady about the business is clearly suggested by that fact, when one of the men engaged in the enterprise was arrested, he openly dared the Transvaal Government to prosecute him.'

"But the public persistently believes that the gold was the property of President Kruger?"

"I know that, but Kruger doesn't come into the story at all. He was the one who got left over it. The gold was taken to Delagoa Bay, and there a sailing ship was purchased for its transport. She was then called the Ernestine, but they changed her name to the Dorothea. She had been condemned by the authorities as unseaworthy, on account of some acid having been spilt in her lower hold. She was made seaworthy, and then twelve big boxes of gold bars were brought down and placed in the hold abaft the foremast. Afterwards they were cemented over, and 200 tons of sand ballast were dumped into the ship, which then sailed, ostensibly for Monte Video. As you know, the Dorothea was wrecked a few days later. One of the four men interested in her cargo was drowned and the others were picked up by a passing steamer. Personally, I didn't believe the tale until I saw a letter from a man who was formerly of great consequence in the Transvaal, and who is now not permitted to land in South Africa, in which he asked a noted German firm to get a permit from the Natal Government to work the wreck of the Dorothea, and said he himself would, at his own expense, fit out the expedition."

Then you believe the gold is still there?"

"There must be truth in the story, or peo;

hardly have equipped one of their tugs and sent to England for one of the finest divers they could get in order to make an expedition to the Dorothea. But although they worked for two months on the scene they never succeeded in finding her. It was of course in the programme of the Alfred Nobel to go to the Dorothea after Currie & Morrison had abandoned operations, but, as a matter of fact, the Alfred Nobel never went there, for reasons which I will presently explain. But I have not told you of a more successful visit to the wreck by other people. It was then that a diver named Kramer, who was subsequently killed at Sir John Jackson's works at Simon's Town, had his hand on the cement which encases and plainly showed the impression of the cases. He also got off about 1-4 ounces of gold from one of the bars which was protruding. These pieces of cement and this piece of gold are in South Africa today. I have had them in my hand. They absolutely vouch for the story.

"But why did the ship leave the wreck when Kramer had made certain of the presence of the gold?"

"Well, you have to wait your time. They had no dynamite with which to blow up the cement. There was no means of doing it, except by dynamite, and before they could get it bad weather set in: I ought to tell you that Kramer was working for a very small expedition with very small capital, which preceded that of Currie & Morrison. I had hoped, of course; that we should get on the scene with the Alfred Nobel, for before her expedition began I had been out over two years on the African coast, surveying wrecks which were known to be valuable. But the Dorothea was by no means the only vessel we had in our eye. One of them was the Middleburg, which, with a wealth of old china on board, was wrecked on October 17, 1714. She was a Dutch vessel, bound from China to Amsterdam, and was chased by the British into Saldanha Bay, where her desperate crew sank her. From her wreck the Alfred Nobel recovered ovr 800 pieces of valuable old china, including a Chinese god, for which an offer of £1,000 was made on the spot, and a bowl with a sword adhering to ich an exper at £400. Another vessel we were after was one wrecked off Cape Agulhas in 1869. won't give her name, because she is in a position where she might be easily found. contained 250 tons of tin, and tin was then worth £168 pounds per ton. We were commencing operations with her in the Alfred Nobel when we got instructions from London to proceed to the Middleburg. I replied that it was not the season for the Middleburg, and that we were doing very well where we were, but the directors thought they knew best. So I had to leave the vessel, which is in only 41/2 or 51/2 fathoms of water, on a rocky bottom. At least half or two-thirds of her cargo could easily have been recovered."

"Then you know where she is?" "Certainly. I can find her again. We went to the Middleburg, where we pumped out no less than 57,000 tons of sand before we could get at the china. When the work was half completed we were ordered to the wreck of the Dunbeth at Angra Pequena, in German South-West Africa. The Dunbeth was a brand-new British steamer on her maiden voyage. She could be refloated, and I wish to here that the German authorities never put the slightest obstacle in our way. On the contrary, they helped us in every possible direction. We were ordered from London to

go to Capetown in order to get the extra sal-

our crew on the Dunbeth, which was in pos-session of a watchman. But when, I got to Capetown I: found that no arrangement had been made with the underwriters as to the terms of the salvage, and that there was therefore no certainty of making much out of it even if we did get her off. I was ordered to go back to Angra Pequena and fetch my men, and on my arrival found that the chief officer had patched all the holes and had pumped out two-thirds of the water. In fact he was only waiting for the additional gear to refloat The upshot of it was that we wasted from £1,200 to £1,500 when we could have very well got that ship off. From this point we went back to the Middleburg, and thence to Capetown, where, tired of being buffeted about, I resigned my post as commander of the Alfred Nobel.'

FRANCE'S PURE DRINK LAW

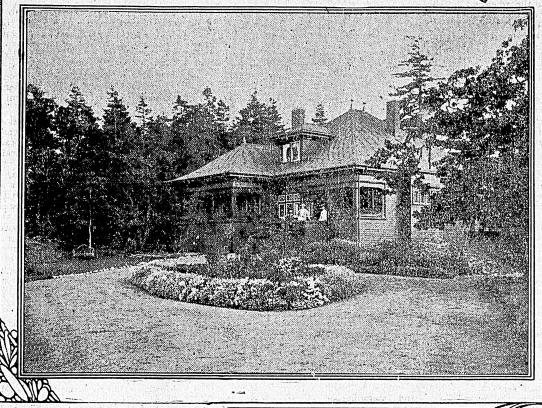
A decree published in the Journal Officiel indicates clearly what must henceforth be con-cidered by law as beer, cider, vinegar, liquers and syrups. Beer in France must now contain no antiseptics save sulphurus anhydrites, bisulphates and such other substances as may later be authorized. As regards cider, it cannot be called "sparkling" unless its efferves-cence be due to alcoholic fermentation and not to the mixture with it of any effervescent substance or product. Vinegar will not be regarded as adulterated if artificially colored with caramel, cochineal, or substances declared lawful by the ministries of agriculture and of the interior on the authority of the state board of hygiene and of the academy of medicine. But it must be sold as "colored vine-

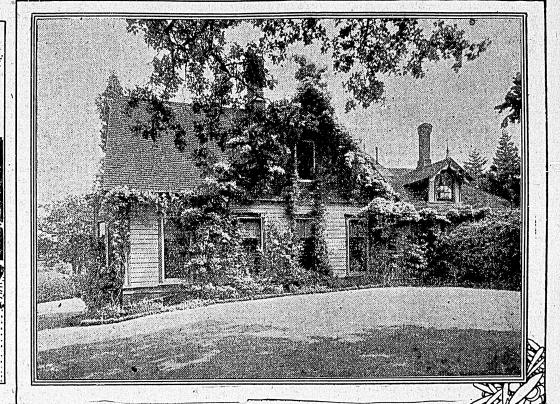
All "liqueurs" must be made out of aromatic alcohols, rendered such by the maceration of vegetable substances, by the distillation of those substances, by the addition of the product of the distillation of those substances or by a combination of these various methods. In all other cases they must be called "liqueurs de fantaisie." Likewise in the case of syrups which must be made by the introduction of the juice of fruits into sugar dis-solved in water, an exception is made in the case of lemon and orange syrups, which can be composed of citric or tartaric acid, and with their aromatic flavor given by vegetable substances, but not by chemical extracts. An exception also is made in the case of orgeat syrup, which is composed of sugar and an extract of almonds, and in that of mocha syrup, which contains an extract of coffee. All other products are to be marked "sirops de fantaisie.

It is also forbidden to sell under the name of cognac cau-de-vie from any other region than the Charentes or as champagne a than sparkling wine, however, good, made grapes, from any other department than the champagne region.—London Times.

General Dabney H. Maury tells in his "Recollections" of a Virginian" of an old lady in Fredericksburg who was reduced to taking in boarders in order to make both ends meet. On one occasion of particular stress, the larder was so empty that the good lady took to her bed and summoned her servant. "Nancy," she said, "there's nothing in the house for my boarders to eat except mush. But give them that. If they are Christians, they will accept it in resignation and thankfulness. And if they are not Christians, it is a deal too good

An English insurance company has refused to take any more risks in London, Ont., until the water supply is improved.





HE unsurpassed beautiful Victoria, on Vancouver Island, together with the almost perfect seenic attractions of cilmate, have lured to the Pacific shores many hundreds of prairie folks who, having won that competence which comes to the worker, finds here that ease and rest which most fitly indeed belongs to the Western ploneer. One can understand the keen appreciation of the prairie settler, standing in Beacon Hill park and looking across a magnificent expanse of blue and undulating water, beyond, some seventy miles away, the snow-covered, heights of the brave Olympian mountains; Mount Baker, bathed in sunshine that reflects the ruddy glow, giving the snow piled above its proud crests tinges of pink and purple; the fairy grotto of the island-studded Straits of Juan de Fuca; and beautiful Victoria clothed in perfumed bloom of rose, honeysuckle and the radiant roses which clamber everywhere.

No one wonders that the prairie settler decides to own (and have ready for occupancy in winter-time), a bungalow home wherein to find rest and lejsure.

And thus it is that wherever you turn in Victoria you ffind pointed out, proudly, the ivy-walled home and the holly-hedged walls of "The man from Manitoba."

and the holly-flagged walls of "The man from Manitoba."

The man from Manitoba is duplicated again in the Saskatchewan and Albertan; while now and again you come across some genial soul who still contends, "my home is in Assinibola!"

you come across some genial soul who still contends, "my home is in Assinibola!"

Where do you find these old neighbors of early days? How discover their retreat, and how distinguish them from the native British Columbian? In the words of laughing-lipped "Lally Bernard": "Whenever you see a very beautifully selected spot—every inch of rock levelled flat; every inch of soil put to some practical use; every tree and shrub cut down to resemble a flat prairie landscape—there you find a prairie sojourner!" And there's considerable truth in this bit of humor.

The prairie-educated taste calls for space and space again; and wherever a Western settler makes a purchase here, he scorns "lots"—demands acreage, and proceeds to build on those large lines we all understand to go with prairie holdings. Oh, yes! Victoria's population is largely composed of retired Manitobans; and the Albertan as well as Saskatchewan pioneer having secured to themselves and their generations to come a summer holiday haunt, and winter retreat, come and go as it pleases them, changing the ruder blasts of old Boreas in his January mood to the gentle breezes of the grand old Pacific.)

Many stately homes are pointed out as belonging to "prairie folk," and L give (in note-book order)

ary mood to the gentle breezes of the grand old Pacific.

Many stately homes are pointed out as belonging to "prairie folk," and I give (in note-book order) those which I have visited or seen in passing; and if any grave omission is made in the list, may I take refuge in Yankee Doodle's apology:

"I couldn't see the town, there were so many (prairie) houses!"

Through high stone gates a sloping lawn slants cityward, and from every window of beautiful "Patly" you view a panorama of surpassing grandeur. A sweep of water—mountains—towers and trees—an enclosure of well-kept trees, shadowy oaks along gravelled walks that lead to the stables—a strong feature of "Patly"—and gaudiy plumaged pheasants strutting the grasses of a wired enclosure hint at the owner's taste for game. Semi-tropical fruits are grown at "Patly," ripening peaches with rare variety of grapes cling to its grey-stone walls, and a pergola covered with climbing roses adds an air of continental enjoyments to a radiant scene of bloom.

Within the walls the bachelor host dispenses a

Within the walls the bachelor host dispenses a true prairie hospitality. Very beautiful is that interior with its luxurious fittings brought from the world over, for its proud owner, James Mitchell-known to his Winnipeg friends as "Jimmie," is a known to his Winnipeg friends as "Jimmie," is a great traveller; but he always returns to "Canada, the golden."

the golden." (Patly," just off Rockland avenue, on beautiful St. Charles street, stands what is admitted to be the most beautiful bungalow home in Victoria. An ex-Winnipegger, Andrew Wright, is owner to an acreage rich in lawn, meadow land, ancient oaks and the rarer black walnut tree. This model home an acreage rich in lawn, meadow land, ancient oaks and the rarer black walnut tree. This model home has an outdoor sleeping apartment, adjoining is a fine greenhouse, or conservatory, and the home is presided over by a gentle-volced little Scotch lady, mother of a beautiful baby boy, who reigns supreme ruler over the nursery. Luxury is written in every detailed line of this artistic home, leaded windows give tinted lights within, and without runs a garden "where the wild thyme grows!" Inside and outside there is that evidence which money and taste combined gives, but best of all, you find there that happy loyalty which belongs to prairie ploneer spirit, for musing upon the past while enjoying the present, the genial Mr. Wright said laughingly: "Mak' my hame awa' fra' Winnipeg? Hoot me! I'm thinkin' I'll sune have t' pack up an' gae back t' mak' some more money!"

Within short distance again of the Wright home,

Within short distance again of the Wright home and in full view of sea, sky and hills, you follow a dusty highway to where a fine motor car is throbing, and a very familiar face, that of pretty Mary Howden (now Mrs. Fred W. Jones, both well known Howden (now Mrs, Fred W. Jones, both well known in Winnipeg) appears. About this charming matron is gathered a little group of young faces, a governess in charge. Mrs. Jones most kindly gave up her morning spin to tell me how she liked Victoria. "It's beautiful," said she, "but 'Edgehill' isn't—home! Don't write us down Victorians," said she; "just say we've bought this place because—well, because Mr. Jones has a fad for buying pretty

things!" Mr. Jones' "fad" shows expensive tastes! for what was known as "The Dewdney" place stands on a 'hillside and is a landmark for many miles around. Rock and trees are predominating features of the

Jones place, and its cash value is said to be large. "Edgehill" is one of the show places in Victoria. "Robleda" reminds you of some old feudal castle in days "long syne." It is also "up Rockland way." where the folk in society foregather. "Robleda" was bought a few years ago for \$20,000, and its owner refused \$50,000 for it this year. Its walls are ivygreen, and its many gables and a long low plazzarry out the idea of age, and antiquity. Large grounds, very beautifully arranged by a landscape gardener add to the general effect of grandeur; and the owner, John Arbuthnot, formerly Winnipeg's popular mayor, has become a prominent citizen of Victoria. He, however, assures everybody he is here "only on furlough."

A brass door plate with the familiar name "Frank

Victoria. He, however, assures everybody he is here "only on furlough."

A brass door plate with the familiar name "Frank I. Clarke" upon it recalls early days in the history of Winnipeg. Mr. Clarke, a prominent barrister of the '80's, has now become an officer in the service of the British Columbia government. He is always ready to welcome "prairie folk" to his Island home; and a very genuine hospitality is that dispensed at 655 Niagara street, where a most interesting family forgather around a welcoming hearth fire. Miss Lilian Clarke is an artist of some note; her water-color sketches of British Columbia scenery are eagerly sought after; and behind the green hedge that shields this quiet home there is, perhaps, more native ability than is known of. Mr. Clarke is a most unobtrusive man, but his pen has done much to make known the wealth and beauty of British Columbia. As well known, he is a brother of H. A. Clarke, the brilliant late attorney-general of Manitoba.

Within stone's throw of the Clarke home we come to a cozy privet-hedged place belonging to Harold Ebbs-Canavan, son of a one-time prominent barrister, W. B. Canavan. As a mining expert Mr. Ebbs-Canavan is well known, his wife being Fannie Clarke. The name of A. C. Flumerfelt recalls ploneer days in Winnipeg; and those who predicted the rising fortunes tof the alert young man who began life as a Main street merchant, have not been disappointed.

tunes of the alert young man who began life as a Main street merchant, have not been disappointed. Mr. Flumerfelt is a leading citizen of Victoria. His magnificent home, "Ruhebuhne," is like some pictured place in history; and although a multi-millionaire, he continues to work unceasingly. Public spirit is the term to use in describing Mr. Flumerfelt, for it is to his personal efforts is due much of Victoria's success as a tourist city.

the term to use in describing Mr. Flumerfelt, for it its to his personal efforts is due much of Victoria's success as a tourist city.

A. E. McPhillips, K.C., M.P.P., is a strong figure in British Columbia public life. I had the pleasure of hearing this distinguished gentleman address the House this year, and I can assure Winnipeg she has lent to the Pacific shores one of her proudest sons.

H. S. Griffith, a leading architect and draughtsman, brought with him from the prairie West the standing he enjoys in Victoria. His fine home on Hillside avenue is an example of his own work; and much of the architectural beauty of Victoria homes is owing to Mr. Griffith's skill.

Horn & Drake, a hardware firm, late of Winnipeg, are enjoying a lucrative and a growing business. Both are Manitobans.

On Fort street a very wide awake sign tells the passer by that E. J. C. Smith, the well known photographer, has changed his stand from Smith street, Winnipeg, to Victoria, B. C.

Winnipeg, to Victoria, B. C.

The Esquimalt car often carries as a passenger from town a gentleman of leisure in the person of W. C. Hamilton, brother of Sir William Hamilton, of the Shetland Isles. Mr. Hamilton's wife is a sister of Jessie M. E. Saxby, whose prairie tales are largely read in the Old Country. The Hamiltons are retired farmers from Lumsden, Saskatchewan.

A. T. R. Blackwood, well known in business circles throughout the West, has become one of the big landowners in Victoria, B. C. He is the owner of "Lough End," a beautiful suburb of the city, some 200 acres of fruit and forest land, with an unexcelled waterfront not far from the famous Gorge. The Blackwood home (recently bought by the Hon, Richard McBride) is one of the handsomest homes of Victoria. It occupies ample grounds, its white walls Victoria. It occupies ample grounds, its white walls

cannot eat scenery, climate or your neighbors, and every other edible commodity is exceedingly high priced." McCreary, jr., is in Alberni, where two fine, strapping sons of that "filne old Irish gentleman," Mr. Frank Walsh, have good positions.

"Mike" Carlin, well known throughout the West, is almost a "fixed constelation" on Vancouver Island. Mrs. Carlin sojourns in Victoria, pending 'certain business arrangements of her husband. Mr. Carlin is referred ta as "The Hustler from the Hub."

C. A. Field, who a year ago carried West a Portage la Prairie bride (nee Burley) is receiving the congratulations of his friends. The stork recently visited his home at "Rocabella," and, naturally, Mr. Field considers the climate of Victoria wonderful.

Hale and hearty, the burr of his native "heelan' Hills still clinging to his tongue, W. Oliphant, late of Edmonton, Alta., is seen walking along Beacon Hill grounds, where he has erected a row of pretty houses. Mr. Oliphant writes himself a Victorian now.

The doors of the "Prairie Club" are chadowed frequently by Messrs. C. H. Revercomb, A. W. Elliott, and Leslie Forster, who welcome warmly men from the plains. Prominent among the members is Capt. D. Macintosh (Dauphin will remember him), A. Carss. an old-timer from the Regina district, and Dr. J. A. Graham, who also halls from Regina. Other Winnipegers met there are T. Adair, J. J. Baird, D. D. England, D. D. Gillies, and E. E. Heath. Wm. Mac-

ing; a bit weather worn by adverse political winds, perhaps; but as ready as ever to stand in the fighting line of his party. Mrs. Mackintosh is "at home" to her numerous friends in a beautiful tree-embowered enclosure just on the fringes of the city—and only yesterday I heard an old westerner say: "It was the Mackintoshes who spelled hospitality with a big "H!" Mrs. (Major) Phipps, late of Regina, has made her hohe for some time back, with her family in Victoria. Her son is on the Bank of Montreal staff.
Vicitors to "The Times" office will meet there (in the business manager.) a man well known in Manitoba. H. R. McIntyre, one of a large family of seven sons, all of whom are prominent in educational and professional circles. Mr. McIntyre came to Victoria eighteen years ago, and he has built himself a very imposing home, set in large well treed grounds on Stanley avenue. This nome is one of the most delightful visiting places in all Victoria. Presided over by a charming hostess who combines every quality of the home-maker, church and charity worker, and society woman as well. On the occasion of my visit, Mr. McIntyre had just returned from a trip cast, and remarked with glowing enthusiasm: "Winnipeg! when I, walked along its beautifully kept streets with the linely tree sheltered boulevards; when I passed through the delightful parks; noting how the city with so few natural advantages had cellpsed even our own Victoria so rife with nature's gifts—the fine water system—well lighted city—the stir, bustle and business activity of it all—why, it made me long to go back to the old home and the old friends there! But you mustn't say all this," warned Mr. McIntyre, "for some day Victoria will wake up and get a move on, I elleve." **

I quote Mr. McIntyre's words because the sentiment expressed is good to hear—good for Winnipeg to

I quote Mr. McIntyre's words because the sentiment expressed is good to hear—good for Winnipeg to know its appreciation—good for Victoria to know its vulnerable spot!

vulnerable spot!

The last familiar face I met was that of Mr. C. W. Bradshaw, a well-known barrister, who "moved west" within the past year. Mr. Bradshaw was being driven from his pretty suburban home "Kathandra" to his office in town, and he drew rein to remark: "Want to know have I come to Victoria to remain? Well, Mrs. Bradshaw says not—my daughter, Katherine, says not, and I believe my own opinion is that of the minority! But, jump in," said the genial gehtleman, "and I'll drive you out to view the site of my new home on Smith's Hill, and tell me if you think I am 'anchored' in British Columbia or not!"

Sure enough! the acreage for the new "Kathandra"

In British Columbia or not!"

Sure enough! the acreage for the new "Kathandra" was bewitching in its primeval beauty. Gnarled oaks centuries old, shadowed the site of the new home. Great rocks piled themselves against moss-grown teraces that ran sloping cityward; and below, a panarama of garden walls, lvy grown walls; or flowing sea, outlined hills, and an indented shore-line, broken by rocky inlets and crowning cliffs that formed a broken arch 'twixt sea and sky. "Smith's Hill" possesses a crowning beauty all its own. "What do you think, now?" asked Mr. Bradshaw, pointing to Mount Baker's crowning height beyond.

"I think the minority will prevail!" I answered.

Baker's crowning height beyond.

"I think the minority will prevail!" I answered.

And now, having left unnamed numberless ones whose prairie friends will probably feel the slight, though not intended, let me say: it has taken me three months to "round up" those old-time friends whose names are herein found. To the "Prairie Club" of Victoria I am indebted for much help in compiling the list generally; but those homes photographed I have seen, visited, and partaken of the old-time hospitality; and let me add, those same "Old Timers" whom the changing years have sent abroad upon the tide of circumstance; they have carried with them all the warm-hearted hospitality of the prairie hearth; and in their heart of hearts, lives yet the love and loyalty of the prairie pioneer for the far-away prairie land!

Let me close this article by saving the months.

prairie land!

Let me close this article by saying it was Agur, of Agur and Beck, Winnipeg, who made the first purchase of land, as a speculation, on Vancouver Isturchase of land, as a speculation, on Vancouver Isturchase of land, as a speculation, on Vancouver Isturchase of land, Andrew Wright was the first Manitoban to establish a home in Victoria; and Robt. Scott (Shoal Lake) was the man who realized the possibilities of sleepy old Victoria, the capital of the first Crown Colony, Mr. Scott put \$75,000 in a land deal which netted him a fortune in return! 3. B. Killigan, who arrived in the 80's, hits off the situation splendidly saying: "We'll soon have the whole prairie population in Victoria! they're coming thick and fast; and I'm thinking Victoria will some of these days be known as "The Old Man's Home!"—Mary Markwell, in Manitoba Free Press.



being set off by a background of firs. "Lough End," close by, is being bought up eagerly by those desiring suburban homes.

One of the busy men of Victoria is C. W. Bradaw, who also halls from the prairie-land. Mr One of the busy men of victoria is C. W. Brau-shaw, who also halls from the prairie-land. Mr. Bradshaw's home is another lyy-walled house set in high-hedged grounds that ramble beyond. Mrs. Bradshaw's "day" is popular, as I found in an after-noon call, when the dignified hostess dispensed tea aided by a pretty daughter of the house. On Fort street, as Mr. Bradshaw's office card shows, "real es-

tate" holds his interest.

Another prominent Westerner (a Reginian) in real estate, is Z. M. Hamilton, senior member of the firm of Gray, Hamilton & Johnson, "Zac," as he is known to friends, is a "promoter," and some of the big deals in Victoria "dirt" have passed through his hands. On Craigliower' road he lives in a \$10,000 hungalow, where acada trees shelter stand and guard the gateways.

At Oak Pay a favorite velocity of the control tate" holds his interest.

bungalow, where acacia trees shelter stand and guard the gateways.

At Oak Bay, a favorite retreat (and where Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper's beautiful residence for many years marked it as fashion's centre), you find the pretty green sward running to a wide verandahed home of pretentious size. Here Mrs. Georgeson has built and furnished (for winter use) a beautiful chalet. Just now it is occupied by her daughter, Gladys, Mrs. Balentyne. Here also is found Mr. C. R. Stewart's reposeful home; and here, too, lives Herbert Sprague, of Manitoba. Returning to the city by the Fort street tram, you pass Stanley avenue, were a knot of well known Winnipeg people are settled down. Mrs. W. F. McCreary, widow of a well-remembered M. P., has decided to extend a holiday jaunt into a year's residence, and has leased a cosy nest under the shadow of tall chestnut trees, Miss Katle McCreary is a pupil of Boston's Conservatory of Music at present, and graduation day will find her en route to Join the family in Victoria. Mrs. McCreary says, "Victoria has scenery, climate and a delightful personality in "its women; but alas! you

kay, late of Kildonan, has settled at Gordon Head, a fine fruit farm keeping him busy; while F. D. McGinnis, R. McKinney, W. C. Nelson, H. Pearce and Jas. Porter register as "Winnipeg" citizens, in spite of the fact that they have invested largely in Victoria soil.

Prominent on Government street, Geo, Fraser, "Druggist" sign is seen, where the keen commercial instinct of a prairie business training shows clearly. A recent addition to the business directory list is a Calgary grocery and liquor firm, Messrs, Copas & Young, who "broke the combine," as they claim, Others halling from the Gateway City are A. Berwick, S. O. Balley (Stonewall), A. R. Cann, L. Dorles and Geo, B. Hughes, Alex, Hamilton, of Hamwick, S. O. Bailey (Stone als and Geo. B. Hughes, Alex. Hamilton, of known burly form of Sam Marling, of Pense, fore gather with W. W. Mitchell and N. G. Moncrief, and A. J. Thompson, of Moose Jaw. Hilton Keith, an old-timer, who yet claims Duck Lake as his "home," is a prominent business man; and Ernest Kerr, a young son of a popular Regina citizen, John A. Kerr, Es holds a good billet in Esquimalt, and is doing well.

holds a good billet in Esquimalt, and is doing well.

Edmonton's quota is found in D. C. Robertson, J.
R. Stewart, Graham Simpson and F. W. Battick; all
of whom have decided on a divided allegiance to Alberta and British Columbia, Calgary has sent Geo.
Pattisson, J. T. L. Meyer, Jno. A. Clarke, as a contingent to show a neighborly friendship towards the
sister province; while numberless faces familiar and
faintly suggestive of "other days" meet the eye everywhere.

where.

Two ex-lieutenant-governors have come to Victoria to "settle down" to a retired life after the stress and storm of many an active political fight. I refer to the Hon. Edgar Dewdney and Hon. Chas. H. Mackintosh, both of whom filled, what a certain prairie parliamentarian once called, "the gubernational chair!" Mr. Dewdney has altered little since the days when he parried the political thrusts at his ministerial chair at Ottawa. Mr. Mackintosh is still "The People's Charley!" Genial, warm-hearted, unassum-

WHY HE WAS MORE SERIOUS

They sat each at an extreme end of the horsehair sofa. They had been coortin' now for something like two years, but the wide gap between had always been respectfully preserved.

"A penny for your thochts, Sandy," murmured Maggie, after a silence of an hour and a half,
"Well," replied Sandy slowly, with surprising
boldness, "tae tell ye the truth, I was just thinkin',
how fine it wad be if ye were tae gie me a wee bit

sie. "I've nae objection," simpered Maggle, slithering over, and kissed him plumply on the tip of his left

Then she slithered back.

Inen she slithered back.

Sandy relapsed into a brown study once more, and the clock ticked twenty-seven minutes.

"An' what are ye thinkin' aboot noo—anither, eh?"

"Nae, nae, lassie; it's mair serious the noo."

"Is it, laddle?" asked Maggie softly. Her heart was going pit-a-pat with expectation. "An' what micht it be?"

micht it be?"
"I was just thinkin!" answered Sandy, "that it was about time ye were paying me that penny!"

Feminine Fancies and Home Circle Chat



MODERN MOTHERS



CONSPIRACY appears to be set on foot, remarks a writer in a contemporary, to make boys something, less than boys. The constant talk of mothers is about health and food and doctoring. Mr. Guy Nickalls is very angry with the parents of today. He says they are doing their best to-spoil the present generation of boys by over-coddling, petting and pampering. Boys are sent to school with words of parental warning ringing in their cars. Cricket is far too dangerous, and rowing affects the heart. The upshot of which is, he avers, that they refuse to face the hard work and self-denial required in the pursuance of manly sports. They are "pampered so as to turn out characterless nonentities." Home life and love was never meant to do this.

It is difficult in these days to find the right mean between proper care and fussing.

There are so many ways in which modern methods are superior to the old-fashloned, happy-go-lucky ways that there is great temptation to go too far with them. The care for the eyes, for instance; girls and boys who used to be scolded for stooping over their lesson books, are now taken to the oculist and given spectacles. Toothache, too, is an ill that seldom torments the modern child in schooldays. Periodical visits to a dentist—preventive measures, in fact—have practically eliminated that torment. Food and feeding are conducted on scientific principles—at all events scientific as compared to what they once were. Dormitories are made more and more airy, and in school-rooms fresh air is provided with a generosity that would have startled the generation that paid little heed to ventilation. All these things are so good, and make so much for health, one cannot but rejoice at them. But there is a point at which we should do well to stop.

It will never do to make the boys of these days soft. It will never do to make the boys of these days

Here lies our danger.
Softness and effeminacy will certainly come about if the modern parent allows herself to be over-anyious and too timid. What is he, or she, to do?
One improvement would be in looking after the health of our boys and girls, never to let them hear us talking about it. Hygienic measures can be quiet-ly and unostentatiously taken, and above all things,

us talking about it. Hygienic measures can be quietly and unostentatiously taken, and above all things, boys should be given greater freedom.

Perhaps it is because there are, smaller families and fewer children in these days than there used to be that parents are more careful of them; but it is possible to be devoted to one's children and yet to set them much more free of leading strings, physic bottles and fussing.

After all, the old rough-and-tumble methods taught our boys self-reliance. There are many now who think school life is made too luxurious, unfitting those who enjoy it for battling with life and its stern realities afterwards.

Discipline is just as important a part of education as any other; to tread constantly on rose-leaves never yet produced a hero.

Boys and girls in general now live more under the conditions of "spoiling" than once were suffered by the "only child." It is quite time we took ourselves in hand, and while doing our very best to preserve health, take care not to let too much coddling rob our boys of manliness and vigor.

It is their right.

What we really are in want of nowadays is a few more Spartan mothers.

more Spartan mothers.

TO CULTIVATE HAPPINESS

We are often asked "is it possible to cultivate hap-Certainly it can be cultivated like any or science. Youth possesses a certain buoyance and exhibitantion which passes for happiness until the real disposition of the individual asserts itself with the passing of time. Good health and strong vitality are undoubtedly

passing of time.

Good health and strong vitality are undoubtedly great aids to happiness, yet that they, wealth and honors added, do not produce that much desired state of mind, we have but to look about to observe.

Some of the greatest men in history never discovered themselves until some great misfortune overtook them and they were driven to invent a way out of their dilemma.

Responsibility is a great power developer. Where there is responsibility there is growth.

People who are never thrust into responsible positions never develop their real strength. They go through life comparative weaklings because their powers have never been tested or developed by having great responsibility thrust upon them. Their thinking has been done for them. They have simply carried out somebody else's programme. They have never learned to stand alone, to think for themselves, to act independently. Because they have never been obliged to plan for themselves, they have never been obliged to plan for themselves, they have never developed the best thing in them—their power of originality, inventiveness, initiative, self reliance.

One who is not born a musician needs to toll more assiduously to acquire skill in the art, however strong his desire, or great his taste, than the natural genlus. So the man not endowed with joyous impulses needs to set himself the task of acquiring the habit of happiness I believe it can be done. To the sad, or restless, or discontented being, I would say:

Begin each morning by resolving to find something in the day to enjoy. Look into each experience which comes to you for some grain of happiness. You will be surprised to find how much that has seemed hope-lessly disagreeable possesses either an instructive or an amusing side.

Do not anticipate the happiness of tomorrow but discover it in today. Unless you are in the profound

Do not anticipate the happiness of tomorrow but discover it in today. Unless you are in the profound depths of some great despair, you will find happiness if you look for it.

A child should be taught from its earliest life to find entertainment in every kind or condition of meether.

find entertainment in every kind or condition of weather. If it hears its elders constantly grumbling about such matters, the child's plastic mind is quick to receive the impression that a rainy day or an east wind is a disaster. How much better to teach it—and wind is a disaster. How much better to teach it—and in teaching learn oneself—the enjoyment of all nature's varying moods! Happiness must come from within in order to respond to that which comes from without, just as there must be a musical ear and temperament to enjoy music

Cultivate happiness as you would an art or

FASHION'S FANCIES

It has been generally remarked that both women and girls this season are better dressed than usual, and this happy result has been achieved despite the wild exaggerations which here and there have worked much adverse and often justifiable criticism. I think particularly good dressing has declared itself in respect to tailor mades more than in other departments, and there is a general picturesqueness even with the hats which are worn with these costumes. Never, I suppose, has the importance of cut been so well recognized as it is today, not only in the clinging Directoire modes, but also in the loose and semi-fitting coats of the moment. The old idea, that anybody could cut a loose garment is quite exploded together with many other fallacles which have hampered the progress of dress. Now we realize that there is nothing quite so difficult as the "hang" of those apparently simple styles. I have seen one or two pretty models the last few days and which may be taken as indicative of autumn fashions. The coats which have the sleeves cut in one with the rest of the garment, will be worn considerably; but all that superfluous material which was so ungainly is conspicuous by its absence, and has been done away with by the introduction of a skilful seam hidden beneath a fold or a line of broad braiding. The kimmon as we understood it two years ago has gone. with by the introduction of a skilful seam hidden beneath a fold or a line of broad braiding. The ki-mono as we understood it two years ago has gone, but it has left many traces of its influence. Nearly all the prettiest evening gowns have some sort of shoulder drapery, which extends to the sleeve, and indeed the soft folds which compose the lower part

of the sleeves look exactly as though they were cut of a plece with the bodice proper. Many of the smartest of the French gowns are made with chasubles of some transparent material hung over a four-reau of soft satin. And another beautiful idea is a restaurant gown of soft white satin cut up into scarves, so as to show an underskirt of embroidered mousseleine de sole. The overskirt may be said to have arrived upon the scene, but it is so infinitely more beautiful than anything that has appeared since classical times that it should be courted instead of ignored. There will always be a great number of women who dislike anything but a plain skirt; but after all, they can vary their hobby by insertions of lace or ladders of tucked mouseline de sole, or strips of beautiful embroideries. The question of evening clothes is at the moment not altogether easy. The extremely classical kind of garment is not comfortable to dance in, and the latest contribution to drapery, which takes the form of a large shawl-like piece of crepe tied round the hips in a knot, is scarcely the ideal garment in which to waltz. At the same time, the plain satin gowns are suitable in every way, and pretty overskirts of tulle and net with the simulated trimming in tunic form have been extremely popular. We all owe a debt of gratitude to the clever person who was good enough to bring back the plain satin dress. It is so becoming and so enduring, and when it has played its original part it will be quite content to do us still further service as the foundation to some diaphanous fabric.

It is all very well to be supercilious about clothes; but they are a very important part of the necessary furniture of life, and when people think they look nice, it makes them amiable and generously disposed; while nothing is so demoralizing as to feel a guy.

MISTRESS AND SERVANTS

The stricking lecture on servants with which Father Bernard Vaughan concluded his remarkable course of sermons to society, was full of practical wisdom. The preacher handled his subject in such an exhaustive manner, that one would have imagined he had deep personal experience of the "problem," and one can only hope that the masters and mis-tresses among his two thousand listeners went home

an exhaistive manner, that one would have imagined he had deep personal experience of the "problem," and one can only hope that the masters and mistresses among his two thougand listeners went home with their eyes opened on many points which it is the business of employers to realize, but which, unfortunately, they are too often prejudiced, or too indolent to take, heed of.

The lecturer began by reminding his hearers that whether they liked it or not, the position of servants is very different now from what it was a generation or two ago. The tide of democracy, he said, is sweeping aside class barriers; education, so-called, is driving girls in particular from the ranks of domestic service into shops and offlices, where they find occupations which they consider more befitting their dignity.

Not only, however, does the modern girl worker seek to improve her status, but she cherishes her freedom of action, and although disinterested persons still think they lead healther and easier lives as servants in good houses, the workers themselves do not believe this, and go their way, struggling into crowded walks of life, leaving vacancies innumerable for their less ambitious sisters. To counteract this tendency, wise employers will try to make domestic service attractive by showing consideration for the men and women who minister to their own well-being, and far from grudging time for recreation and exercise, will see that they have as much of both as is consistent with well-performed duties and a healthy use of leisure.

Father Vaughan pointed out, it is vain for modern masters to imagine they can control the liberty of their servants in matters outside their province, telling them how they are to pass their time, how to spend or save their wages, and what they are to wear. The age has gone by when servants submitted to being dictated to "for their good" by their employers. The workers have become independent in quite the right sense of a much misused word. They realize quite properly their own words, the in the prov

injustice, the hasty judgment in dissensions among

themselves.

The ideal relationship between master and servant is, when each treats the other with proper consideration. It has been too much the custom in the past for employers to expect that in return for hard cash (and that given on a scale not too liberal) they may command all the faculties, all the strength, all the time of their servants. There has been too little of humanity in the feeling of master for man, of mistress for maid. One often thinks that if ladles would behave to the girls in their employment as kindly as they would wish their own daughters to be treated, were they forced to carn their living among strangers, we should hear far less of the servant difstrangers, we should hear far less of the servant difficulty. No doubt, as Father Vaughan said, there much to be said on the other side, whole rea ficulty have been written about the shortcoming of ser-

vants.

But it is well for the other side of the subject to be "inquired and labored," and one cannot but think many employers will be really grateful to Father Vaughan for showing them wherein they have falled hitherto, and helping them to realize that the fault has not been entirely on one side in the "servant problem."

ON REPLENISHING THE STORE CUPBOARD

There are other delicacies besides jam, which help to constitute well lined store cupboard, though some housewives are apt to forget this. Let me remind you of some. All the recipes are simple, and all very specially good.

specially good.

Let us first of all consider a very old-fashioned cordial, which is very popular in the "Old Country," and which you would do well to have in the house, as it is delicious with nuts.

Cherry Brandy

Cherry Brandy

This besides being very delicious may help to ward off many a chill or cold, after being out in damp or fog of winter. You must be careful to purchase the real Morella cherries, they have a bright glassy appearance, and are usually slightly higher in price than the ordinary eating varieties. Some greengrocers are fond of 'palming' off the latter for the former, but they are useless for this liqueur. Required: Morella cherries, good brandy. To each pound of cherries put half a pound of castor sigar, three or four peach or apricot kernels. Choose fresh ripe fruit. Cut off all but about an inch of the stalk of each, put the fruit into perfectly dry wide-necked bottles—those in which

hard sweets are sold would do excellently well. Sprin-kle some sugar on each layer of fruit, and put in the kernels. Fill the bottles three, parts full of the fruit and all will be well, let the air get in to the fruit and tightly and cover them with a piece of bladder, and keep the bottles in a cool dry place, and the brandy will be ready for use in three months time, but it improves with age and will keep for years, and attain a very fine flavor.

Raspberry Vinegar

Raspberry Vinegar

This makes a most refreshing drink and is invaluable in a sick room. Required: Three quarts of ripe raspberries, one pound of loaf sugar, two quarts of the best white vinegar. Stalk and examine the fruit carefully and put in a jar with the vinegar. Let it stand for four days, then strain off the juice through a fine sieve into a bright steel or enamel pan, add the sugar, let it dissolve, then boil the syrup for twenty minutes, removing all scum very carefully as it rises. Put the vinegar into bottles, when it is quite cold cork the bottles tightly and keep them in a cool dry place. For use dilute with cold water according to taste.

Black, White, or Red Currant Jelly

Black, White, or Red Currant Jelly
I need hardly remind you that black-currant jelly
is excellent for colds, red-currant will be required for
the mutton, and white currant is simply delicious.
Required: The currants, and to each pint of juice
allow two breakfastcupfuls of loaf sugar. Stalk the
fruit. Put it in a jar, cover the jar, and place it in a
pan with boiling water to come half way up it. Let
the water boil till all the juice is extracted from the
fruit. Strain it off and measure the juice and allow
sugar in the given proportion. Put juice and sugar
into a preserving pan, and boil them gently until some
of it will jelly when it is put on a plate and allowed
to get cold. Pour into small jars and when cold cover
securely.

Let us now consider another kind of "store-room' delicacy.

Pickled Onions

Pickled Onions

Peeling the onlons is decidedly a very painful "operation," but it is made less so if they are done in cold water. Some people even put them in water and allow them to come to the boil without peeling them, but I do not care for this method myself, I prefer the former plan. Required: Small silver pickling onlons. To each pint of vinegar allow: One tablespoonful of black peppercorns, one teaspoonful of allspice, one level teaspoonful of salt, one bayleaf. Hemove the outer skin with a siver knife (if a steel one is used the onlons will turn black). If liked peel them in a basin of cold water, for besides making the operation less painful, it helps to whiten them, by removing some of the essential oil. Dry then lightly in a clean cloth. Put the vinegar, spices and bayleaves in a saucepan, boil them till the vinegar is well flavored and let it get cold. Put the onlons in jars or wide necked bottles, and fill them up with the vinegar, adding a little spice to each bottle. Cork down tightly and they will be ready for use in about a month.

Bottling Fruit

Bottling Fruit

There are two methods of bottling fruit, either with a syrup of sugar and water, or with plain water. In either case the greatest care must be taken in choosing the bottles. The large necked sweet bottles already mentioned in "Chorry Brandy," do excellently providing they have tight Aithing corks or stoppers, or large jars with screw tops with glass linings, do splendidly. In an article om "Jam Making" a few weeks ago I mentioned some bottles which are also excellent for preserving bottled fruit. The keynote to success however is simply this, whatever kind of bottle or jar you use, make them absolutely airtight, tund all will be well, let the air get in to the fruit and it will not keep a week. Another most important point is this, use only fruit of the yery best quality for bottling, neither over or under ripe. Place the jars in hot water until they are wanted. Have ready a shallow pan, or a fish kettle does just as well. Place some flat giones in the bottom of it or a trivet, or a baking tin placed upside down, on which to place the jars. Put the fruit in the jars, place them in the pan, pack them round with hay, and then fill them up either with boiling water or boiling syrup. It is well to place a spoon in each jar before pouring in the boiling liquid. This will lessen the risk of the bottle cracking. Fill the pan half full of hot water, bring it to the boil, and in the case of fruit such "as plums, cherries, etc., let it boil for about five minutes, or until the fruit just softens. Take the bottles out of the pan and if they are not full to overflowing fill them up with boiling water. Cork and seal at once. If corks are used resin them. If screw top jars are used fasten them securely, but they will require tightening for about every half hour till the fruit is cold. If you prefer to use syrup allow one pound of loaf sugar, one pound of fruit, half a pint of water. Dissolve the sugar in the water, boil it to a thick syrup and pour linto the jars.

Gooseberry Wine

Gooseberry Wine

This should be made from green gooseberries and excellent it is, besides being very little trouble. If possible make it in a spirit cask, though of course this is not necessary. Required: To a dozen pounds of gooseberries allow three gallons of water. To every gallon of liquid allow four pounds of loaf sugar, quarter of an ounce of isinglass, burnt 'sugar or caramel for coloring. Wash the gooseberries, bruise them well, put them in a large jar, pour on the water, and let them stand for three days, stirring them twice a day. Next strain out the gooseberries, pressing them well, measure the liquid and add sugar in the given proportion. When the sugar has dissolved put the wine into a cask, the cask should be full, if however it is a little short, add a little extra water and let it stand till the hissing has ceased. Then put in the isinglass. Cork the cask tightly, and let it stand for about twelve months, and at the end of that period color it like pale sherry and bottle.

SMALL TALK.

The other day there was inaugurated in Paris a new and interesting experiment in the shape of a Mothers' Home. It is a training home for young unmarried women, who desire to learn by practical experience how to tend and care for little children, and how to deal with the allments incidental to infancy. When in the course of time these women marry and have children of their own, they will not be entirely inexperienced in their management. The poor little foundlings and others who by sad circumstances are cast upon the public support, also benefit from having motherly care begtowed upon them instead of being left to the cold mercy of an institution.

A little commen sense in discussing money mat-s before marriage would save a world of discom-

A little commen sense in discussing money marters before marriage would save a world of discomfort.

A girl should know on what sum she is expected to dress and pay her little personal expenses. If she is as father, it is his place to see what income his future soil-in-law can command, how much he has in savings and the amount of his debts. The lack of a father places this duty upon the mother's shoulders; and when a girl has no one to make such inquiries for her, she must do it herself. For unless she knows on how much she will have to manage, she can settle down to plan how to keep comfortably within the bounds of the income, wratever it may be.

It is interesting to learn that the "American' announces that Mrs. Brown-Potter, the famous actress, intends to join the Suffragists. The announcement is adorned with a large photograph of the lady's charmling profile, and half-inch headlines.

Mrs. Brown-Potter's views are quoted as follows:

lows:
"I intend to take up the cause of the Suffragists
"I leave the stage. We women are no longer as soon as I leave the stage. We women are no longer puppets on the stage of life, placed here and there for show or effect by mere man. We are living, we are

free.
"At last we are true citizenesses of the world, bound not by the feudal ties of serfdom or fealty,

but by the larger and ennobling bonds of citizenship and patriotism.
"We have struggled and tolled till at length we have reached the glorious prize of liberty, which is now over

have reached the glorious prize of mosts, mow ours!

"If I were to proclaim my sympathy for woman's rights in public, I should be misjudged, as Mrs. Pat Campbell has been, by the people, believing that I was doing so for an advertisement for the stage, but I shall leave the stage as soon as I have acquired a competence to live upon."

The secret of being well dressed is to be appropriately and congruously dressed. No one has every

The secret of being well dressed is to be appropriately and congruously dressed. No one has ever seen a woman look well in white muslin, however charming the dress itself, on a chilly, damp day, in a muddy street. A tailor-made dress or tweed or serge that looks perfect in the circumstances just described, would be detestable if worn at a smart hotel or restaurant to dine in. These are extreme cses, but good guides. Admitting that they are so, it is astonishing to find that conventionality sometimes defeats them, and will not have appropriate dress if it happens to be unusual. It is well known that a skirt, even a short one, is a danger to mountaineering; yet the publicity resulting to a woman wearing boy's clothes at Chamonix or Zermatt makes the skirt a necessity. When one comes to think of it, how stupid it is! Surely if a woman wants to go in for severe mountain ascents, she should be dressed appropriately, just as she is dressed appropriately for Ascot.

BEAUTY HINTS

Beauty Hints

Everyone looks forward to a summer holiday and welcome refreshing sea breezes, the pure invigorating air which is found in the heart of the country. Yet, even holidays have their drawbacks. The salt laden breezes of the sea, refreshing as they are, are apt to roughen and coarsen the skin, even the beneficial rays of the sun bring forth freekles, sunburn and tan; and mosquitoes, gnats, and ubiquitous "harvesters" cause irritating eruptions which make us realise that there is no happiness in life entirely unalloyed.

There may be certain complaisant individuals who are able to bear these, and similar ills uncomplainingly but for those who are less herole there are ways of circumventing skin and complexion affections which are well worth putting into practice. It is some satisfaction perhaps that when you return from your holiday your face should advertise the fact that you have spent a few weeks by the sea, but if it does so at the expense of all comfort while you are away, the satisfaction cannot be altogether complete. Redness, soreness and peeling of the skin can, however be prevented and so therefore, need not be endured, all that is necessary is to take certain simple precautions of a protective nature. a protective nature.

At many seaside resorts the water is exceedingly hard, and this alone will cause trouble to sensitive skins. The wise woman therefore will go to the seaside armed for this emergency. A good water-softening powder should be added to the tollet water before washing, or better still distilled water, which can be bought quite cheaply from any chemist, should be used for facial ablutions. Nothing is more soothing or refreshing to the skin than distilled water. It is also important to bear in mind that the tollet soap used should be of a very bland, emollient nature. A holland or tan colored sunshade is the best to use, and if the skin is easily freekled a good precaulion is to wear a bröwn or tan colored vell.

To prevent peeling or soreness of the skin from the To prevent peeling or soreness of the skin from the sun's rays bathe the face with distilled water before retiring and then rub gently into the skin this sedative cream. Benzolc acid half a drachm: borax one drachm: distilled water, one and a half drachms; white wax, half an ounce; spermacetl, half an ounce; pure glycerine, three quarters of as ounce; almond oil, two and a half ounces; essence of white rose q. s. to perfume. The borax and acid are dissolved in the glycerine and water, and very gradually added to the previously melted and mixed wax, spermacetl and oil, with constant stirring, the perfume being added when cool.

remove the irritation caused by gnat stings, mosquitoes, bees, "harvesters" and other country pests, nothing is better than ammonia. Have the following preparation made, up. Liquid ammonia, fort, half a drachm; ac, coloniensis, three and a half drachms. This should be put into a small stoppered bottle. It is for immediate use or within a few hours after being bitten. It is applied with the stopper or with a camel-hair brush.

THE HOUSE BEAUTIFUL

The Rest Room

The Rest Room

The thought often comes to my mind, how very much pleasanter some houses would be if only they contained one room where one might insure a few moments quiet and rest, for the writing of letters and the making out of lists and accounts.

It is, of course, always possible to retire to one's chambre de coucher, but probably one does not wish to climb up several "miles" of stairs to attain this purpose, and then again one so rarely finds a properly equipped writing table in one's bedroom. Therefore I will counsel the housewife, who has a sufficiently large house at her disposal, to fit up one room, and it need only be a tiny room, in such a fashion that one may retire there for a few minutes rest and quiet when an influx of visitors or some such cause renders the proceeding necessary.

For the furnishing or such an apartment, I would have the walls pale pink or pale green, with the carpet in a slightly deeper shade, and all the furniture should be of ivory enamelled wood, with the exception of one or two unholstered "granny" chairs, whose tapestry or chintz covering would be in accordance with the general scheme of color. Two

cention of one or two unholstered "granny" chairs, whose tapestry or chintz covering would be in accordance with the general scheme of color. Two small writing tables should be introduced, if the room is sufficiently large, a revolving pedestal bookcase should contain books of reference, such as postal guides, stores list, rallway time-tables, dictionaries, etc., a fitted bookshelf in a recess being filled with light literature, such as might beguile half an hour's rest and quiet. There is no need to have a couch in this room, though if it be sufficiently large, one might certainly be included. Rush-seated chairs with and without arms, in ivory enamelled wooden frames, are admirable for this room, and one or two small occasional tables will complete the actual furniture.

with and without arms. In the complete the actual frames, are admirable for this room, and one or two small occasional tables will complete the actual furniture.

The fender should be of brass, and have a leather covered seat at either end, and a quaintly-shaped brass-framed mirror should decorate the chinney breast, while the pictures (of which there should not be over many) should be framed in white enamelied wood.

For the window I would employ casement curtains of biscuit color or pale green, so that light and shade can be easily regulated.

A busy housewife will thoroughly appreciate such a retreat when once she has established it, and if she has much correspondence and many household books, she should nurchase a writing table with several drawers for her own personal use, providing a more simple one for general use. A good supply of pens, ink and stationary should always be found in this little retreat, and the children should not be allowed to come into this room except under very exceptional circumstances.

I once knew a girl who converted a large, well-lighted cupboard into a most delightful rest room for herself with the aid of a brother who was good at carpentery.

The place had evidently beer originally intended

fighted composed the first state of a brother who was good at carpentery.

The place had evidently been originally intended for a line closet: it was at the top of the house and lit by a fairly large window, shelves running the entire length at either side.

All the shelves with the exception of the top one were removed on one side, and the home carpenter by means of placing three of the boards together arranged a long seat about twelve inches from the ground, a home-made mattress and drapery soon converting it into a most desirable lounge.

The shelves on the other side were enamelled apple green, and the wall treated to a deep ivory distemper.

The topmost shelves were decorated by a fretwork edge, and formed a kind of ireize as they ran also above the window, and here were displayed various vases and china jars, the lower shelves being filled with books. books

Below the window a broad shelf (table height)

was placed and likewise enamelled to serve as a writing table, a fiap table being also contrived at the end of the lounge.

A chair like those one finds in churches had its frame enamelled apple green, and this and the cream muslin window curtains were the only purchases.

chases.

Above the door was a skylight, near which a gas bracket was placed to illuminate the staircase, and after dark it afforded a good deal of light for the girl student, who required a couple of candles to give her all she required. In winter time she employed a small oil stove to warm her sanctum. Perhaps some of our readers may like to follow this ingenious plan. To the masculine mind smoking is invariably associated with rest, and those of our readers who are especially studying the needs of their "lords and masters" might like to evolve the following scheme: following scheme: Cover the floor with smoke-grey cork carpet, and

Cover the floor with smoke-grey cork carpet, and place on it two or three yellow rugs, cover the walls with yellow and white striped paper and drape the windows with Indian cotton curtains showing yellow embroidery on a white ground.

On the divan lounge have a similar cover, i. e., a loose cover of a similar material, with cushions covered with good quality yellow sateen, the two small tables being covered with yellow cotton cloths to match.

match.

Near the divan have a cabinet or shelves to hold all the smoker's paraphernalla, while in a good light place the writing table and a good wicker arm chair, preferably of the "long-sleeved" variety.

The other chairs may be entirely wicker, or of the oak framed variety. An original scheme for a modern smoking room is to reproduce the tints of a cigar.

modern smoking room is to reproduce the tints of a cigar.

Brown floor covering, ash-grey walls, with a freize of yellow and flame color, the chairs being covered with aluminum-grey chintz, with flame colored cushions.

Cotton draperies should always be used, as these do not retain the smell of smoke. This is a very striking scheme and well carried out produces a delightful effect.

A FEW TELEPHONE STORIES

The National Telephone Journal publishes some amusing stories relating to the telephone and its users which are not only humorous but strictly true as well. Here are a few of them:

Told between calls,

"Hello," exclaimed a man at the telephone, "is that four-double-one Chester?"

"Yes," came the answer from the other end of the line.

line.
"Is Mr. Carson there?"
"Who?"

"Carson! Carson!"
"I don't catch the name."
The voices, already loud, became stentorian,
"I said Carson."

'No. What's the matter with this telephone? Car-

"Harper?" Cashan 63611 "No, Carson—C-a-r-s-o-n! Get it now?"
"Oh, Carson; yes, I believe there is a man of that name in the next room. Shall I call him to the tele-

In reply to an advertising picture postcard the company recently received the following discouraging message from a North London lady:

Sirs,—Thanks for p.e. re telephones, but as I am about to enter a nunnery such worldly things have ceased to interest me.

Canvassing to obtain a contract from a deaf old lady a Birmingham official of the company, after over an hour's persuasion, ultimately settled the matter. He nearly tore his hafr when she then turned round and said: "You will let me choose the tunes?"

A Kensington lady, hearing burglars during the night, in her panic thought of the telephone.

She remembered that to call the fire brigade it is only necessary to ring the exchange and cry "Fire" without troubling to search for a number.

This she did, and with characteristic promptitude several fire-engines appeared on the scene.

The unhappy burglar soon found himself confronted with a perfect battery of hoses, and instantly sur-

ed with a perfect battery of hoses, and instantly

One of the company's district managers received one of the company's district managers received the following request, to which he could find no guidance in the service instructions:
"Dear Sir.—Please remove whires and Poost from my premises and decut from my deposit my trunk fees and return balance. Yours respectfully.

Recently a final notice that the telephone rent was overdue was sent to the head of a firm of two hundred and twenty years' standing, with a leaflet attached worded: "Forget anything? Telephone."

When remitting the subscriber wrote across the leaflet: "I did; but you don't seem to like it."

A young woman, formerly one of the Gerrard telephone girls, upbraided a sleeping car attendant as the train arrived in King's Cross.
"Why didn't you call me as I instructed you?" she asked

"I did, ma'am," she replied. "I said 'Seven-thirty,' ma'am, and you said, 'Line's out of order.'"

POETICAL CLIPPINGS

The Daisies' Sympathy

Oh! you merry little daisies, hiding in the waying grass. Bowing down in tender reverence to the sunbeams as

they pass!

Are your tiny hearts not throbbing as you feel their soft caress?

Is there not a touch of sadness in such perfect hapniness?

Oh! you cruel little daisies: laughing still?-although you know
That joy for me lies buried with my dreams of long

ngo.

Nay, I wronged you, pink-tipped blossoms; in my pain you bear a part,

For I see a tear-drop glistening in each little golden heart.

When Dawson reached town the other day he was suddenly seized with a terrific toothache, and he repaired at once to a dentist. Investigation showed that the tooth was in such a condition that the only way to extract it comfortably was to put the sufferer under the influence of gas. Consequentl applied. He did not succumb any too readily, but in the course of time he was sleeping peacefully, and the offending molar was removed. "How much, doctor?" asked the patient after the

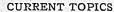
ordeal was over.
"Ten dollars," said the dentist, business being

Ten dollars?" roared Dawson.

"Yes, sir," said the dentist. "It was an unusually hard job getting that tooth out, and you required twice the ordinary amount of gas."
"Humph!" ejaculated Dawson, as he paid up, "Here's your money, but I tell you right now the next time I take gas from you you've got to put a meter on me."



PAGE FOR THE YOUNG FOLI



In Atlantic City, New Jersey, the law forbidding the sale of liquor on Sunday has been broken. The governor of the state declares the law must be kept if he has to call out the soldiers to enferce it. This city is a great pleasure resort, and it seems that the crowds of fushionable people who spend their helidays there think that they should have what they want without regard to the law.

Count Leo Tolstoi, the great Russian author, kepthis eightieth birthday a few days ago. He is very lil. The letters he has written lately against the cruelties of the Russian government must have caused him great excitement. It has been said that they will be read everywhere but in Russia. The government of that country will not allow anything to be published which finds fault with the rulers of the land.

Keir Hardie, who is a member of the British par-liament and a labor leader, is in Canada. This visit-or believes it his duty to go about the world looking for the evil in it. He has advised the mechanics of the Canadian Pacific railway to persevere in the strike, and says that the British union men will help them. With thousands of mechanics out of work on the Tyne and on the Clyde, it might be thought English workmen had enough to do to take care of their own idle people. of their own idle people.

The editor would like to whisper a word in the cars of the young girls of this and of other cities of our beautiful province. Your behavior on the streets is noticed by ladies and gentlemen who come to the city, and they judge not only you but your parents by your appearance and manners. Loud tones and conspicuous dress make them think that all the girls in Victoria are like the few who spend their afternoons on the public streets. For the sake of their city, for that of their mothers, but above all for their own sakes, girls should be modest and gentle.

Last week heavy rains caused great loss in the states bordering and near the Gulf of Mexico; North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia were in many places flooded. Rivers overflowed their banks, dams were broken and bridges washed away. In the town of Augusta, Georgia, houses and warehouses were destrowed, water covered the streets, while the corn and cotton crops, were both greatly damaged, and in some places ruined. Not only the states in which this flood occurred will suffer, but the damage done to the crops will be felt by those in other states who depend on the corn for food or the cotton for employment.

Australia is a part of the Empire of which we do not know much. It appears that although its cities are far larger and finer than those of Canada, though they have no winter, and though grapes and oranges and other delicious fruits flourish there, though immense bands of horses and great flocks of sheep are kept by the landowners, the country is not a good one for a man with only his skillful hands and his strong body. Large as it is, work is hard to find, and only those who have full purses should take passage on the Australian boats. Canadians who are ready and willing to work need not leave home to find employment.

While fishermen from England, Canada and the United States have refrained from taking seals in Behring sea within forty miles of the islands on which the seals breed, Japanese hunters have killed the animals up to the three mile limit. In doing this they were within their rights according to the law of nations. Now, however, two of their vessels have been seized because they were found slaughtering seals on the shore. This may lead to the Japanese joining in the agreement to protect the life of this valuable animal. Unless this is done, it will not be many years before all the seals in the North Pacific occan are destroyed.

There is much open talk, both in England and Germany, of war between the two countries. Both nations are building great fleets and supporting immense armies. Such a war would be a fearful thing, and thousands of the best and bravest men on both sides would fall in battle. In the cities of both countries are stored priceless treasures of art and learning that have come down through peaceful years, Such a war would be all the more terrible, perhaps, because the English and Germans are kindred races. It does not seem possible that men, without the most serious cause, will bring upon themselves and on their wives and children the awful loss and distress which this great struggle, would cause.

Ambassador Bryce, who does England's business

which this great struggle would cause.

Ambassador Bryce, who does England's business in Washington, thinks that Canada and the United States should prepare to keep the centennial of peace between the two countries. A hundred years is hardly a long enough time in which to bury completely the memory of war. Canada was a young country when the war of 1812 began, and the United States was not old enough to be wise. We are getting to be very good friends, but our friendship is not likely to be made firmer by thinking about Queenston Heights or Lundy's Lane. Ambassador Bryce is a very learned and clever man, but he is neither a Canadian nor an American, and cannot enter into the feelings of the people of these countries.

The places of the mechanics in the C. P. R. workshops in Winnipeg and Eastern cities who have struck are being filled, it is said, and work is going on as usual. The trains east of Winnipeg were delayed by a cloudburst near Fort William, which flooded the track in several places. Earl Grey, governorgeneral of Canada, and many pleasure-seekers from Winnipeg were on board the delayed trains, but no one was hurt.

The electric rallway company are building the tram line to the cemetery, and very soon it will be ready for traffic. While in and around Victoria much is being done, it is nothing to the miles of track that are being built near the Fraser river. There the company are building 63 miles of road between Westminster and Chilliwack. Some of this is nearly completed, and the farmers in Westminster district will be able to take the tram into town.

Canada is growing very fast. There are 250,000 more voters on the lists than there were four years ago. That means that there must be at least a million more people in the country now than there were then. Even since the lists were made out many then. Even since the lists were made out many trainloads of farmers have come north from the United States. They, as well as a number of the older settlers, are taking up new land on the prairies. The first of September new sections were opened up, and in many of the towns hundreds of people were waiting to take up "homesteads," as they call the 160 acres of land which every farmer can get free. While in most cities in the United States there are idle men and great distress, almost all those who are able and willing to work find employment in Canada. In some of the cities immigrants have crowded, and the work they can do is not to be had, while and the work they can do is not to be had, whils they either will not or cannot do what work there is, Very few men in Canada who are willing to turn their hands or their heads to any useful employment need go hungry. In most countries in the world great numbers of even the most skilful and industrious of workmen are fale.

is the time for country children to prepare Now is the time for country children to prepare a school garden for next year. The schoolhouses in British Columbia ought to be the prettiest spots in the whole district. There are so many lovely shrubs and yines that could be planted, and grow almost unattended. But it takes time and trouble to prepare the ground and to get the seeds and roots. There are some districts where the teacher and pupils have made gardens. Will either teacher or scholars write and tell others how this has been done? Children who have pretty things around them are not only happler but better than those who take no pride in their school.

The effter has heard it said that the boys in goma

parts of this province allow their lady teachers to split the kindlings and light the fires on wet, cold mornings. Surely this can't be true in many places. Even little boys should be ashamed to let their teacher or any other woman do work which they can do for them. British Columbia boys should be gentlemen, and there is no better test of a gentleman than the way a man acts towards the women he knows.

It is a pity that the Young Men's Christian Association have not a large new building to commence their season's work. Mr. Brace, Instructor Findlay and other members of the association are doing splendid work among the lads and young men of the city, but by the time the readers of the Children's Page are old enough to go down to the Y. M. C. A. on winter nights for physical culture, it is hoped there will be a great big gymnasium. It would not take so much after all to build it, if all who could would subscribe. In the meantime the school drill and outdoor games are enough for all but the biggest boys.

Rev. J. W. Wadman, who has been living in the Hawaiian Islands, thinks that if the people of those beautiful but very warm islands knew what a bracing climate Victoria has, they would be glad to come here for their health, or when they wanted to spend a holiday. All our visitors are pleased with

mined to allow the people to take part in their own government without further resistance.

In the dispute between Holland and Venezuela nothing important has been done. Holland declares that while Castro has insulted her by sending home the Dutch minister, no offence should have been taken of any act of the subjects of Holland in Venezuela or Curacoa.

The governments of England and Italy, as well as that of the United States, have been consulted by Holland, but they do not consider that they should meddle in the quarrel. Although Castro has interfered with the business of almost all foreign residents of Venezuela, he has not ventured to insult the government of any country except that of Holland.

Pictures have been received from Dawson and from Brisco, in East Kootenay, as well as from Victoria young people. It is very nice to think that children in places so far distant like to read the Children's Page and try to make it interesting to

TOM TURRILL'S FOOTBALL MATCH

It was Tom Turrill's first term at school, and he was thirteen. Up to then he had been taught at home by his father, a country clergyman; yet as his father

a boy come out. To his great surprise, he recognized George Wentworth. Scatterthwaite stopped at once, and Tom, trotting up from behind, heard him say:
"Wentworth! It's a jolly shame that a fellow of your age and standing should break rules like this! I suppose you went in for ginger-beer?"
"If you're so cocksure about what I went in for, I needn't tell you!" flashed out George, and ran off down the road.
Section of the went work about you?"

Scatterthwalte followed more slowly, and trotted along behind, feeling quite miserable that that George was in trouble, and wondering what had made him go into the inn.

Ted Molyneux was in when they got back, and Scatterthwalte went straight to his study and told

"Must I report him?" he asked, when his story was

"Must I report him?" he asked, when his story was told.

"No," answered Molly. "It's a matter for the prefects—at any rate, the first time. But I can't make out about Wentworth doing it. Why, he was almost made a prefect last term, and he was certain of being put on the next vacaney."

"Yes, I know. But I saw him come right out of the house, and he had no excuse of any kind. I suppose he was hot and tired, and thought he's break rules for once, as there was no one about."

"That's not much like Wentworth. However, the fact remains."

DRAWN BY R.P. CHRISTIE AGE 15 DRAWN BY MARGARET KING, AGE LI

our city, and if we took the trouble to keep the streets neat and clean, and to plant trees and flow-crs everywhere, it would attract many more resi-dents. Next year we shall have plenty of water, so instead of having brown grass, the lawns next August will be green and the foliage of the trees fresh why can't every boy see that the space on both sides of the pavement before his house is kept clear of weeds and planted with grass? The city council is making miles of boulevards, but it can't make them everywhere. If all the boys took an interest in their city these would not be believed to the control of the council there would not be broken and unpainted fence: and empty lots filled with rubbish of all kinds. If the children in every block make up their minds that theirs would be the prettiest one in the city, and their mothers and fathers helped them, Victoria would soon be as noted as Denver, Colorado, is for its neatness and cleanliness.

The war between the brothers in Morocco has ended. The former sultan, who was weak and luxinous, has been dethroned, and his brother, Mulai Hafid, reigns in his stead. The new ruler has spent much of his life in the desert. Whether he will be content to allow the French to hold the power they now have in his country remains to be seen. Germany has offended France and startled Europe by acknowledging the authority of the new sultan without consulting the other nations. While France and Spain were preparing to make a bargain with Mulai Hafid, Emperor William welcomes him as a sovereign. As there was an agreement among the nations of Europe as to how Morocco was to be governed, it was not thought that any step would be taken regarding that country by one ruler without asking The war between the brothers in Morocco ha regarding that country by one ruler without asking the advice of the others. The trouble in Persia is not the advice of the others. The trouble in Persia is not over. Fighting is still going on, and in the last battle the governor of Tabriz and 800 men were killed. In Turkey the Sultan seems to have detertook half a dozen other pupils, he was not unused to other boys and boys' games, but he was quite unused to school discipline, and felt very strange at first, and out of it. Therefore he was proportionately grateful when a boy considerably older than himself, who had been in the school for years, took a fancy to his 'fair merry face and cheery ways, and took him up and showed him the rones.

showed him the ropes.

This boy, George Wentworth, was by nature generous and sympathetic, but he was very proud and quick-tempered. He was excellent at games, especi-ally football, and was in the school eleven.

Now, football was in the school eleven, Now, football was Tom's favorite game too, and was very good at it for his age, and had often play-in boys' matches, but as a new boy too ed in boys' matches, but as a new boy he had no chance of showing his prowess. There were two senior prefects in his house: Ted Molyneux, commonly called Molly, was captain of the football eleven, and very popular: Ernest 'Scatterthwalto' eurned the nickname of Scatterthwack from the juniors.

There was a football match fixed for November 11 with one of the other houses. Tom listened to the talk about it, and would have given his ears to be in it, but nobody wanted to exchange a place in the team an extra pair of ears. The eleventh fell on a dnesday; on the Saturday before they had a paper-The hares took rather an unusual line of country

and the hounds were scattered about in the lane and footpaths. Tom found himself, late in the after noon, trottling along an unknown road, quite alone. But he knew he wasn't lost, for the paper had been scattered generously there, so he just followed the

trail.

Presently Ernest Scatterthwaite turned into the same road from a by-lane, and ran along in front of him.

There was a wayside inn a little farther on—a fine old place, with overhanging caves and black timbers—and, just as Scatterthwaite was passing it, Tom saw

"If we're not to report it, we must deal with it,"
"Yes; and we must deal with it pretty severely."
"Make him stay at home the next paperchase?"

"That's not rough enough. It isn't as though he was a new boy. What would punish him best would punish him best would punish us too

Not knock him out of the match?"

"Not knock him out of the match?"

"Yes. He'd feel that badly—and Hugh Conyers Isn't half as good as Wentworth."

"He deserves a jolly good punishment. I'll go and tell him now; he's been in some time."

Scatter'thwaite marched off to Wentworth's bedroom. He found him sitting on the bed, looking rather white. He had changed his clothes; those he had been wearing lay in a heap on the floor. A torn hand-kerchief was on the bed beside him.

"Of course you know you've got to get something for this," said Scatterthwaite.

"Of course," answered Wentworth scornfully. "What is it to be—hung, drawn, and quartered?"

"You're not to play in the match on Wednesday."

"You're not to play in the match on Wednesday." The blood flew to Wentworth's face, and he bit his

"Have you any explanation to give of your conduct?" asked Scatterthwaite.

"None whatever," returned Wentworth proudly "Of course, if it happened again we should report

George made no answer, and Scatterthwalte parted.

When George came downstairs there was a little bustle going on in the hall. A cab was at the dand Hugh Conyers came from the tea-room with coat on, looking very happy. A servant carried his bag out to the cab.

"What's up, Hugh? Where are you off to?" asked

(To Be Continued)

FOR THE LITTLE TOTS

Child's Sleep Song

Now, altogether, my little ones, sing The dreamy song, with its rhythmic swing!. All togeher, and one by one, Here where the shadows of sunset run, Here where the shadows of sundown creep Over the river of childheart sleep;

Hi-day, ho-day, bumblebee, Pussy cat's climbing the catkin tree! Hi-day, ho-day, what do you think, Little one's cyclids have lost their wink! Dreams in the cradle and dreams in cot, So many dreams has the Dream Man got

Now, all together, my little ones, kneel By cot and crib when the shadows steal! "Now I lay me" and "Father, dear!" Yes, the Father of All will hear Lisping lullaby, whispered prayer, And the dreamy song with its soothing air;

Hi-day, ho-day, rain or snow; Dreams on wings of the sunset go, Fluttering down on the heads that rest On snowy pillow and tender breast! Hi-day, ho-day, over the hill Unto the valley of Ever-so-Still!

Curly Head, Dimples, and Rosy Creek, Sing me the song of the feet that seek The fairy palace, the cliin dell, The wonderworld of the childland spell! Now, all together, while love bends low, The cadences of the dream song flow:

Hi-day, ho-day, robin red
Has sought his rest in his swinging bed;
Baby's mischievous hands are still,
The plaintive voice of the whippoorwill
Fills the dusk with a mournful strain—
Heigho, to the By-Low Land again!

But one by one do the eyelids fall, Out of the shadows the dream songs call, Dusky arms of the night enfold The tousled heads, with their locks of gold; "Our Father which art on high, Oh, guard them ever," the love-lips sigh:

Hi-day, ho-day, grasshopper green
Is the finest fellow I ever have seen!
Hi-day, ho-day, baby is sweet
From top of his head to soles of his feet!
Hi-day, ho-day, now they have gone
Down to the valleys that dream till dawn!

Now, all together, my little ones, twine Your arms in necklaces tender and fine! Sing the song of the dreamy hour When little birds nest in the dreaming bower, When dreamy lips of the shadows sing The dreamy song with its rhythmic swing:

Hi-day, ho-day, bumblebee,
Pussy cat's climbing the catkin tree!
Hi-day, ho-day, what do you think,
Little one's eyelids have lost their wink!
Lips are singing in slumber sweet,
And, oh, for the dancing of dreamland feet!

Charlie's Prayer

Charlie's grandmother went often to the Old La-dies' Home, to visit the inmates and cheer their hearts with little gifts of flowers and fruits, a sym-

dles' Home, to visit the inmates and cheer their hearts with little gifts of flowers and fruits, a sympathetic word or a whispered prayer.

† Charlie had fallen in the way of going with her, until at last every week saw him helping grandma up the front steps of the Home. To be sure, the top of his head only came to grandma's elbow, but he felt very large and strong.

The dear old ladies in the Home grew very fond of their little visitor, and watched for his coming eagerly. His bright face was like sunshine to them in their quiet, uneventful lives.

One day old Mrs. Adkins fell sick, and she lay in her little room a long time. Because she suffered very much and grew no better, she found it hard to be patient, so grandma went often to see her.

One week grandma wasn't well, so Charlie went alone to see their friends. He went about from room to room, making a little call in each, till he came to No. 19, where Mrs. Adkins lay. His heart ached with sympathy as he stood beside her, and saw the tears in her eyes.

in her eyes.

"Could I hold your head?" he asked, anxiously.

"Mamma likes to have me when her head aches."

"No, thank you, dearie. Your soft little hand could not reach my pain. No one but God can cure."

could not reach my pain. No one but God can curo it."

Charlie felt that he must do something, so remembering grandma's habit, he asked, qualntly, "Shall we have a little word of prayer?"—just as he had heard her say it.

Even in her pain, the old lady smiled, but she only said, "I should be very glad, dear."

Down went Charlia on his knees; his chubby hands were clasped and his blue eyes reverently closed as he said: "Dear Jesus, she is very sick, and she's suffering worse than if she had a bad headache. If she's too sick to be cured, please let her go to sleep and wake up in heaven. Amen."

Much relieved, he stood up and reached for his cap. Mrs. Adkins put her arm about him as she said, tenderly: "I think Jesus has helped me already, and I just want to tell you I'd rather God would answer that prayer than any other you could; have thought of. I have so many dear ones waiting for me in heaven, and no one here any more. Good-by, little comfort."

The next time Charlie and grandma visited the Home the little room was empty, for Mrs. Adkins had "gone to sleep" a few days before, and "wakened in heaven."—Christian Work.

-0-Fair play is better than winning the game. The chief use of a good game, indeed, is to teach fairness and self-control to both winner and loser. The boy who goes into games with this spirit will enjoy them thoroughly, and at the same time raise the stan-

dard of athletics higher. WITH THE POETS

The Irish Robin (An Irish Legend)

(An Irish Legend)

Of all the merry little birds that live up in a tree
And carol from the sycamore and chestnut,
The prettiest little gentleman that dearest is to me
is the one in coat of brown and scarlet waistcoat.
It's cockit little Robin!
And his head he keeps a-bobbin.'

Of all the other pretty fowls I'd choose him,
For he sings so sweetly still
Through his tiny, slender bill.

With a little patch of red upon his bosom.

When the frost is in the air, and the snow upon the ground, To other little birdies so bewilderin'

Picking up the crumbs near the window he is found, Singing Christmas stories to the children; Of how two tender babes Were left in woodland glades

By a cruel man who took 'em there to lose 'em; But Bobby saw the crime (He was watching all the time)! And he blushed a perfect crimson on his bosom.

And he blushed a perfect crimion on miscosom.

When the changing leaves of autumn around use thickly fall.

And everything seems sorrowful and saddening, Robin may be heard on the corner of a wall Singing what is solacing and gladdening, And sure, from what I've heard, He's God's own little bird,

And sings to those in grief just to amuse 'em;

But once he sat forlorn

On a cruel Crown of Thorn,

And the blood it stained his pretty little boson.

Boston Pilot.

- Boston Pilot.

MAKING MOVING PICTURE FILMS



the little cage and walks into one of the moving picture theatres usually emerges after the show mystified with what he has seen. "How does the saw cut through a piece of wood without apparent human agency?" he may ask himself. "How does the

sea maiden descend to the bottom of the sea?" She seems to swim easily to the sea floor through real water; for there can be no doubt about the reality of the fishes observed swimming past as she descends, and the bubbles which rise as she goes down; they, too,

There are many other singular phenomena observed, such as the hurling over the cliff of what appears to be the heroine; then, again, in one of the spectacles, a skeleton arises from the ground, drinks from a mystic vial, and, lo! he is seen gradually to assume human form. Of course, every spectator is aware that he is witnessing some remarkable illusion; it is trickery; but how is it done?

Product of Laboratories

In France today the manufacture of films is carried on so extensively that it has become an important industry. There are at least three large studios engaged in the work of preparing the films, and this means that there are three large establishments where theatrical entertainments are arranged every day and each of them employ more actors, scene painters, scene shifters and mechanics than the largest theatre in the world.

It is in these laboratories that the shows are designed, studied, rehearsed and finally registered on the film, from which innumerable reproductions are printed and sold all over the world; for the moving picture craze not the especial eccentricity of any particular community, but may be found more or less patronized wherever civilization has extended the desire for theatrical shows. It is popular in Japan, and makes life agreeable in Siberian cities.

France has just the right kind of inventions and appear to be able to command artists who are admirable pantomimists. The necessity for the true theatrical artist is really not so great upon the stage as it is essential to the success of the story told by the moving Here no word is spoken, and in place of it the story must be unfolded with cleverness and skill by means of pantomime and illusion, which is not very different from that practiced on the regular stage. Then, too, the leading lady and the leading man and all the company of fine artists must renain forever unknown to the public, so far as their names are concerned. This does not simplify the matter of commanding the best artists.

Enclosed in Glass

As the methods followed by the French makers of films are almost identical, it is not necessary to describe the process of more than

HE person who pays his nickel at one establishment. This is one of the largest in the world. It must first be understood that the spectacles devised come under two principal heads. These are the scenes taken directly from nature and those taken in the theatre or laboratory. In many of the stories told on the pictures the two are combined. In fact, this is far more frequent than other-

The stage upon which the scenes are played when natural scenery is not needed or cannot be obtained is immense. It is seventy feet wide and one hundred feet high. The whole laboratory is enclosed in glass, consequently the pictures are taken in the dayght as quickly and as well lighted as if entirely outdoors. It is provided with traps and ample provision is made for the "tank ample provision is made for the dramas."

An example of the combination of the natural with the theatrical scene is shown in the spectacular story of "The Errand Girl's Dream," or, as it is in French, "Le Reve du Trottin." In the early scenes the girl is shown leaving her home in one of the Faubourgs, and after embracing her parents, set-ting off for the shop where she is employed. She is shown at work and then leaving the shop to deliver some goods in an immense box such as is carried by the apprentices of modistes in Paris. The scenes are shown with natural background, and then the operator with his camera, and the heroine of the story are transferred to the theatre in the Rue des Alouettes at Belleville, where the laboratory

Here the actress is shown still sauntering along the street. She espies a bench, and setting down her box, drops into the seat and is scon lost in a brown study. As she dreams the box lid is opened and out of it arises a group of little dancers. They bow to her and after executing a few steps step down from the box and, the girl joining them together they all dance on the pavement. Then the dream children step back into the box, the lid closes, the girl awakes and the scene is at an end.

This is not, of course, the whole of the story, but it is sufficient to illustrate the manner in which the changes are accomplished. The scene in which the natural background is used does not offer any difficulty, or, indeed, require any special attention save that of having it appropriate, but the scenes which are enacted in the laboratory are of a totally different nature. Here the best skill in stage management that can be had is necessary and an army of stage hands is essential.

To be taken, as it were, behind the scenes of the moving picture business is almost an education to the majority of persons who have marvelled at the effects produced. One at least of the unexplained marvels would be made clear if the visitor were present when the "Errand Girl's Dream" was being produced. It would be patent to the spectator that

the whole illusion is very simple, although it would be just as apparent that considerable skill was required in arranging the scene. This arrangement has to be calculated with the precision of a mathematical problem. Nothing can be left to chance, but must be worked out in the remotest detail in advance.

In this story is found one example what is called "arret," or, in other words, the stop. This means that the registration on the film is halted until the scene has been changed or some substitution has taken place. The arret and the "fondu," or blending, are the two aids to the process of providing mystification or illusion in moving pictures. Without them the thing would be almost impossible and that they have been discovered is due in the main, to the "magicians" or conjurers of the stage, who have experience in producing illusory effects.

The Mystery Revealed

In the scene where the erand girl falls asleep and sees in her dream the little dancers the effect is produced in a perfectly easy manner. Having exposed a part of the film on the opening scenes of the story, where the natural background was available, the actors and operator return to the theatre. There the street scene, where the girl was last seen is reproduced through the efforts of the scene painters, but with an important difference. A part of the scene, which is what is called in the stage, a fiat, has an opening, which exactly in size and shape, may take the place of the cover of the box. This opening is provided with a cover, upon which the scene is painted in such a way that its presence is not apparent. The girl sits just beneath it, and the cover of the box is covered with black cloth and so contrived that it may be removed. As she sits there, during the halt in registration, the lid of the box is opened by one of the stage machinists, who is not shown because his action takes place when the lens of the camera is covered and "stop" is in play. After he opens the lid he removes it, and at the same time another stage hand removes the cover from the opening in the flat.

But the question is asked, How are the diminutive figures produced? This, too, is perfectly simple. They are seen through the opening against a black cloth and are some thirty or forty feet further from the camera than is the chief actor. Seen through the opening, which the spectator regards as the lid of the box, the illusion is complete. When the figures come forward and dance with the girl, the arret is again called into play. While the registration on the film is halted, the dancers are brought into the front, where after taking their places, the registration proceeds as before. Their retirement is produced in the same manner. The cover is replaced over the opening in the flat, the lid replaced on the box and the dreamer awakens.

Another example of the arret is to be ally bring one forward on the scene, as in a seen exemplified in the film which pictures the "Happy Accident." The "accident" is one the daring illusions. A man is pictured falling asleep on a highway. While he sleeps an automobile swiftly runs over him. The automobilist, recognizing his recklessness, alights, comes forward, and returns to the legless man his two limbs, which have been The victim takes them, replaces them, and then arising, shakes the hands of the motorist and walks off.

This picture has been more than usually responsible for causing surprise among those who frequent the moving picture theatres. It almost makes the oldest frequenters of the places gasp with alarm when they see the careless chauffeur run over the legs of the sleeping man. This alarm, however, is sleeping man. This alarm, however, is quickly changed to a feeling of relief and then amusement, when they see the victim awaken, look around for his legs and shake his fist at the motorist.

The victim picks up one of his amputated limbs, and his vociferations halt the motorist, who alights and generously places the limbs in position, when, suddenly, the victim arises, shakes hands with the magical autoist, thanks him, and walks off.

Here again, we have an illustration of the arret. First, it should be understood that this trick caused considerable difficulty to produce. What was needed was a man whose lower limbs were missing from the knees. was, of course, known or surmised, that there were such men in Paris, but the city had to be searched before a suitable "actor" could be obtained, and even the immense offer of 50 francs an hour-that is, in American money, about \$10—was more than once refused by crippled beggars. The men whose limbs were missing appeared to think the risk was too great. The motorist might waver from the right line at the critical moment, and a real accident might result. However, a "victim" was

The trick consists of having the victim and an actor whose limbs are sound made up to look like each other. First, the actor plays his part, then lies down on the road. Here the registration on the film is stopped while the legless actor is placed in exactly the same position as the other. Then registration is resumed until after the "accident," when another substitution takes place after the legs are fitted to the victim.

While the arret, or stop, is one of the chief secrets of the moving picture making business, there are several other devices equally important to its success. One of these is called the "fondu," or blending. The amateur photographer who has unwillingly taken two exposures on one plate will readily understand the utility of this method for the production of spectre.

The fondu is resorted to when it is desired to make a figure fade from view, or to gradu-

dream. Even in this case the arret is a necessary part of the method.

Controlled by Whistle

It should be said that the arret is controlled by a whistle. This gives notice both actors and operator of the camera of the moment when it is to take place. To the actor, if he is to remain on the scene, he is warned by the whistle to remain in the same pose until the action is resumed; and the operator is guided in stopping the registration on the film and in resuming the registration.
It is by means of the stop that those mar-

velous scenes in which a hammer apparently of its own volition drives a nail in a board and a hand saw jumps up and begins to saw wood in a thoroughly wierd manner are produced. The quick jerky motion noted on these occasions results from the fact that really only a very infinitesimal part of the actual motion is pictured, because the work has to be accom-plished by hand and the tool posed at intervals. In those scenes in which the objects are seen rolling quickly up hill and jumping into windows and doing other things which seem to offend the known laws of gravitation, the effect is obtained by reversing the action. That is to say, if a millstone is to be shown running up hill, the registration is made when it is actually rolling down, and reversing this with great care gives the astonishing effect desired to be produced.

Where the siren is shown gracefully descending to the bottom of the sea, dropping daintily among the fishes, the effect is obtained by making two exposures on the same film. First the film is exposed before an aquarium in which living fishes are swimming to and fro. Then the film is taken to the theatre, where the action of the actress is obtained. A cloth is laid on the stage. painted to represent the plant life of the sea. On this the actress lies, and in this instance the operator is placed on a high platform above the figure. The camera is pointed directly over the actress and as she goes through the motions of graceful swimming the cloth is gently drawn across the painted background and the result is an effect of a siren descending through genuine water, among real fishes. While the effect is startling, as has been shown, the thing is very simple in construction.

It is not possible, says a writer in the Philadelphia Ledger to briefly explain all of the methods which are based upon the same kind of natural magic long practiced by the magicians of the stage. It is a strict knowledge of theatrical illusion which is the backbone of the business. The playwright, however, is not to be forgotten, for these little dramas, played in pantomime inside twenty minutes, have to be devised with the same care and with a far greate rknowledge of stagecraft than many four-act dramas in which the action is fitted with appropriate language.

Australia Labor Movement



MENTIONED in my last article that the essence of political controversy in Australia today is to be found in the conflict of two antagonistic currents of public sentiment, writes the special correspondent of the London Times. The one is represented by the class which may justly take credit for Australia's immense prosperity today, the class which—in the pursuit, blen entendu, of its own fortunes—has done almost all that has been done for industry, exploitation, and development; the other by the class which subserves and subsists upon individual enterprise and demands an increasing share in its results. (This latter class is still described as the "working" class even in the Colonies; but in a young country where work is every man's necessity and practically no leisured class exists, the title should more properly be given to the organizer and employers, whose gospel at its lowest is one of energy and enterprise, than to the unwilling mass of laborers and artisans whom they employ. At the extreme of the first category is a large number of purely selfsh individualists, who, regardless of any interest but their own, are merely in a hurry to grow rich; at the extreme of the other is a still larger number of more or less predatory socialists who demand a share of the general prosperity out of all proportion to their share of effort in creating it. "Going into one class," wrote Sir Henry Parkes in "Fifty Years of Australian History," "you will find men carefully dressed and sumptuously fed, who are very nuch disposed to take a short cut to the object which they wish to reach without reference to the feelings, of their fellows. Going among another class—almost the opposite—you will see men savagely assail their fellows because they honestly strive, in their own way as free men, to earn the means of subsistence for their families."

These, however, are only extremes. A juster analysis would group upon the one side the men of

These, however, are only extremes. A juster analysis would group upon the one side the men of means, of enterprise, of brains, who, whether born to a natural vantage-ground or not, believe in competition because they believe in themselves, and resent notion that they are not at liberty to pursue their unes in their own way; upon the other the men b, whether actuated by their own circumstances of fortunes in their own way; upon the other the monwho, whether actuated by their own circumstances or
by independent conviction or by both, would stifle
individualistic competition as retrograde and allow
the weaker or more indolent members of society to
set the pace for all. As has already been pointed out,
the philosophy of the matter has never troubled the
Australian mind; the conflict is not a conflict of political schools with studied principles at stake, Roughly
speaking, indeed, the division of sentiment runs parallel with a divergence of view between labor and
capital which is the same all over the world. But
there are features in Australian history which have
widened and acceptuated the line of cleavage in a
manner not fully appreciated as yet by English critics of the labor movement in Australia. Carried into
politics, the line of cleavage divides on the one hand
those who place social progress, in the forefront of
political alms. How actual and intense the opposition
of these two currents of opinion has been can only be
understood by looking back to the process of Australian development in the inteteenth century.

Australia has grown in almost cloistral isolation

ian development in the findeteeth century.

Australia has grown in almost cloistral isolation

peace. Without land frontiers or any neighboring never called upon to face the possibility of powers, never canted upon the true possible of aggression from without or any serious resistance from an aboriginal population within, she has gone

upon the business of exploiting her resources and developing her wealth. The war with nature, terrible and protracted as it has often been, is the only war sie knows. As a natural consequence, the struggle of development in hand-to-hand conflict with nature and the elements was for nearly a hundred years the governing motive of her life. Political activity had no other raison detre, and government did litte more than reflect the conditions of the struggle and help it to success. There was nothing, therefore, in political life to attract the greater number of men with position, energy and brains. The dominating impulse with them was always the call of the land, and they could influence polities without entering them. At the same time, no leisured closs existed with a tradition of public service or a hereditary interest in public affairs. For two or three centuries a majority of educated Englishmen have taken to politics almost as second nature; few of them have not at some time or other aspired to a seat in Parliament. No such tradition was possible in Australia, where less distinction, and far less scope, attached to a political career. It became a growing tendency, even for those who entered parliament, to give it only a fraction of their life and energies. The lines of cleavage in political opinion were always shifting and never clear; the coherence of parties was loose in the extreme; organization in the constituencies was unknown. Here was a situation in which any solid phalanx of opinion with real popular support was certain to win immediate victories.

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It is commonly stated that organization is the one and only secret of labor's swift advance as a political force in Australia. Like Philip of Macedon, it invented the phalanx, and, having invented and also apparently patented the phalanx, it would naturally win and continue to win victory after victory. Widely work of the property of the prope accepted as this explanation is, it can hardly be said to cover the whole ground. Philip would not have invented or applied the phalanx without some motivo accepted as this explanation is, it can matury be accepted as this explanation is, it can matury be accepted to cover the whole ground. Philip would not have invented or applied the phalanx without some motive for desiring victories; and labor won its present position in Australia, not by virtue of its methods, but by virtue of its alms. Other parties have not failed to organize merely because they were too indolent or too proud; they have failed to do so because they lacked the united impulse, the common faith, essential to give the method effect. That is the essence of the matter. If labor, when it first determined to organize as a political machine, had not been able to call to its support a deep-rooted sentiment of Australian people, it could not have risen to anything approaching its present power. Such a sentiment was, however, latent in the country, and developed as a natural product of the very conditions which had already given so much scope to its antithesis. Alongside the individual struggle after wealth there had been growing since very early times a different spirit sown by men who came to the colony in search not so much of wealth as of a competence and ease. This spirit and be traced in controversies that arose between the squatter and the working man in days before the gold rush, and it is the leading characteristic of the labor inovement today. In its gradual evolution, moreover, from an instinctive and unconsidered sentiment to the main article in a political faith it was helped and fostered by the same circumstances peculiar to Australia which gave such extensive play to the material ambitions of the abler part of the community. If cloistral isolation and peace favored the concentration of many people upon the business of developing the country and growing rich, it also left their poorer or less enterprising biction free to speculate upon possibilities of moderate affluence without excessive toil and

widespread social well-being inconceivable to countries less richly endowed, less thinly peopled, and less remote. Hidden in a corner of the Pacific and safeguarded by no effort of her own against the interference of a jealous world, Australia has developed a quality of introspection, a hermit-like preoccupation with her own dreams, which is now a leading attribute of her political ideas.

And other causes have been at work to draw out the sentiment of self-centred and, as it were, predestined Socialism underlying the labour movement in Australia. In the first place, there was climate, which brought about the enactment of a statutory eighthours day by general cohent long before the time when labor agitation began to be felt. In the second, there was the binding influence of race, an immense majority of the working-men of Australia being of British blood. This natural cement, combined with the influence of climate and the predisposition already mentioned to contentment upon a competence, has given a solidarity to the laboring class altogether beyond that existing in other countries. The average Australian working man accepts the status of "work-er" as his place in life. In the conditions surrounding him he believes that loyalty to his organization and his class will in itself secure him a position of moderate comfort and ease quite as satisfactory to his mind as any he could secure by personal effort in the pursuit of individual gain. It follows that he thinks less as an individual than as a member of his class, including his own interest in that of "workers" as a whole. He is not only therefore indifferent to the visions of material expansion, national aggrandiscinent, and fast increasing wealth, which absorb the energies of the rest of the community, but almost suspicious of their power to mislead his fellow-workers and destroy his dreams. His opponents are always eager to prove to him that his retarding the induspicious of their power to misicad his telnow-workers and destroy his dreams. His opponents are always egger to prove to him that he is retarding the industrial progress of the country; but such arguments do not move him, because he does not care. Neither has he any of the idealism which might create a fellow-feeling with the laboring class throughout the world. feeling with the laboring class throughout the world. The woes of industrial England, which figure even more largely in his imagination than they deserve, arouse in him no altruistic emotions at all.

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All these various threads of sentiment, curiously compounded of selfishness and idealism and emanating largely from the peculiar circumstances and conditions of Australian development, are the woof upon which the labor party has woven a definite and systematic creed. Without that widely-spread support in the general trend of Australian ideas, it could never even by means of a highly-organized political machine have achieved a tithe of what it has achieved. From the outset it has been able not only to base itself upon a strong foundation of working-class solidarity and esprit de corps, but also to range upon its side a great deal of progressive opinion which has not-needed, in other countries, to make common cause with political trade unionism or Labor Socialism. In the matter of political ideas already described, with no historic and formative tradition of government to keep reason of State above the grasp of predominating influence or interest, it appealed at first to many who saw the need of some ideal of social progress to control, and rationalize the prevailing doctrine of wealth-accumulation at any price. An instance of this feeling, before even the political debut of labor, is the action of the Chier Justice of Victoria in subscribing £50 weekly to the funds of the unions in the great maritime strike in 1890. Free and compulsory education, decentralization and local government, the etstablishment of a national bank and a national system of irrigation—all these were measures of merely liberal reform which labor at the time was able to make its own. They were demands well calculated, in the words of the declaration issued by the first Labor Electoral League in New South Wales, "to bring all electors who are in favor of democratic and progressive legislation under one banner."

They Want Longer Legs



HE remarkable degree of thoroughness that Japan has determined to achieve in all things that pertain to her own efficiency and advantage as a nation is nowhere unique efforts toward increasing the stature of the people.

Compared with Europeans or even Chinese the Japanese as a race are short and under weight. To account for this physical peculiarity various reasons have been advanced and as many corresponding antidotes suggested or prescribed to remedy the defect, until the movement has attracted the attention of the leading physiologists of the world.

to remedy the defect, until the movement has attracted the attention of the leading physiologists of the world.

Some of the best authorities among the Japanese themselves have ascribed the slight physical stature of their race to the sedentary habits that for ages have prevailed among them. Apart from those engaged in the more muscular forms of industrial activity the average Japanese performs his dally task in a sitting attitude, and this obtains even in the hours of rest, for in a Japanese house there are no chairs, the members of the family squat on their heels on the floor after the fashion of their ancestors from time immemorial.

The Japanese professional man and the man of business maintain this posture day after day and month after month through the years; many a merchant spends the greater portion of his life in this position, not rising even to wait on a customer, as he keeps a boy to hand him the goods in demand. And what is true of the commercial classes is equally so of the artisans and craftsmen that make up so large a proportion of the native population.

Though the agricultural classes naturally show a greater degree of muscular development, the nature of their labor is too much on a line with that of beasts of burden to allow a properly developed stature. In the opinion of other physiologists, however, the deficiency in Japanese stature is to be attributed to some inherent characteristic of the race rather than to any effect of habit or environment, much as these may modify the original tendency.

It is argued that though the Italians, for example, are shorter than other Europeans, no one would think of attempting to account for it by Instancing the domestic habits of the nation. Moreover, it requires no great familiarity with ethnological history to see that some races are evidently built upon a smaller model than others.

But it is quite consistently Japanese to discredit any theory that would ascribe pace defect to other

But it is quite consistently Japanese to discredit any theory that would ascribe race defect to other than remedial causes. Pessimistic as the Japanese are in matters of philosophy and religion, when it comes to things material they always present a most optimistic attitude.

The Japanese avowedly holds that his slight stature is due to some cause over which he has control, and that therefore by taking thought he can reverse the decree of Scripture and add the longed-for cubit to his stature. Accordingly the native physiologists who have given most attention to this subject acquiesce in the prevailing opinion that the national shortness of stature is the result of doing without chairs in the homes and without counters and desks in shops and counting houses, probably assisted by want of a proper attention to diet.

To substantiate the results of this diagnosis attention is called to the fact that it requires only a superficial examination of the average lapanese physique to see that the main deficiency is in the length with that of the average native of Europe or America,

of the legs; the trunk always comparing favorably with that of the average native of Europe or America,

Hence it is concluded that if the lack is only in the legs the cause must be attributed to a wrong use of these, that they have become mere appendages only because they have been regarded as such for generations by a large part of the nation, and that if Japanese legs are but subjected to the same degree of exertion as that indulged in by foreigners they will attain an equal elongation in time.

Those most familiar with the physical characteristics of both races will readily admit that it is only when standing that the Japanese appears shorter than the average Anglo-Saxon; seated at a table or in an audience there seems to be no marked diversity in height. Nor is it contrary to the experience of men of science that undue expansion or contraction of human stature should be usually due to some abnormal condition of the lower limbs.

mal condition of the lower limbs.

Among the giants of all races it is generally found that the extraordinary development is in the legs and feet. While a dwarfed condition of body is not always due to lack of leg development among foreigners, it frequently is, and this is especially so among the Japanese.

This question of size was first taken up by the Japanese.

This question of size was first taken up by the Japanese army surgeons, who were interested in securing recruits of suitable stature and development for the ranks. After a long experience of examining men for military service and a careful comparison of results with similar experiences abroad, the Japanese medical men became convinced of the necessity of making the matter a subject of national importance until now there is a well marked determination to leave no means untried to make the Japanese soldiers physically equal to the European regular.

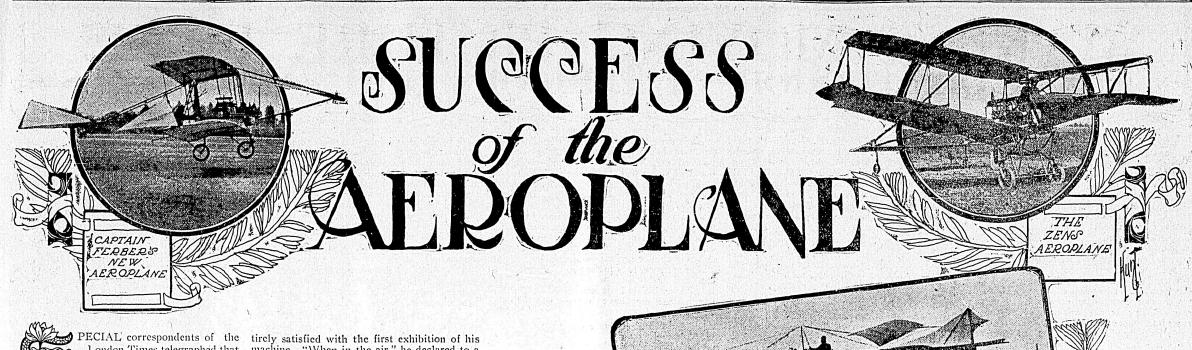
Consequently the medical staff of the Japanese army has for some years been putting the native soldier through a strict course of gymnastic and dietary discipline insisting that the movement be carried into the homes of the people until all should be obsessed with the desire to grow tall or produce a progeny with this qualification for civilization.

Mothers and nurses are being advised not to carry their bables on their backs, as the custom is deemed sufficient to account for the prevalence of bandy legs among the Japanese. The nation is besought to sit on something higher than the floor. The kind and quality of the exercise and dlet for the army, and navy are carefully regulated to comply with foreign customs, in addition to the special expedients for increasing stature.

It is interesting to note that these experiments are regarded as on the whole satisfactory. The army surgeons aver that in the few years that they have been able to give proper attention to the subject the physical condition of the Japanese soldier has shown marked improvement and that even an appreciable increase of stature can be noticed.

This frank endeavor after so extra-ordinary an achievement as an increase of stature does much to dispel the impression that the Japanese are for the most part a nation of mere imilators, with a conspicuous lack of inventive power. If we except Dr. Shimose, who invented the famous explosive to the destr

destructive effect of which Japan owed so much of her success in the late war, and the university pro-fessor who invented her secret system of wireless telegraphy, the nation has not shown any great talent



London Times telegraphed that paper as follows:

'Mr. Wilbur Wright has made a remarkable flight this evening, lasting I minute 45 seconds, over a course of about 2,500 feet. He will resume his experiments on Monday. The average height maintained during today's flight

was 30 feet.

The news of this remarkable achievement, which took place in the presence of some of the leading members of the Aero Club, well known aviators like M. Bleriot, and aeronauts like M. Archdeacon, MM. Paul and Edmond Zens, and M. Peyrey, has been received with enthusiasm in the French Press. Such secrecy had been maintained with regard to the Wright aeroplane that a large number of Frenchmen were sceptical even as to Mr. Wright's seriousness. All accounts, however, published in this morning's papers from the correspondents on the spot attest the complete triumph of the American inventor. All present affirm that, after yesterday's experiments, there can be no doubt that the Wrights possess a machine capable of remaining an hour in the air and almost as managable as if it were a small toy held in

It was at half-past six that the flight took place. At the very first bound, obeying the handling of its pilot, the aeroplane rose "stable, harmonious, and superb," and, rising to some 30 feet or 40 feet twice without a hitch, glided round the Hippodrome, finally alighting gently, with the ease and grace of a wood-pigeon, to use the words of one of the correspondents, some 50 feet from its point of departure. "Thereupon the enthusiasm was indescribable. The Frenchmen and the Americans present received Mr. Wright, who had just won for his brother and himself the title of the real creator of aeroplanes, with the most extraordinary en-

The Figaro, commenting upon this triumph, remarks that it is a great event, and continues:
"It is not the first time that a man has

risen from the earth in a machine heavier than the air, but yesterday's experiment re-establishes the historical truth and repairs an injustice. Hitherto the honor of the first flight had been attributed to Santos Dumont, whose merits still remain what they always have been. That attempt took place on September 10, 1906, on the lawn of Bagatelle in Paris. Now, the first flights of the Wright brothers took place They were renewed and perfected in the four succeeding years, and, although guaranteed by a witness whose competency ought to have been sufficient authority for the statement, namely, Mr. Chanute, the Chicago professor, who is an expert in aviation, nothing but incredulity reigned in Europe, and even in America. The Messrs. Wright were called humbugs and regarded as "bluffers," the more so as they followed up their experiments with negotiations for the sale at high prices in the old and new world of the patents for their machine. In 1905 pourparlers were begun by France for the purchase of the Wright aeroplane. They resulted, in 1906, in an option to MM. Fordyce, Henri Letellier, and Desouches, who suddenly felt doubts and ceded their option to the American Government. Thereupon the French Government intervened and, on the urgent advice of Captain Ferber, decided to act. M. Etienne, then Minister of War sent a mission to the United States. He offered the Wright Brothers 600,000 francs, (£24,000) for their invention on condition that they should previously execute a flight of 50 kilometres at an altitude of 300 metres.

"This condition put an end to the negotiations. But in April, 1908, M. Lazure Wieller, the well known manufacturer, entered into pourparlers with the Wright Brothers and signed a contract with them, according to which he became for 500,000f. (£20,000) the proprietor of their aeroplane if, before the end of 1908, their machine, with two persons on board, accomplished a flight of 50 kilometres. Yesterday's trial showed that the Wright aeroplane will fulfill the stipulated conditions. The machine covered only 2,000 metres at the rate of 68 kilometres an hour, but it had on board. in accordance with the contract, not only Mr. Wilbur Wright, but a burden representative of the second passenger in the form of a heavy

All accounts agree that the most admirable characteristic of yesterday's flight was the steady mastery displayed by Mr. Wright over his machine. It is recalled that he and his brother are the sole constructors of this admirable apparatus, including the motor. Mr. Wright himself declared that he was not enmachine. "When in the air," he declared to a representative of the New York Herald, "I made no fewer than ten mistakes, due to the fact that I had been lying off so long, but I corrected them all rapidly, so I do not suppose that any one watching really knew that I made mistakes at all. I was much pleased with the way in which my first trial in France was re-

M. Bleriot, one of the best known French experts, said to the same correspondent: "I consider that, for us in France and everywhere a new era in mechanical flight has begun. I am not sufficiently calm after the event thoroughly to express my opinion. My view can be best conveyed in the words—It is marvellous."

Other experts were equally enthusiastic. Even the system of starting from rails instead of from wheels is regarded as superior now that Mr. Wright's success has given the French experts an object-lesson. Two Russian officers who were present were also greatly impressed by what they had seen.

Mr. Wilbur Wright told a representative of the Matin, after his flight of yesterday, in which he traveled three times round the Hunandieres race course, that he could have continued to fly if he had wished, but he judged it useless to do so. His idea was simply to make sure that the levers and steering gear were in proper working order. "I am now sure," said Mr. Wright, "that my aeroplane is good. I was a little bothered by the complete absence of wind, but I will make a further attempt on Monday, and I hope shortly to remain an hour in the air and to pay a visit to the people of Le Mans."

M. Bleriot, in reply to the Matin's representative, said: "This machine at present shows its superiority over our aeroplanes, but have patience! In a little while Mr. Wright will be equalled and even surpassed. Aviation is going to make such progress as cannot be imagined."

Mr. Wilbur Wright made three trials with his aeroplane on August 10. The first failed; the second lasted 42 seconds; and the third I minute 41 seconds.

Mr. Wilber Wright renewed his interrupted aeroplane trial again in the evening. The first attempt was made at 6.30 in the presence of a large crowd of spectators. The attempt failed owing to a mistake in handling the machine. The mechanic whose business it was to keep the aeroplane on the starting rails probably did not release it quickly enough, and the right wing struck the ground as the machine left the rails. The aeroplane flew for five or six yards and then stopped in an extremely in-clined position. Having brought it back to the starting point, Mr. Wright made a second attempt. Reaching a height of ten metres, he flew for 200 metres and turned. At this point, owing to the faulty working of the motor, he

At the third attempt, when darkness had already fallen, Mr. Wright reached a height of 15 metres, and, amid the cheers of the few spectators who remained on the ground, described a figure of eight twice in the air, and then returned to the shed.

The telegrams from the special correspondents of the Paris papers at Le Mans, where Mr. Wilber Wright was expected to make a flight of an hour today, attested the enthusiasm and impatience with which the public as well as the experts were awaiting the results of his efforts. All day long Mr. Wright has been worried by the presence of photographers, and a very lively incident is reported to have occurred between him and a captain, who, having taken several photographs, was obliged to surrender his apparatus to the American aviator. These incidents would appear to have greatly annoyed Mr. Wright, who announced at 2 o'clock that he would not resume his experiments until very late in the afternoon, towards 5 or 6 o'clock. The correspondents occupied the interval by talking to some of the experts present. The Temps gives tonight the following as the opinion of M. Bollee:

"I consider that the Wright apparatus is the most perfect that we have yet seen. You know what a triumph he had yesterday. The aeroplane that he used was the one with which he made his experiments in America. His selfassurance and the precision with which he managed his machine were a great surprise to all of us. Take notice that with the system of starting which he employs he has either got to fly immediately or fall to the ground-a form of anxiety unknown to our French aviators. I regard Mr. Wright as a real genius, but he is, perhaps wrong in wanting to do

everything by himself." M. Boulle mentioned various technical

points as regards the construction of the machine which would be understood by engineers, but which cannot interest the public.

Another correspondent reports a remark of Mr. Wright himself that he greatly admired the result achieved by Mr. Farman and M. the result achieved by Mr. Parman and Mr. Delagrange, considering the unsatisfactory measures at their disposal for keeping their balance. "My aeroplane," he added, "is more complete than theirs; my perfected devices completely solve the problem of aviation."

In explanation of the meticulous way in which he does apertuhing by himself, it may be

which he does everything by himself,, it may be said that, as he himself has said, he and his brother Orville lived for many months in North Carolina, far from any human habitation, where they inevitably got the habit of counting only on themselves.

It is reported that Mr. Wright has received notice that a delegation of German officers will visit the hippodrome of Hunaudieres to witness his flights.

A slight accident to Mr. Wilbur Wright's aeroplane on August 13 interrupted his experiments for the rest of the week. He took a magnificent flight of about ten kilometres in the morning in 8 minutes 13 seconds at a height of about 60 feet, making the circuit of the racecourse seven times, and coming down with his habitual facility. A few minutes later he decided to make another trial. On his second round, after being in the air a little more than two minutes, at a height of about 60 feet, he decided to come down and descended to within 30 feet of the ground. In seeking to avoid landing in a ditch he tried to swerve his machine to the left, but made a false movement with one of the levers, so that instead of turning in the desired direction he went to the right forcing the whole aeroplane into an oblique position, which drove one of the wings violently against the ground, breaking its frame. Mr. Wright then got down and reassured with a smile the person who had rushed to help him. It was found that the damage consisted in a rent in the cloth of the left wing and the cracking of the frame. The motor, the rudders, and the propellers were uninjured. Mr. Wright took his machine back to the shed for repairs. It will be necessary to make an entirely new wooden framework for the broken wing, an operation which will take several days,

The Flights Described

M. Francois Peyrey, who is an expert in aerial navigation in France, and who had the good fortune to witness the first flights of Mr. Wilbur Wright at the Hunaudieres race course, near Le Mans, has given me the following authoritative statement of the result of those experiments.
"These experiments were really remarkable.

They proved over and over again that Wilbur and Orville Wright have long mastered the art of artificial flight. They are the public justification of the performances which the American aviators announced in 1904 and 1905, and they give them, conclusively, the first place in the history of flying machines, that rightly belongs to them. It was at nightfall on August 8 that I saw Wilbur Wright make his first flight. He had made no flights for some months, and yet his first experiment began with the most delicate of all manocuvres in aviation—namely, circling. He rose forthwith to a height of about 30 feet, and the spectacle was marvelous and delightful. We beheld the great white bird soar above the race course, pass over and beyond the trees from its shed to the winningpost of the course. We were able to follow easily each movement of the pilot, note his extraordinary proficiency in the flying business, per-ceive the curious warping of the wings in the process of circling and the shifting position of

the rudders. When after 1 minute 45 seconds

of flight Wright again touched the ground, descending with extraordinary buoyancy and precision, while cheers arose from the crowd in the tribune, I saw the man who is said to be unemotional turn pale. He had long suffered in silence; he was conscious that the world no longer doubted his achievements. On the fol-lowing days Wilbur Wright continued his exercises in order to fulfill the conditions imposed upon him by the Weiller syndicate. As is well known this group intends to purchase the right of constructing and selling the Wright type of aeroplane in France and the French colonies for the sum of son onof (f By this contract, Wilbur Wright must take two flights, each of them over a course of more than 50 kilometres in an average breeze and at a few days interval. The aeroplane must carry two persons and enough fuel for a journey of 200 kilometres. In order to attain this result Wright declares that he must be allowed to go into methodical training. The machine which he used in America with his brother had four levers controlling the various steering and balancing arrangements. In France Wilbur Wright has had to alter this system, and his present aeroplane has only two levers. He must thus acquire the habit of fresh instinctive movements. He is daily making progress in this respect. On August 10 he succeeded in describing a figure 8 in the air in 1 minute 45 seconds. On the 11th he went three times round the race-course in 3 minutes 43 seconds, and on the 12th six times round in 6 minutes 56 seconds.

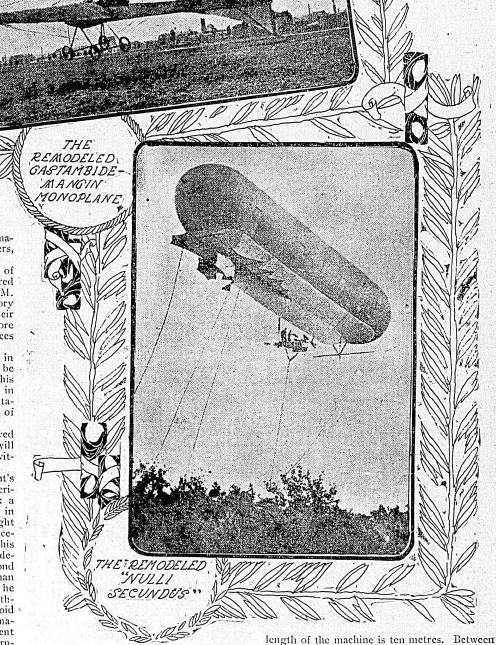
The Wright aeroplane is what is called a biplane, the surfaces of which are parallelled, exactly one above the other and slightly concave on the lower surface. They are made of cloth stretched on a framework of spruce. They are 121/2 metres long and two metres wide, giving a total area of 50 square metres. The distance between the planes is 1.80 metre. In front is a horizontal biplane rudder for regulating the height of flight, at the back a vertical bi-plane rudder for steering. The total

the planes is a four-cylinder, water-cooled, 25 h.p. motor, designed by the brothers Wright. On its right is a radiator with flat copper tubes on its left side the pilot and passenger. The motor drives two wooden propellers, 2.80 metres in diameter, by means of crossed chains. The propellers revolve in opposite directions and are geared down in the ratio of 33 to 9. The total weight of the aeroplane with one man on board is 450 kilogrammes. The mo-

tor in working order weighs 90 kilogrammes. "The method of operation seems very simple. The most interesting feature consists in the 'working' of the extreme under part of the wings, whereby the flight of a bird is imitated and perfect lateral stability is secured. rudder which regulates the horizontal balance has to be used almost continually, but, as in the case of a bicyclist, the movements necessary to maintain equilibrium probably soon become instinctive.

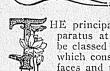
"In order to make a flight a wooden rail about 72 feet long was laid on the ground. The aeroplane rests upon wooden 'skates,' and has two rollers in front. On the rail runs a little car upon which the aeroplane rests and the rollers on the rail. When the screws begin to revolve the bird flies rapidly along the rail and at its extremity rises into the air by the help of the horizontal rudder. When there is a wind the rail alone is sufficient. In calm weather the aeroplane is launched as by a catapult, by means of a weight of 700 kilogrammes, which falls from the top of a pillar 18 feet high and pulls upon ropes passing through pulleys.
"Mr. Wright has realized the most delicate

problem of aviation-namely, the question of balance. To behold this flying machine turn sharp round at the edge of the wood at a height of 60 feet., and continue on its course, is an enchanting spectacle. The wind does not seem to trouble him, Wright having flown in fairly stiff breezes. In a word, the Wright brothers are the first men who have succeeded in imitating birds. To deny it would be child-





ne Construction of Balloons and Aeroplanes



HE principal types of aeroplane apparatus at present under trial may be classed under two heads; those which consist of parallel plane surfaces and those with a single plane

surface, writes a special correspondent of the London Times. In the former category may be included the well-known machines of Farman and Delagrange, which have met with so much success both here and The apparatus used by each inventor is similar in design and was built by Messrs. The construction is of the cellular form devised by Hargrave, and for the purpose of sustentation, two fixed cells in the shape of two wings are employed on either side of the body of the machine which consists of a trussed frame carrying the aeronaut and the motor with the screw propeller. In front are two small jointed planes to serve for rising and sinking, and at the back is the steering appendage, consisting of a cell with a central diaphragm which gives the requisite direction. The driving is effected by an Antoinette mo-In the case of the Farman apparatus the following are the main dimensions: Spread of wings, 10 metres; length, 10.50 metres; approximate weight, 550 kilograms; supporting surface, 50 square metres; speed, 20 metres per second; nominal power of motor, 50 n.p.; and total weight of the motor 150 kilograms. This is the first aeroplane which has carried two passengers. Captain Ferber is now actually making use of an apparatus of the same type, and it seems advisable to point out the very important services which this gentleman has rendered to the development of aviation. He it was who first drew public attention to the splendid performances of Lilienthal, and who by word and example advocated the gliding principle of the learned German as the best mode of acquiring familiarity with aerial navigation. His experiments with flight by means of planes in 1904 gave rise to the present movement, and it was his investigation which served to establish the form of the model apparatus which his pupils, the brothers Voisin, have so ably constructed and devised on be-balf of Messrs. Farman and Delagrange.

Captain Ferber proposes shortly to make trial of a great monoplane apparatus, furnished with an Antoinette motor of 100-horse Among the machines of this type which have hitherto been tried, those which have furnished the greatest number of successful flights, carried out methodically, are those

of Mr. Bleriot and of Mr. R. Esnault-Peiterie. The difficulties arising from defective balance in this type of apparatus led to numerous accito extricate himself without injury, and he has devised many improvements. He has thus secured a machine which has given very remarkable results in point of speed and facility of handling.

This monoplane apparatus is fitted with an 8-cylinder Antoinette motor of 50 h.p. Its extreme width is 8.50 metres, and its superficial area is 22 square metres, the total length being 10 metres. The body is rectangular and there is a screw-propeller in front, with four flexible blades. At the back are two horizontal planes which are fixed and two that are vable. The two rigid wings are terminated in either case by a pinion or hinged blade. This very ingenious arrangement ensures transverse stability; the aeronaut, in fact, by means of a special check rope, can raise or de-press the pinion, and by straining the rope tight and slightly lowering this pinion, so as to deflect the surface of the cuter extremity of the plane, an additional air-resistance is imparted and the aeroplane tends to lift in that direction. The planes at the back afford the requisite longitudinal stability. The screws furnished with flexible blades are of advantage, in that they are less exposed to injury than screws with rigid blades, and they thus escape the liability to the frequent accidents which may have such serious consequences both for the inventor and for the spectators. Moreover, screws of this type do 20 per cent. more work than those with fixed blades.

The monoplane apparatus of Mr. Esnault-Pelterie has been employed for some very interesting trials at Buc, near Versailles. It consists essentially of a central body, covered with silk which is strained tight and varnished. Two wings are attached to this body, which have a spread of 0.60 metres and cover an area of 18 square metres. In horizontal projection they are each shaped as an irregular trapezium, which tapers off towards the extremities. This form has been adopted as the outcome of long series of tests, carried out by towing the machine attached to a motor-car, driven at various speeds up to 100 kilometres per hour. The motor has likewise been specially designed for the purpose, and it was described in detail in The Times Engineering Supplement of November 20 of last year.

It is expected that a new monoplane apparatus will shortly make its appearance-namely, that of Mr. Gastambide-Mangin-which fitted with two V-shaped wings. The body is cylindrical and is five metres in length, while the tail is feathered like an arrow. Power is supplied by an Antoinette motor of 50 h.p.; but after a number of successful trials had been completed, the experimenter has met with a series of accidents which have necessitated the cessation of his experiments for a while and will render certain modifications needful. These are now, it is understood, being consid-

Messrs. Voisin have just completed for Mr. Farman a monoplane apparatus which differs very greatly from the foregoing. Its form is no longer based on that of the bird, but partakes rather of that of a fish, 14 metres in length. The frame or chassis is composed of four wooden battens, secured in front to a plate of aluminium which will carry the screws; at the back they terminate in a shoe of solid wood. Being braced throughout with wooden struts and steel ties the apparatus constitutes a truss, possessed of perfect rigidity. In the centre is situated the space for the motor and for the aeronaut. In the front part and on each side of the frame are three sustension planes, each of which is 2.65 metres in length by I metre in width. The extreme width is thus 6.50 metres. Each of these planes consists of a rectangular framework made of wood, slightly turned up at the outer edges, but covered with two thicknesses of silk. The body in its general form is incurved, with a taper of 1 in 12. The three planes are not quite in line with one another, but rise slightly in stages and the apparatus ought by right to be termed a triple plane, rather than a monoplane machine. At the rear there are two additional planes of a similar kind, but only two metres in length. The one nearer the end is moveable and serves to steer up or down. At the extreme end is a vertical cellular rudder for the purpose of keeping the apparatus horizontal. It is fixed on an upright pivot, inserted in the wooden shoe at the termination of the framework, and is prolonged towards the centre of the aeroplane by the employment of a triangle-shaped sail or feathering. The machine is furnished with a Renault motor, especially designed for the purpose. This motor is not designed to be very light, but the effort has been to assure perfect regularity of working. It is rated at 35-h.p.

and weighs 130 kilograms. There are eight cylinders arranged in V-shape, in such a way that each of the cranks is driven by two piston-rods and the crank-shaft can thus be made of reduced diameter and of very small weight. The carburettor is of aluminium and for the sparking a small magneto is employed. For cooling purposes air-circulation is utilized by the aid of two small fans. The screw is constructed with two aluminium blades and is, 2.30 metres in diameter, with a pitch of 1.40 metre.

The body of the aeroplane is mounted in front on a small carriage with two shifting wheels, and at the back there is a single wheel which can likewise be shifted.

The same firm are engaged, also, in the construction of three triple-surfaced aeroplanes for Messrs. Goupy, Ferber, and Florio respectively, which consist of a spindle-shaped body, 9.50 metres in length, having three sustentation planes in front with a spread of 7.50 metres. The width of each is 1.60 metre and the distance apart 0.95 metre. At the back there is a cell formed of two planes, 4 metres in total width, each of them 1.60 metre across and 1.60 metre apart. At the extreme end is a

Mention should also be made of the recent appearance at Issy les Moulineaux of a strange apparatus for aerial navigation, termed the mixed "aeronef" of Malecot, which is a combination of dirigible balloon and aeroplane. It comprises a balloon with a gas capacity of 1,054 cubic metres, beneath which is a cellular aeroplane formed of a trussed bearer 20 metres in length. The planes which constitute the aeroplane consists of 20 small sails, overlapping one another. These are each rectangular in form with an area of six square metres, and are kept rigid by a bracing of bamboo poles. The trials of this apparatus last year gave encouraging results, but those which have taken place lately are not yet sufficiently advanced to enable an opinion to be formed respecting the ultimate success of this

The various machines already described are all of the aeroplane type, but a certain number of inventors have directed their at-"helicoptention to apparatus of the class of notwithstanding the grave difficulties encountered at the outset with this mode of construction. Among others Messrs, Dufaux, Cornu and Leger are engaged in conducting experiments with machines of this character.

It is necessary also to notice the Breguet-Richet "gyroplane" which is actually under test at Douai. This is in reality a combination of tion of the aeroplane and the helicoptera. It is constructed with a rigid framework, formed of steel tubes, in the shape of a great closs, placed horizontally. At the intersection of the arms is the seat for the aeronaut, and here also is situated the 45-h. p. motor. At the extremities of the four arms are four systems or sails, or revolving blades, each consisting of a pair of superposed planes which are caused to rotate in different directions, in order to balance their aero-dynamic effect. By their rotation they impart the ascensional movement to the apparatus. The inventors assert hat the gyroscopic action of these revolving blades will likewise impart stability to the machine. The apparatus is also provided with fixed planes, intended to afford systemation and to promote stability. The total weight is 578 kilograms and on several occasions this machine has raised itself from the ground to a height of 1.50 metre.

In order to bring this review of French aeronautic achievements to a conclusion, it may be as well to allude to the remarkable communication of Mr. M. Desprez to the Academie des Sciences with respect to the flight of birds in soaring, although it has not yet been possible to give practical effect to his investigations. He has propounded a very simple mechanical explanation of the wind-hovering movements of birds with large powers of flight, and he has confirmed his theories by some admirable laboratory ex-periments. An artificial bird is represented by a piece of aluminum foil, slightly twisted and provided with wheels. This is placed on an inclined plane, and beneath it a current of air is caused to blow obliquely, and, on suitably regulating the strength of this air current, the foil is seen to ascend the plane in a contrary direction to that of the air. By this means it is shown that soaring birds can, without motion of their wings, travel at a great velocity against ascending air currents. It is scarcely possible to conceive the important advantages which aerial navigation may derive at some future date from this fact. Mr. Quinton has founded a prize of 10,000 francs, based on this discovery, for the first aeroplane capable of being sustained in the air for five minutes without dropping more than 50 metres below its original level.

Three Travellers in Asia



HE flood of books of Asian travel grows a little overwhelming, but not one of these three works can be called either superfluous or uninteresting. Mr. Johnston and Count de Lesdain take us to the wilds of Tibet, partly by routes that no other European

Sir Henry Craik follows the beaten track of the tourist in India, but his modest notes are agreeable reading, and he does not profess to have solved the problems of the Indian government in a single winter visit. His quiet reflections never lack freshness, and are generally sound and true. His rambles in Bombay lead to some pungent comments on Anglo-Indian architecture. He despises the meretricious Indo-Saracenic style, and calls the great railway buildings "inept and misplaced." To some extent he is justified, for the dome of the vast Victoria Terminus suggests a tipsy-cake, and the Bombay-Baroda railway offices are like a cruet-stand. But the tower and dome of the municipal offices have a simple dignity, the long sweep of the public offices abutting on the Oval is im-pressive, and had Sir Henry Craik examined the beautiful Anjuman-i-Islam, designed by Mr. John Willcocks, he would not have given such exclusive praise to the despised town hall. The carly Portuguese in India had a better conception of buildings suitable for the tropics than any Europeans who have followed them, but few travellers ever visit the turesque remnants of Old Goa. Most of the newer blocks of buildings and offices in Bombay seem planned for the climate of Spitzbergen, and an examination of the local building regulations conveys the same impression. Sir Henry Craik appears to have been unfortunate in his experiences on the Great Indian Peninsula railway, for their newer expresses are usually extremely comfortable; but the journey from Bombay to Lahore in October is never a very joyous experience. He is amply warranted, however, in protesting against the way in which third-class native passengers are herded together. We have even seen the grievances of third-class passengers solemnly noted among those varied influences, "the causes of unrest." Oddly enough, Sir Henry Craik has a good word to say for the Indian up-country inn, and is "not disposed to think hotel life in India so bad as it is reported. We fancy his experiences of the smaller hotels

It is rather surprising to find so shrewd an observer pausing in his narrative of his journey through the Khaibar to expound "the hazards of supine inaction" on the frontier. "Are we counting its cost?" he asks. The authorities are probably more appropriately engaged in counting the cost of the subjugation of 200,000 fighting men scattered over a great

must have been very few and very fortunate.

area of mountainous country. Sir Henry Craik is an industrious sightseer, and while at Delhi took the trouble to visit the titanic ruins of Tughlakhabad. Most travellers rather indolently stop short at the Kutab Minar. He is singularly unfair to the Anglo-Indian press, and his assertion that "two or three minutes suffice for the perusal of the paper to the average Anglo-Indian" is a curious mistake. Had he spent a hot weather in a lonely station in the plains, he would have found that the daily paper was read even to the columns of small advertisements. In discussing the reluctance of the British officials to hand over their authority to aspiring Indians, he makes a lucid and perfectly accurate comparison:--

"Their position seems to me to be comparable to nothing so much as that of scientific engineers planning, with elaborate and careful foresight, out of the most heterogeneous materials, a vast work, and suddenly called upon to entrust its guidance to the irresponsible votes of the navvies engaged upon the manual labor of construction."

The difficulty is that, as in all countries, the navvies believe themselves fully competent to control the complex fabric. Yet, as he points out, even the limited degree of popular control already existing is not very satisfactory in its results. The municipal councils "are distrusted by all; are kept from more flagrant errors only by official guidance; and the fact that they are elected does not give them the confidence of the native in any degree whatever." We should not care to subscribe to so sweeping a condemnation of Indian municipalities, but the view summarized by Sir Henry Craik is held by many experienced administrators. He is very far from accuracy when he says that "nothing is more certain than that the wires of all the agitation, far and near, are pulled in Bengal." One can very rarely be certain about anything in India, but the probability is that until quite recently most of the wires were pulled from the Bom-

Count de Lesdain carries us away from the burning heat of India, to the keen air and spacious vistas, the ice and snow and savage wildness, of High Asia. He marched from Peking across the little-known Ordos Desert, traversed the Chinese provinces of Shansi and Kansu, skirted the Gobi Desert, and came right across Tibet through Shigatse and Gyaangtse to India. We cannot recall any other European traveller who has entered India by such a remarkable route, and Count de Lesdain deserves ample credit for his intrepid journey. Those explorers who persist in advancing into the trackless wild with vast stores of provisions may be advised to study the example of this enterprising Frenchman, who started with no other sustenance than "a

few bottles of champagne." He lived on the country all the way, and though he was sometimes on short commons, he seems to have emerged none the worse for his adventures In the Ordos region he made a detour to visit the tomb of Jenghis Khan. The ashes of the mighty Mongol conqueror, whose empire extended from Shan-tung to the Russian steppes, are preserved today in a painted chest, kept in one of two tattered tents on a lonely hillside. The guardians of the sepulchre have no notion who Jenghis Khan was. There is something unconsciously dramatic in Count de Lesdain's description of the torn and squalid tents which constitute this forgotten Mongol sepulchre. The writer claims to have discovered the source of the Yang-tsze-Kiang, in a stream issuing from a glacier in the Dang-la mountains; but inasmuch as there are sometimes disputes about the precise source of the Thames, fear that his claim will perhaps be a little difficult to establish. He predicts that the next war with China will cost more lives than any of its predecessors, and will raise more difficulties than the European nations have had to overcome. But why not let China alone?

Mr. Johnston is another Spartan traveller. He marched from the extreme northeast to the extreme southwest of China, over the loftiest passes in the empire, and through seven of its provinces. During the greater part of his ourney he partook of "the same coarse and frugal fare as my coolies and muleteers," and only had one short attack of fever. Evidently the simple life suits travellers in Asia. His book is a far more serious and valuable contrithan t two works we have noticed. It is to some extent ethnological, for Mr. Johnston's chief purpose was to acquire some knowledge of the tribes subject to China that inhabit the wild regions of Chinese Tibet and Northwestern Yunnan. We admire, but do not aspire to emulate, the indomitable fortitude which led him to wade through the 160 volumes of the "Ssuch'uan Chih" in search of material. The general reader will perhaps be more interested in his descriptions of the glorious mountain scenery of southwestern China. Mr. Archibald Little has already written a book about the attractions of Mount Omei, the great sacred mountain of Ssuchan, but Mr. Johnston's account of his visit is engrossing One of the most famous saints whose name is associated with the mountain was a native of India, who is locally reputed to have lived there for centuries! The possible connection between the earlier Indian races and Ssuchan is worth further investigation, and Mr. Johnston thinks the ancient cave-dwellers in the province may have come from the other side of the Himalayas. Like all travellers in China; he has something to say about the missionary question. He thinks the present difficulties will cease when China, by the reform of her legal codes and judicial procedure, has earned the right to abolish foreign consular jurisdiction in Chinese

Lures Money From Public



Ask anyone of the hundreds of men and women at the Old Orchard camp meeting about the Rev. Mr. A.

B. Simpson, says the Boston Saturday Post. Ask them about the \$300,000 contributions taken up after one of his famous missionary sermons, about the jewels and gold watches

showered upon the platform.

The scene under the pine trees of Old Orchard is one so fraught with intensity and emotion, so almost weird in its abandonment, that once seen it is never forgotten. Even the Philistine is swept along on the tide and not until afterward does the marvel appear. Some thousands of people, men, women and children, sit closely packed on the wooden Each leans forward as though to draw nearer the speaker. On the platform stands a tall, angular man with a keen, fierce His features are irregular, not even well proportioned, but the holding power of the eyes makes up for the lack of harmony in

They are densely brown and expressive, pleading, demanding, defying, sternly accus-ing and conciliating in turn.

He has the appearance of taking in every individual in a circle at once, and grown men shrivel or expand under the influence.

No one of the vast throng before him is conscious of anyone but that dominant figure on which every eye is fastened. Often they speak, sometimes even cry out aloud in the violence of their approbation of what he says, but the one who cries and the ones about him seem oblivious to it. There is such revilement, such ferocity of scorn in his arraignment of the mediocre life of the average Christian that you can almost see the poor people squirm for fear that the odious coat is cut out after their own fashion.

Mr. Simpson's voice is not unmusical, and it has great carrying power. His English is pure and simple, the words forceful and well chosen. His sentences are short, pointed and As he speaks his body leans far out toward

his audience, and his gestures are wide and sweeping, somewhat awkward, but they tell At the end of an hour and a half or two

hours, during which the people before him have run the entire gamut of human emo-tions he calls for the collection for the heathen, he heathen whom the Christians must save, thereby saving themselves.

"Anything may be given," he announces— 'It is all for the Lord, all to redeem you from the consequences of your sins-to lay up riches in Heaven.'

After the pledges, baskets are passed around and at the end they are filled with bills,

HERE is one man in the world who checks, rings, pins, watches,—everything that can actually talk money out of your could be converted into cash. With a perfect passion of giving they fill the baskets.

At the end of one such collection after the famous missionary sermon the amount came to over three hundred thousand dollars. The vastness of the amount is due to more

than the hysteria of the summer people, who go out of curiosity and stay to fling at the speaker's feet all their jewels. Mr. Simpson himself has analyzed it, and

his conclusions are enlightening. "Some of the money is due to the eniotionalism of the sensation seekers who come out of curiosity," he "The great bulk of it is due to the people who

who have been here previously,—people who deny themselves the luxuries of life, even the car fares, so that they may come here and give to the missions.

"We are undenominational, you see, just a gathering of people who do not compromise with the devil. There are so many worldly Christians who do as those of the world do nowadays. We call our organization the Christian and Missionary Alliance and those who are sincere and earnest and willing to

give everything naturally draw near us.
"People come here who have saved every cent they could get for two and three years, not even taking money to come here every year, and when they do come they give all they have. These are the people the money comes from.
"We have over two hundred missionaries

in India and about one hundred in China, then we have them in Japan, the Philippines, Palestine, South America, Africa. The average income for a missionary is a thousand dollars a year. Our missionaries get three hundred dollars a year. They go into the foreign field to preach the gospel, not for the salary they receive. It is possible to live in these foreign countries on that amount and our missionaries are willing and glad to do it.

"It is not that I hypnotize the people to give up money to the missionary cause. If I went to Boston or Swampscroft I should not be able to get such a collection. It is that this is the special time for the believers in the un-compromising Christian life to come together and these people feel moved to give all they

Although "changing the face of nature" is a remark frequently used to describe some important work of man upon the earth, it is usually little more than a figure of speech. In a newly-developed oil-field, however, the remark might be applied with some justice. Through the carelessness of a workman, fire was communicated to the subterranean reservoirs of oil some weeks ago. Explosions followed which tore up the whole surface of the earth for a space of a square mile.



Big Game at Sea-Sport With Leviathans



F, indeed, things are as bad as some thoughtful men maintain; if anglers are too many, trout too few, or, at any rate, too knowledgable; if we must bow our heads to the necessity of water abstraction and shrinking streams, to the inevitability of pollution and blighted valleys; if in a word everything is amiss for the sons of Izaak, then of a surety the new dispensation came none too soon. Who was actually the first of the brotherhood to rediscover the great truth that rivers flow down to the sea, to deduce from it the thought that the angler might well follow them tod in land, and finally to put the idea into practice, will probably never be known. Very likely the movement towards ocean was the

likely the movement towards ocean was the result of a stirring in many minds rather than the invention of one; it may well be that the restlessness of the age infected even the contemplative recreation and caused its devotees to aim at conquering new worlds. In any case sea angling with rod and line, and the application of fresh water methods to salt water needs are things of recent birth. The modern sea angler, though of honorable and ancient lineage, is himself a being of little more than a decade or so.

This is not a reproach to him; fav from it when one considers his extraordinary completeness and the science of his proceedings one can only marvel that he should have done it all in so short a time. Though previous experience in fresh water, was, of course, of great value when he came to the sea, still there was a vast deal for him to learn, and even yet he is learning. It is safe to say that the lessons will not be done with during our time or at the time of our children, for the sea has many secrets and yields them grudgingly. Moreover the same impulse which has driven the angler from the river to the nearer sea will, surely, urge him on to the further ocean, there to try unplumbed depths

and seek strange monsters such as our forefathers believed in. If there is in truth such a thing as a sea-serpent no doubt in the fullness of time the sea angler will, let us know all about it, its habits, seasons and invorte

baits.

One is impelled to this thought by the perusal of Mr. Holder's impressive volume on the big game fishes of American seas. Here we have a picture of sport such as English anglers can only dream of. Our own game fishes, bass, mullet, pollack, coal fish, and the rest are small deer in comparison with the mighty ones which occupy Mr. Holder's exciting pages. Even the skate, which sometimes rewards our more strenuous sportsmen, is a poor thing beside most of these. A fish which, for all its 200 lb. of weight, comes up in response to sheer pulling like a reluctant billiard table (such is the report of it) cannot be named in the same breath with the tuna or tarpon, monsters which really fight for their lives and behave somewhat as one would expect a sea trout to behave could he be magnified fifty or a hundred times without loss of activity

How far contests with sea monsters of this kind and worse belong to the sport of which Walton was the placid apostle may be a matter of opinion; but that they must be wildly fascinating will be conceded by any one who has a trace of the elemental man in him. Mr. Holder, Nimrod of the sea, has found them so fascinating that his book is in places almost as exciting as the real thing; the man who realizes acutely can write of his experiences and convey realization to others. The first chapter contains this passage: "On such a night, when the only sound to break the stillness was the distant roar of the surf, there came out of the darkness, near at hand, a rushing, swishing noise; then a clap as of thunder, which seemed to go roaring and reverberating away over the reef, like the dis-

charge of a cannon." This disturbing noise was due to a fish, nothing more! The lion of Africa himself has made less imposing entry in some pages we have read. There is, indeed, much in common between big game of land and sea; danger and toil attend the pursuit of both. The particular fish in question was a giant ray (devil fish, sea bat, vampire), and Mr. Holder harpooned it or its brother, and, after a orodigious fight, in which his boat was towed for miles, succeeded in landing it, a monster, "thirteen feet from tip to tip, ten feet long from its mouth to the base of its tail, which was about seven feet in length," and with an estimated weight of over a ton. Another of these fish was taken off Aransas Pass, Texas, after it had towed thirteen boats about for a long time.

No less formidable is the sword fish, "an ocean swash buckler," as Mr. Holder calls him. He describes a tremendous battle which an acquaintance had with it in the Indian ocean, "in all probability the first large sword fish ever taken with a rod and reel," but he doubts such sport ever becoming popular in the waters of Southern California; the sword fish has the disconcerting habit of ramming its opponents, and the ability to do so effectually. Stili, several have been caught at Catalina, and the Tuna club offers a cup for the largest specimen taken during the season. The orea, or killer, is another dangerous opponent, which appears to be a possibility rather than a custom; the one instance of its being hooked, which Mr. Holder records, ended without result. But it would seem unwise to fish for it.

There is an interesting chapter on squids and octupuses, the hideous creatures which undoubtedly gave rise to the legends of the Kraken. Some excellent photographs give a good idea of their appearance: The largest squid handled by the author was about fifty feet in length, including the long arms, but

they grow to a greater size than that, the bodies of large specimens weighing a ton or large specimens weighing a ton or The octopus on the Pacific coast also attains formidable dimensions, examples having been found with a radial spread of twentyfive or thirty feet. It is, perhaps, fortunate that anglers have as yet not turned their attention to either of these monstrosities. Turtles give the author a topic and us a chapter. Their capture on land affords good sport for an able-bodied man who is dexterous with his hands, and in water it must be more than The account of a fight which began by Mr. Holder's diving down in eight feet of water, seizing his turtle there, and then riding it half under and half on top of the water until it was tired, is epic. Another by-way of this new angling world is the game of shooting flying fishes. They behave, we are told somewhat like clay pigeons. Retrieving them must be a difficulty, as they sink at once. The big California flying fish can "fly," Mr. Holder tells us, an eighth of a mile or more.

Angling proper is more nearly approached when we get to Catalina and the wealth of really sporting fish which that island and its neighbors have to offer. The leaping tuna is, of course, the chief among them, or rather has been, for during the past two years it has been conspicuously absent. Various reasons have been given for this, gasoline launches for example. Mr. Holder explains it by the fish's wandering propensities, and also suggests that a school of oreas, or killers, has driven them away, a theory which we do not remember to have seen before. Some compensation, doubtless, has been the advent of a new tuna from Japan, a smaller kind known as "yellow-finned tuna," and the other riches of the locality remain as they were. The yellow-tail, for instance, is probably weight for weight as game a fish as the world possesses. White sea-bass, albacore, black sea-bass (a monster which reaches 400 lb. or more), and

others make up a list of fishes which it would be difficult to match elsewhere.

The tarpon, of course, has a chapter to himself, and the author has written it with the proper enthusiasm; there is a thrilling account of shark-fishing, and there are many pages devoted to odd, but interesting matters, such as sea going crocodiles, or the great river fish of South America, the arapaima, a monster whose better acquaintance should be worth making. Indeed, one might dwell on this book indefinitely, for it is crowded with incident and fact, and adequately illustrated with photographs of merit. It is written vigorously and with humor, and its author has a style which is rare in sporting literature. One could wish he (like other American writers) were not so fond of stigmatizing fish as "gamy"; the word has, by tradition over here at least, a signifi-cance somewhat other than is intended. One could also wish, perhaps, for more insularity of spelling. But, objections done with, it is a capital book and to be commended to all who love the sea and the open air.-London Times.

Another cause of the splendid entertainments of the season has been the success of the opera at Covent Garden. Tetrazzini, I am told, has brought more money to the opera than any single singer in the whole history of the institution. And her success was the merest accident. Engaged by the syndicate at a time when things were not going very well when London was cold, and poor, and deaf to the attractions of music, Tetrazzini was regarded as something of a white elephant, and attempts were even made to dissuade her from coming to London in the midst of conditions so inauspicious. But she stuck to her contract, and but only half welcomed she arrived. She sang one night, and the next morning she woke, like Byron, to find herself famous and ever since has been raking in money.

The Fascination of Peru



ERU has long exercised a fascination upon men's minds; it does so still. Two volumes upon this interesting country were recently reviewed in these pages, two others—both of them important works—

have now to be noticed—one English, the other French, says the London Times. Mr. Reginald Enock's work is the second of a series on South America edited by Major Martin Hume. This same writer's earlier publication, "The Andes and the Amazon," was very favorably received, and showed him to have a large acquaintance through personal observation with the physical features, the material resources, and the economical and political condition of the country. He had traveled in every part of Peru, and had made good use of his opportunities. He possesses a quick eye and a keen intelligence, is manysided in his interests, and on certain subjects, as a mining engineer, he speaks as an pert. The present volume is to a considerable extent a reproduction in a slightly altered form of material already used in "The Andes and the Amazon" with the travel incidents and adventures left out. It deals, however, much more fully with the history and historical development of the country, and is written in the same facile and graphic style as before; but, as befits a more serious effort, with greater restraint and soberness even in

the descriptive passages.

Nearly one half of "Peru" is strictly historical; but, though the history is pleasantly told, it is not of the same value as the really admirable account given of the nature of the country, of its natural products, industries, and commerce. The history is not based on original research, but is a summary of the material found in such works as Markham's "History of Peru," and the same author's narrative of the war between Peru and Chile, 1879-81. In the case of this war the against Chile is transparently evident. The only portion of the historical section of the work to which a student would go for information is that dealing with the events of the last two decades, and especially of that peaceful and progressive period which has followed the defeat of Caceres and the end of the long military regime in 1895. Here Mr. Enock speaks from personal knowledge, and what he has to tell has a direct bearing upon the main purpose of his book-the giving of such a description of Modern Peru and its government and resources as will encourage European capitalists to invest their capital in the opening out of the country, and so enable European immigrants to settle there. The cost strip is uninviting, being a desert in which rain never falls. The rich agricultural and pastoral valleys and plateaus of the lofty Sierra enclosed between the parallel chains of the eastern and western Cordilleras of the Andes are practically without means of communication. Two magnificent mountain rail-ways carried over passes higher than the summit of Mont Blanc connect the Sierra, indeed, with the ports of Callao and Mollendo; but these transversal lines are of little avail until a longitudinal line binds them together and affords the means of transit from one part of the Sierra to another. The vast area of the Montana on the eastern slope of the Andes is

the part of Peru which has peculiar attractions for Mr. Enock; and he has described its mag-

nificent forests and its thousands of miles of navigable rivers to point out that it is at present almost uninhabited save by half-savage, wandering Indian tribes, and is waiting for exploitation. A few caucheros, or indiarubber gatherers, are the only white men who at present venture into these solitudes at the risk of hardships and disease; but Mr. Enock always insists that the climatic conditions are better than they are painted, and not impossible for European immigration. Probably the Amazonian montana was better known to the intrepid missionaries and explorers of the seventeenth than it is now. Mr. Enock does not do them justice. He briefly refers to the voyage of Pedro Teixeira from Para to Quito, and to that of Padre Samuel Fritz from Para to the Huallaga. He seems to be unaware of the magnitude of Teixeira's great feat. Teixeira conducted an expedition of about 2,000 men by boat up stream to Quito from Para, some 3,200 miles, and he brought them back by the same route. The circumstantial narrative of this return journey by the Spanish Jesuit Christoval d'Acuna is the text book for our knowledge of the Amazon and its inhabitants at this early date. The voyage lasted for more than two years, from October, 1637, to December, 1639. Mr. Enock's statement that Padre Fritz ascended from Para to Hullaga in 1701 is not correct. Fritz, who was a Jesuit missionary from Quito, after five years' most successful work in that part of the Upper Amazon which lies between the mouths of the Napo and the Japura, descended on account of severe illness to Para in 1689. Here he was detained by the Portuguese for two years, but was allowed in 1691 to return to the scene of his former labors. The Yurimaguas, amongst whom he fixed his chief mission station at that time, lived in the main Amazon river near the mouth of the Iurua: but the repeated attacks of Portuguese slaveraiders forced them to abandon their habita-tions, and accompanied by Padre Fritz, they in 1700 sought refuge in the Hullaga and settled at the spot still called in their name. To Fritz we owe the first maps of the Amazon, and he has left a valuable journal, a manuscript copy of which is in the reviewer's possession, giving a more or less continuous record of his missionary labors during thirty years spent among the Indians of the Upper Amazon and its affluents. The chapter on Mineral Wealth is, from the practical and scientific point of view, one of the best in the book. Major Martin Hume contributes a characteristic in-troduction. The work is illustrated by a large

several chapters.

The volume from the pen of M. Paul Walle is also one of a series upon the American continent published by the Librairie Orientale et Americaine, under the editorship of M. E. Guilomoto. In his preface M. Paul Labbe, secretaire-general de la societe de Geographie Commerciale, tells us that "M. Paul Walle has seen the country, he has lived on intimate terms with the various races who are found there; better than all, he has known, by sharing in them, the needs, the tastes and even the sufferings of the inhabitants. During six years he has visited the Argentine Republic, Paraguay, the littoral of Brazil, Amaz-

number of excellent reproductions of photo-

graphs. There is a good map, a bibliography, and a concise index which is supplemented by

a very complete table of the contents of the

onia, Tierra del Fuego, Peru. He has never been a passing tourist; he has made himself acquainted with commerce; he has worked in the mines; he has been a buyer of caoutchouc. The things of which he speaks have been things lived. A practical man like M. Paul Walle cannot, and has no wish to, write other than a practical book . . ." This is exactly what he has done. "Te Perou Economique" is thoroughly practical. It is also extremely well written and very complete, and its contents fully confirm the statements made by M. Paul Labbe as to the high qualifications possessed by the author for the task he has undertaken:

The references to history in this French work are meagre, and high-flown descriptions of scenery are avoided, though there are plenty of passages, such, for instance, as the by the Great Transandine Railway, which show that M. Walle has no lack of descriptive powers, but deliberately restrains them. statistics that are given concerning the politi-cal, commercial and economical condition of modern Peru are derived from personal knowledge and careful research, and may be said to cover the whole ground. It is interesting to find, after reading through both volumes, that between Mr. Enock and M. Paul Walle there are practically no points of disagreement in the views that they express, whether upon the present state or upon the future prospects of the country. Both, for instance, have devoted considerable sections to an account of the Montana with its vast untrodden forests and splendid navigable waterways. This district has a fascination for both writers, but the judgment of M. Walle as to the possibilities of the colonization of the lower zone is less favorable than that of Mr. Enock.

FISHING IN ARTESIAN LAKES

About the time that the work of building the railroad through the border territories of Texas was begun, the discovery was made that the region was underlaid with a basin of artesian water. Major Armstrong and other ranchmen began to develop this underground water resource, and there are now hundreds of flowing wells scattered over a territory of about 100 miles long by 75 miles wide.

Water is always a cheering sight to a ranchman in this semi-arid region, and upon the ranches where the artesian wells were put down chains of beautiful lakes have been formed. Around their edges trees and other vegetation have sprung up, and a wonderful transformation of the country is taking place.

Fresh-water fishing was an unknown pleasure in the pocket of Texas before the artesian water basin was tapped. One of the first ranches upon which the artesian water supply was developed was that of Mrs. H. M. King. Her ranch embraces 1,380,000 acres, and every part of the domain is now well watered from these wells.

It occurred to her son-in-law, Robert J. Kieberg, the manager of the ranch, that it would be a good idea to stock the lakes with bass. A supply of these fish were obtained from the United States Government hatcherics, and placed in the newly created fresh bodies of water.

It is five or six years since some of these lakes were stocked with bass. The fish have thrived, and in no part of the country is better bass fishing afforded than this remote territory, where not many years ago there was not enough water to prevent cattle from perishing by thousands in time of drought.

Britain's Reply to Germany



WELL-INFORMED correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes:—It is understood that the Government have under consideration a proposal to raise a large loan in view of the renewed competition in naval arma-

ments abroad. Proposals to this end have been put forward by financiers of the highest standing, who, it is stated, have undertaken to find £100,000,000, on nominal terms, so as to meet the necessities of the fleet in the next few years without disorganizing the annual Budgets or casting a heavy burden on the present generation.

There is no idea of a Naval Defence Act on the lines of that introduced by Lord George Hamilton in the spring of 1889. This measure was brought forward to overtake arrears of shipbuilding which had accumulated during a period of unprecedented activity abroad. It specified the sum which was to be spent in a limited number of years, and the manner in which it should be used. The requirements of the navy were known, because its deficiencies were apparent, and it was common knowledge that the Admiralty regarded the then existing situation with the gravest concern.

In the present circumstances the conditions are different in all essentials. It is admitted that the navy is now well up to a two-Power standard. In the present international situation no greater margin of strength is considered necessary. But that superiority is seriously challenged by the programmes which have been adopted by other Powers, and specifically by the amended German Navy Act passed this spring. Under this scheme Germany has laid down or ordered ten vessels of the Dread-nought type, and next year proposes to begin the construction of four more. In other countries renewed activity in shipbuilding has occurred, the exact scope of which has not been finally setled. In these conditions a naval defence Act, framed on the lines of the measure of 1880, specifying the number of men-of-war to be built and their types, cannot be brought forward. The future requirements of the navy cannot be stated until foreign programmes have crystallised. It is consequently impossible to foresee exactly how many men-of-war —battleships, cruisers, and torpedo craft—will have to be ordered for the British navy in 1910, much less in 1912, or 1913. On the other hand, it is already evident that unless this rivalry can be checked the expenditure on the British navy must be largely increased.

The proposal now under consideration is a simple one. It would be a declaration, translated into terms of cash, of the country's intention to maintain the two-Power standard at all costs. There is no leeway to make up, but there is a future to be safeguarded. Not only in this country, but throughout the world, there has been a deeply-seated impression that the Government are not sincerely attached to the two-power standard, and that for party ends they may whittle it down. By setting aside £100,000,000 for the fleet they would advertise their policy in every newspaper in the world and in all the deliberative assemblies until it became world-notorious.

Such a loan would not be hypothecated in advance, as in the case of the Naval Delence Act. It would form a fund which would be drawn upon as required by the Government of

the day. There is no idea of fixing the expenditure year by year for a long period in advance. Navy estimates would be introduced each spring as usual, making provision for only one year's shipbuilding programme. But any outlay above the normal sum which might be required would be taken from the loan fund. The whole of the expenditure would come under review by the House of Commons as at present, but only the normal expenditure would be met out of revenue, and the remainder would be available from the loan fund.

Since the two-Power standard is an auto-

matic barometer, registering the activity of rival Powers, if they accepted the warning and refrained from exaggerated programmes of shipbuilding, the British naval fund would remain intact. It would be a standing reminder to all and sundry that, whatever the financial embarassments of the moment, the money was available instantly for meeting rivalry. It may be added that those who favor this scheme of what may be termed "high finance" do not admit that the Government is in such straitened circumstances that it could not provide the next year's necessarily high expenditure out of revenue. The scheme is put forward in no spirit of financial despair, but in the hope that it would check by its sheer financial boldness the renewed competition in naval power. It would banish all possibility of misunderstanding as to the intentions of the British people. In these circumstances it would be known throughout the world that the more was devoted to her fieet by this or that country the more would be spent in maintaining the British fleet.
The Daily Telegraph further remarks:-

"The constant comparison of forces and the constant appearance of rivalry which this process must involve cannot make for friend-ship, and may easily sharpen antagonism. It seems to us time to consider whether next year we should not wind up the whole affair by one programme, financed, if need be, by a loan, which will save us at least from the annual recurrence of this controversy for the subsequent three years. We know the objections to a loan-the wastefulness and even the absurdity of raising debt with one hand while we are paying it off with the other-nor do we forget the perfectly valid pleas which have been entered against rigid programmes. But political considerations enter into this matter which may outweigh these objections. . . The loan which we are contemplating would not necessarily relieve the Government from financing the four years' programme out of the revenue of the four years; but it would, we hope, put an end to the mischievous and possibly dangerous controversy, and make clear to all parties what, if the situation remains

unchanged on the other side, will be our course of action during the period covered."

Doubt may be expressed whether our contemporary, in its reference to a four years' programme, to be introduced in the spring, is not advocating a departure from naval policy which would be stoutly opposed, however favorably a naval loan may be regarded. Such a quadrennial might lead to an abandonment of the two-Power standard, if during its course other nations expanded their programmes, whereas a naval loan, unappropriated in advance, would not interfere with the flexibility of the British arrangements to meet instantly any such menace.

THE DAUGHTER OF HERRICK SENIOR

nature if there's not a deeper motive behind his conduct. If the young fellow were merely pursuing a whim, he wouldn't wear that doleful expression which seems to be habitual with him. My word for it, Dunkin."

Removing his pince-nez, and using it to punctuate his words, Sir Gilbert Bever! y, the eminent K. C., who, with his ward, Miss Stella Graham, was spending a well-earned holiday at St. Moritz, leaned forward in his chair in the lounge of the Hotel Belvedere, and regarded his companion fixedly as he continued in an argumentative strain:

'A man who has inherited a fortune of twenty thousand a year from his uncle doesn't need to stint himself as young Herrick is doing, or to live in solitary confinement when he at home-which is seldom-as though the bailiffs were after him. I like the lad; but my girl better, and it's time to draw the line when he makes obvious love to her, and yet won't help her to enjoy her holiday. Only yesterday. Stella suggested to him that he should order a motor-car and take her for a trip through the Engadine. How d'ye think he excused himself? Why, he—he said, 'It costs money!"

The worthy K.C.'s indignation overwhelmed him as he repeated, sarcastically, "'It costs money!' Can you beat that for a lame excuse, and one that is so lacking in originality? As if the motor-car had yet been made that didn't cost money—and a pot of it, too! But tell me, anyhow, is that the way love makes the world

Mr. Caleb Dunkin, the dapper little solicitor who conducted the legal affairs of Roy Herrick, the subject of the conversation, smiled in a superior manner, but did not appear willing to relate for the benefit of his bachelor visa-vis, whom he had met by chance at the Swiss hotel, his personal experiences as to the proportion of rotary propulsion applied to mundane sphere by the courtship of Mrs. Calebrand himself some three decades before. He merely said:

"Ah! well; if Mr. Roy's conduct isn't due to eccentricity, it's singular-indeed, I may say that it is very singular. I collect his rents regularly; the money is paid straight into the bank, and there it remains, practically untouched, from quarter-day to quarter-day. At this rate, there'll be a tidy balance for Mr. Herrick's successor.

"Yes," said Sir Gilbert, half interrogatively. . He glanced round cautiously, but with the exception of his companion and himself, only three ladies were in the lounge, and they sat on the farther side, quite out of hearing. Drawing his chair closer to the lawyer's, he said:

"Now tell me, frankly, Dunkin, if the lad's behaviour—call it eccentricity or what you will —is due to any defect of moral character? Pray, don't imagine that I ask the question from idle curiosity. My own eyes tell me that Herrick is deeply in love with my ward, and she with him, although being a bachelor, I'm supposed not to know much about these matters. Sooner or later he will come to me, and I must consider the position well beforehand. It is solely in Stella's interest that I ask you to to commit what is, I confess, only describable as a breach of professional etiquette."

Mr. Caleb Dunkin's patent-leather toe was describing half-circles on the mosaic floor-ing. As the baronet finished speaking, his companion cast a keen glance at him from beneath his eyebrows. He was evidently framing some sort of a reply when Sir Gilbert Beverley went on:

"Perhaps, however, I should first tell you something of Stella's own history. I know that I can rely on your discretion."

Mr. Caleb Dunkin nodded his head slightly, but made no audible reply. If his thoughts had taken language unto themselves they would probably have been to this effect:

"Sir Gilbert seems well disposed toward me, and, apparently, is actuated by honourable motives; but here am I, talking to a famous counsel who has the reputation of getting what he wants out of a witness before that luckless person quite knows where he is. At this stage of

CCENTRICITY, d'ye call it? Non-sense! I'm no judge of human nature if there's not a deeper monature if the and together they went to London, and remained there for several months. The husband followed them to the metropolis, and, unknown to the father at that time—he heard of it later from his daughter's own lips-he saw his girlwife in secret on many occasions. Some time after, a child—Stella, who is now my ward was born. This was an event which old Tom Graham had not thought of, and he was in a quandary as to what he should do. At last he bade his daughter pack up her belongings including the baby, and return with him to India. What happened to the husband no one knows. Apparently, he was not awaye of their departure, as he did not follow them, and all trace of him seems to have been lost. A few months after reaching her former home the mother died of grief at the separation from her husband, and a year or two later Thomas Gra-ham was himself carried to his grave. Before his death he wrote me a long letter telling me what had occurred."

"Did he tell you the husband's name?" interposed Mr. Dunkin.

"No," answered Sir Gilbert. "He stated that he knew it, but would not divulge it. He begged me, for the sake of the friendship he had had for my father, with whom he was at Oxford, to take care of his grandchild if anything happened to him; and to see that she was brought up as a wealthy girl should be. He entreated me, above all, not to attempt to discover the child's father, who, according to him, was a penniless fortune-hunter, although I suspect this was a little piece of stratagem on his part to prevent me from trying to bring father and daughter together. All this occurred more than twenty years ago. Stella was a tot of four when her ayah brought her to England, and, accompanied by Mr. Graham's solicitor, sought me out, and read the terms of the will to me, by which I was to receive a substantial sum-the exact amount doesn't matter now-for performing my duties of guardian to Stella Graham, as she was named in the will, due provision being made for the child's maintenance until she reached the age of twenty-one, when she became entitled to a large fortune."
"And has that fortune passed into her

hands yet?" asked Mr. Caleb Dunkin, whose

interest in the story was apparent.
"Yes," returned Sir Gilbert. "She is now free to do what she likes with her money, and, as a matter of fact, she can marry whomsoever she pleases; but I don't think she would

and young Herrick-

The baronet terminated his remarks abruptly, as he saw a handsome, dark-haired girl of medium height come through the swing doors of the hotel. She was chatting vivaciously to her companion, a well-set-up fellow of about eight-and-twenty. The mountain air had imparted a warm glow to the girl's cheeks and she appeared utterly unconscious of the dejectedness of her companion, who returned monosyllabic answers to her remarks.

"Ha! here they come," said the K. C. "Mind not a word about the matter in their presence. Very well; I'm mum," quietly responded

Mr. Dunkin. "I must think over what you have told me, and will speak with you again about it. In the meantime it will go no further, rest assured of that."

The new arrivals crossed to where the men of law were seated, and remained in conversation with them for a few seconds. Suddenly the girl's companion turned to the baronet ...

"Sir Gilbert," he said, "may I have a few moments' conversation with you in your private sitting room after lunch?"

"Certainly, Herrick, certainly," replied Sir Gilbert, affably. And a deeper glow suffused Miss Graham's cheeks, as with the quickness of her woman's intuition she connected a meaning glance which passed between her guardian and Mr. Dunkin with the request just made by Herrick. To the latter, however, this little by-play passed unobserved, and, gloomily, he raised his hat and departed with a muttered word of thanks.

Ascending to his own room, he entered and fastened the door behind him, then, raising the lid of his trunk, he withdrew a small writingdesk, pressed the spring, and took out a letter. Crossing to the window, he seated himself in an easy chair and began to read. When he had perused its contents he allowed the missive to slip from his fingers, and, lost in reverie, sat gazing blankly over the blue waters of the lake stretched out below, with the snow-capped mountain peaks in the distance-a quiet and peaceful scene which, however, made no appeal to Herrick, whose mind was in a state of tur-At length, he exclaimed aloud:

"I've read the wretched thing a thousand times at least. If I burn it, love and wealth will be mine. I've spent a year in my quest, all to no purpose; why should I let happiness pass me by?"

He sat bolt upright in his chair, a look of

determination on his face. "No, I will keep the letter, and tell Sir Gil-

The young fellow picked up the document, which had evidently disturbed his peace of mind, placed it carefully in his pocket-book, and descended to the dining-room.

After lunch, Herrick went straight to Sir Gilbert's suite, and was admitted without de-

"Come in, Roy," called the baronet cheerily, as he caught sight of him; and then, as he observed how pale Roy was, cried: "Why, whatever is wrong with you, laddie? You look as if you'd seen a ghost!"
"I'm in rather a fix," replied Herrick, with

a wan smile, and in a few terse sentences he revealed his love for Stella, adding, "Unhappily for me, I cannot seek her hand at present. The world believes me to be a rich man, but I am worth barely five hundred a year that I can call my own. Instead of being my uncle's heir, I am in reality merely his executor, and I hold his fortune in trust for-his wife and child."

To say that Sir Gilbert Beverley was surprised at this statement would be putting it mildly. He had known John Herrick, Roy's uncle, for a number of years before his death, had belonged to the same club, had dined with him, shot with him, and, in fact, owned an estate in Yorkshire adjoining the Herrick mesnes; yet nothing had ever led him to think that John Herrick, was other than a bachelor.
"I always understood that your uncle never

married," he exclaimed.

"That is what people have supposed; but the fact is, that he once went to India, and ran away with a young girl whom he met there. In his will he named me his sole heir; but he also left a private letter, which he directed to be delivered to me after the will was read. In this communication he recounted the whole history of his elopement, telling me that he met his girl-wife in India, fled with her to England, and was pursued by the young lady's father, who took the girl away. Then my uncle had a serious illness, and, when he recovered, his wife and her father had completely disappear-

"When he was well enough, my uncle journeyed to India in search of his lost love, surmising that she had been taken back there. The search was unsuccessful; he spent several years in the pursuit, and now I have been deputed to carry on the task. If I succeed in it, he asked me in his letter to hand over to the mother of the child the whole of his fortune. If, at the end of five years from the date of my uncle's death I have been unable to trace those who, till then, I must consider the rightful own-

run counter to my wishes in either matter, bert all," he went on in a firmer tone. "He ers of the money, it becomes mine unconditionally; but in the meantime I am to spend out of ally; but in the meantime I am to spend out of it only what is necessary to carry on the search. My uncle, of course, never knew whether his child was a boy or a girl."

No incident of his professional career had ever caused Sir Gilbert Beverley more astonishment than Roy Herrick's narrative, the details of which fitted in so accurately with the story told by him to Caleb Dunkin a few hours before. At last he ejaculated, "Wonderfulextraordinary!"

He paused, and then continued:
"Did your uncle tell you the name of his young wife?"

"Yes," answered Roy. "Her first name was a rather uncommon one-Fiona. Fiona Graham."

"Dear me, dear me!" said the baronet.

"How very odd."
"It is," agreed Herrick, thinking that Sir Gilbert's astonishment was caused entirely by the strangeness of the story which he had just told him. Then, in a voice of sadness, he add-

"I cannot bear to be with Stella continually, knowing all the time that I am prevented from telling her my feelings. I have no right to woo her until this unhappy affair is ended, and I must, alas! go away from here; for, if I stay, I shall spoil her holiday and increase my own torture.

"Have you got your uncle's letter with

you?" asked the baronet
"Here it is," replied Herrick, as he opened
his pocketbook and handed the document to Sir Gilbert

The latter touched the bell at his side. When the maid appeared, he said:
"Please find Miss Graham, and ask her if

she will come and see me for a few moments. He then settled down to the missive, which Roy Herrick had given him. He read it through to the end, and was folding it slowly, meanwhile gazing pensively at the ceiling, when Stella appeared. The baronet passed the paper over to her, with the remark:

"Read that, my dear. It will explain all."

Wondering greatly, Herrick rose from his seat, and crossed to the window, where he stood drumming softly on the pane. Suddenly, an exclamation of surprise burst from Stella's

lips; but Roy was occupied with his own sorrowful thoughts, and heeded not. Like one in a dream, the girl returned the letter to her guardian when she had finished reading, and as on the point of saying something when Sir Gilbert whispered:

'Yes, Roy is your cousin," and then, shyly, "From what he has just told me of his sentiments, I hope some day he'll be more than that, ch?"

He checked her once more as he was about to speak."
"Run and fetch that medallion you used to

wear."

Stella was leaving the room, in a state of agitation, as Roy turned from the window. For a moment they gazed at each other, and for that moment there were two more minds in the universe with but a single thought. The telepathic message which passed between them caused the girl to avert her eyes and to blush

furiously as she left the room.
"Come here, my boy," said Sir Gilbert kindly, when the door had closed on Stella's retreating figure.

He held John Herrick's letter between his fingers, as he applied a lighted match to it, and then cast it into the fireplace, where it was quickly consumed. He scattered the remaining ashes with his foot, while Herrick looked on with a bewildered expression

"That," said the baronet, "is what your uncle's child would have wished me to do, I feel sure. But, tell me, why did you keep the letter? You could have easily destroyed it. There is the will, and, in view of that, no one could contest your right to the money."
"Quite so," answered Herrick, "I could

have burned the letter, but-my uncle trusted me implicitly, and I would not betray his confidence. I spend a great deal of time at fash-ionable resorts like this, and you will undereason for doing so. It is at such places that I am likely to discover the persons whom I seek, for my uncle stated in his letter, as you saw, that his wife was very wealthy. But why have you destroyed that letter?"

The baronet answered the question by ask-

ing another.
"If by chance you were to find your uncle's wife or her child, say, at this moment, how would you know them?"

Roy brought forth his pocket-book once more and took from it a gold and enamel medallion of peculiar shape, which he handed to Sir Gilbert Beverley.

"There is one other medallion in existence similar to that in every respect, and its possessor should be the person I seek."

Stella had re-entered the room unperceived. She heard Roy's concluding words, and ran forward with tears in her eyes and laughter in her voice, crying as she held aloft a dainty trinket in gold and enamel.

"Here is the companion medallion, Roy. See see its message, 'For all Eternity!' My mother hung this round my neck before she died.'

Roy caught her as she sprang into his arms, while Sir Gilbert Beverley rose from his seat, and, seizing his hat, went out in a hurry to see what the weather was like.-B. B. Chapman in 7 may 1 24

The Evolutionary Vistas of Religion



N the violent conflict of opinions that rages round us today, one special shibboleth seems destined to force its way triumphantly to the fore. It is the cry: Back to nature. But is this indeed a new cry? Did it not ring out with all its fascination. 150 years ago, and is it truer for us—truer I mean in an evolutionary sense—than it was then? From time immemorable the exhortation "secundam naturam vivere" has always followed upon a distaste for the disadvantages of civilization, realised afresh. It is a phenomenon of reaction against civilization, which, is indeed justified av such, but is in danger of tending towards roughness and crudity. This tendency was conceivable in the eightheenth century, which, in spite of its religious infidelity, was possessed of a certain comfortable and naive faith, and looked upon a swarge man as the ideal of a good man, an honest natural man—which conception causes the anthropologists and historians of today to smile sadly or ironically. For in reality this wonderful state of nature was only the paradise of the Bibie in disguise, just as the idea of a beneficient and maternal nature was derived from the well-known idea of divine paternal love. But religious belief is not destroyed by setting up nature as a new and supreme being in the place of the world-creating God. This is an entirely unjustifiable anthropomorphism which has often led to a pet superstition among those who have lost their faithmaking them assume that this imaginary being called Nature directs all its efforts towards the well-being of mankind. Needless to say this theory is quite devold of reason and often clashes strangely with facts. We are only acquainted with natural forces, energies and their methods of operation, which when regarded from an anthropocentric point of velw might indeed far oftener be called hard, cruel and inexorable in their impersonal indifference. Indeed these natural powers must be forced into the service of mankind, and in this we shall succeed the sooner, if we endeavor to subdue them as their impersonal indifference. Indeed these natural powers must be forced into the service of mankind, and in this we shall succed the sooner, if we endeavor to subdue them as implacable foes, instead of reverencing the oldest and yet newest of all idols, i.e. Nature. To students of science this is self-understood, not to students of science this is latent in primitive Christianity, the idea which is latent in primitive Christianity, the idea that the natural rights with a view of intellectual development must become more important to him than his natural rights. The "natural rights" theory was only a desirable democratic counterfoil to the absolutist theory of the grace of God. The idea of a number of "natural rights" possessed by every human being by virtue of his having taken the trouble to be born, has no firmer foundation than the idea of privileged classes within the human species, which classes likewise assume that they have certain innate rights of their own. There are no such things as rights without duties, or duties without rights, says the law. A socialistic life concept will lay more stress upon the rights of the community and the duties of the individual. It will therefore first of all revise the individualistic human rights of 1789.

community. According to Arnold Toynbee, the English social reformer, who died so young, the formula of this change would be: From bondage through freedom to good-will.

The demand of equality for all men was first impressively proclaimed by the great founders of religions, Buddha and Christ. They taught that every immortal soul was of equal value, since it was the gift of God. From the standpoint of evolution equality is not to be understood as an assertion of the equal value of each individual, but of the equal rights of all to be allowed to develop their powers. This trial of intellectual strength, freed from all external handicap, will for the first time reveal the real differences in capacity, the true difference in value, among men. A positive selection of the best, most capable and most suitable elements is therefore of the greatest importance for the raising of the human type. This trial of intellectual strength, freed from all external handicap, will for the first time reveal the real differences in capacity, the true difference in value among men. A positive selection of the best, most capable and most suitable elements is therefore of the greatest importance for the raising of the human type. Side by side with it there must be a negative selection, a careful weeding process, as it were, of removal, by which the incapable, the worst, and those who are physically and morally most unsuited, are prevented from propagating their species. Equality is a principle of rest, of inactivity; inequality is a principle of motion and higher development. The goal must not be mechanical equality but carefully balanced justice. The abolition of private property in the means of production may equally well be looked upon as a postulate of justice. The principle of socialism becomes justice. Its formula would not be: "Let every one have an equal share," nor yet "Let every one have a share that is proportionate to his value in the community."

The question of Brotherhood can be disposed of most briefly of all in these apho

wants out of a witness before that luckless person quite knows where he is. At this stage of the proceedings I hardly know where I am; so be careful, Caleb, for it's Greek against Greek."

"I am telling you," resumed the K. C., "that Graham was the name of my ward's maternal grandfather, and is, therefore, not her own name at all. What this is, I cannot say, nor ito I think I am ever likely to know. Old Thomas Graham was a wealthy Anglo-Indian, who married late in life, and lost his wife when their first child—a girl—was born. This girl was considered to be very beautiful, and gave promise of being the belle of East Indian society when she came out. However, when scarcely seventeen years of age, she eloped with an Englishman, many years older than herself, who was visiting India in connection with a durbar. The two came to England to the service of the individual steep was and the duties of the individual steep was under age, and that the union had been contracted without his consent."

"Strange, very strange," murmured the lawyer.

"What's that?" Sir Gilbert asked quickly.

"Pardon me if I interrupted you," replied Dinnkin. "I merely said that it was strange—your story, I mean."

"Nay, the strange part about it is yet to individual of his own and the duties of his wise of makind, and the transfer of suddents of chiese. The or students of chiese the selected of the make the power and stere these instead of reverencing the list of students of stelence these instead of reverencing the look of the process of the dead of the makers of the list of the place of the makers of the lawyer of th

dence; we are passing through an emancipating stage of civilization; we aim at a state of perfect cultural development. The epoch of natural determination is past; we are living in a time of civilization; the future is gradually approaching. Centuries may yet pass before we cross the threshold, but even now the new cultural growth is beginning to ripen in the midst of our civilization. The two antitheses are to be united in one new and different whole, in which each will lose its onesidedness. The culture of the future is not midway between nature and civilization, but beyond them both. The state of nature was perhaps nearer to social uniformity; civilization emphasises individual self-will, but the cultural development of the future will create a many-colored social scheme. The aim of cultural development is the greater fulness and perfectation of life in its power and success; no mere idle comfort, no anxious hurrying after fortune, but voluntary and joyous use of all powers for the good of the whole. We must deepen life if we would raise the type of man. We cannot foretell the ways of the future; a short article like this cannot do more than hint at possibilities. Perhaps one short concluding formula may help to express the general intention of the above: From nature, through civilization to culture.—Dr. Emil Reich, in International Magazine.

STEALING OF INVENTIONS

Before patents were granted for inventions, the inventor had but one way to secure a return from his invention. That was to keep it secret.

Secret inventions were the most valuable possessions of many families and guilds, they tempted the cupidity of competitors. The secret of making Venetian glass was greatly prized and was most jealously guarded. A Venetian named Paoli, who possessed the secret, left Venice and wandered northward practising his art. He was stabbed in Normandy with a dagger marked "Traitor," a measure taken to preserve the secret.

secret, left venice and wandered northward practising his art. He was stabbed in Normandy with a dagger marked "Traitor," a measure taken to preserve the secret.

In 1710 the Elector of Saxony learned that a man named Bottger had discovered the secret of making porcelain. He accordingly confined him in the castle of Albrechtsburg until the discovery had been perfected. The workmen were sworn to secreey, and the drawkridge was kept up except to admit those specially authorised. Thus was the manufacture of the famous Dresden ware begun. The secret was soon carried to Vienna, where a Royal factory was established, and to France, where it was the foundation of the manufacture of the famous Sevres pottery.

The stealing of the secret of making "cast steel" is an interesting example. A watchmaker named Huntsman was dissatisfied with the watch springs the market afforded, and in 1760 concelved that if he could cast the steel into an ingot, springs made from it would be more homogeneous. His conception was successfully carried out, and a large market was established for "Huntsman's ingots." Large works with tall chimneys were soon bullt.

Every effort was made to keep the secret. No one was admitted to the works. The process was divided, and the persons working on each part were kept in ignorance of other parts of the work. One bitter winter night a man dressed as a farm laborer came to the door apparently in an exhausted condition and asked admittance. The foreman, deceived by his appearance into thinking the man was incapable of understanding what he would see, let him in.

The man dropped down in sight of the furnaces and seemed to sleep. Through furtively opened eyes he saw the workman cut bars of steel into bits and depositing them into crucibles, put the crucibles in furnaces and urge the fires to the highest pitch. The workmen had to protect themselves from the heat by wet cloths. Finally the steel melted, he saw the crucibles were withdrawn, and the steel was cast into moulds—and the secret was a secret no long



months ago by the retired Councillor of Legation, Herr vom Rath, bore interesting testimony to the nature of the calculations upon which German naval policy and the agitation of the German Navy League had so

far been based, writes the Berlin correspondent of the London Times. The material portions of this article, which was reproduced in The Times on March 4, set forth that German naval policy and the agitation which was at its service were founded upon the view that Germany only required to build a certain number of battleships in order to put an end to her present inferiority as regards England, or, at least, so to modify that inferiority that a struggle, if it took place, would not be hope-It was the gospel of the naval enthusiasts that England under a Liberal Government would, in view of the demands of her social policy, refrain from building a larger number of ships and even might build fewer. / It was calculated that when the Conservatives returned to office Germany would already have obtained a lead which it would be difficult for England to recover!

As recent utterances in the German Press have shown, sections of public opinion in this country are beginning to appreciate the fact that the seemingly arbitrary "standard" which has been set up for the British Navy is dictated by well-defined considerations. Prompted by these utterances, Herr vom Rath now returns to the subject, in a second article in the Tag, and points out that the last Parliamentary session in England has plainly shown the determination of the British people at all costs to maintain the two-Power standard for the In his opinion it would be wilfully to ignore self-evident facts for Germany to close her eyes to the attitude of the British nation

towards this vital question.

Herr vom Rath then proceeds to draw attention to the existence of a school of naval critics in this country, who contend that the purely defensive objects which German naval policy professes to have in view would best be served by the curtailment of the present battleship programme and by a corresponding development of the torpedo and submarine arms of the service, and later also of the aerial branch of defensive preparations. He contends that in present conditions the rivalry in battleship programmes is not only ruinous, but that in the case of Germany it creates an impression abroad which is contrary to the professed intentions of her policy. He believes that the German Government is anxious that relations with England should be improved; but, on the other hand, he apprehends that, so long as the rivalry in battleship programmes continues, people in England will never abandon the suspicion that, notwithstanding all German assurances to the contrary, the German programme implies latent designs of aggression. Nevertheless he is convinced that the temper of the British people is not irreconcilably unfriendly to Germany, but that the public in England is merely animated by mistrust and by the suspicion that an attempt may some day be made to realize the "projects of at-tacks upon England and the ambitious ideas of Weltpolitik which are not infrequently propounded in this country." Upon these grounds, quite apart from considerations of technical and strategic expediency, he recommends those who are responsible for German naval policy to make every preparation which is necessary for coast defence and for guerilla naval warfare, but to facilitate an understanding with England by abandoning the development

of the battleship programme.

Herr vom Rath incidentally joins issue with Count Reventlow, a retired captain of the German navy and a competent authority on naval questions, who regards aspirations to arrive at an understanding with England as "sentimental," and who advocates the maintenance of the present battleship programme. Count Reventlow admits that in certain quarters in this country there is a current of feeling against the naval policy of the Government, but he maintains that this tendency has failed to gain the support of any important section of the population. Herr von-Rath for his part contends that the reason why this opposition does not assert itself more appreciable is because "nearly every newspaper of any consequence is careful to avoid giving room to this school of naval critics for the expression of their views. Every opponent of attempts to carry the battleship principle to extremes has had to submit to this experience."

It remains to be seen what impression will be created by this second attempt to present the case against an unlimited battleship programme for the German navy. The publication of Herr vom Rath's first article was made the excuse for violent attacks upon the author on the part of the "national" sections of the Press. Upon this occasion, however, his critics are likely to find it less easy to answer his contention that if Great Britain is determined to maintain the two-power standard the mere increase in the number of German battleships will not, as the naval enthusiasts have always argued, mean a corresponding increase of Germany's naval strength as compared with

These discussions may be contemplated with interested but impartial equanimity, since the German Government, and to some extent the German public, are a lequately acquainted with the attitude of Great Britain and of the British people towards the question of maintaining the two-Power standard for the British Navy. The need of the moment is that the unalterable character of this determination on the part of England should become more generally recognized in this country. But a process of this kind must necessarily be gradual, and its further development will be followed with attention.

A PIONEER OF RUPERT'S LAND

The wholesome climate of the west is often attested by the vigor of people, who, coming to it while still a wilderness-the happy hunting ground of the Indian, and the fur preserve of the Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading into Hudson Bay-decades ere it was ceded to Canada-preserve a green old age. One of these, who came as a young man thirty years before the transfer, and now thirty years after is still hale and hearty, alert and erect, with the quick movements of youth, clear blue eyes and ruddy complexion, and abundant white locks, is Henry Rans Rasmuson, a resident of Winnipeg.

Born in Christiania, Norway, on September

). 1828, eighty years ago, like a true son of the nardy Norseman whose home is on the raging wave, Rasmusson took to the water as a child, shipping as cabin boy for voyages ranging from the Baltic to the Mediterranean,

from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and afterwards as ordinary and able seaman, roving all over the ocean, encountering pirates in the China seas, and enduring the horrors of thirst and famine on a raft after shipwreck, on the Mediterranean. As a bye-play he took a turn ashore as a soldier in the Norwegian contingent, assisting Denmark in the troubies of 848, and then he was off to his native element again until 1850.

In that year the Hudson's Bay Company, failing to find the annual quota required for their service in their favorite recruiting grounds, the north-ern Scottish islands and high-lands, appointed Mr. Crowe, the British consul at Christiania, then agent, to engage men in Norway. Of the sixtyhree Norwegian carpenters, blacksmiths and laborers secured in June, 1860, Rasmusson was one. They embarked on the H. B. ship "Prince of Wales," Captain Herd, at Gravesend, and after receiving passengers and private freight at Stromners, Orkney, sailed from there in July and reached York Factory on Aug. 16.

The cabin passengers on the "Prince of Wales" in 1850 were Archdeacon Cowley and wife, Dr. Bird and sister, Miss Davis, the eminent teacher of the ladies' school at St. Andrews; Mr. Mayo, also a school teacher for St. Andrews and Mr. John McAulay, apprentice clerk.

Mr. Rasmusson says that of his shipmates on the "Prince of Wales" only Henry M. Johnstone, blacksmith, from Orkney, now remains alive at Lockport in Manitoba.

other Orkney-man, James Is-bister, stonemason, died at Stonewall some years ago. After serving their five years' contract most of his Norwegian fellow passengers returned home, and of the few who remained in the country perhaps the best known was Ryar Larsen, carpenter, who assisted the Rev. Geo. McDougall in building the Methodist mission at Victoria, Saskatchewan, (now Alberta). Larsen, who was a very clever man, afterwards came to Red river and was the earliest photographer in the colony. Circumstantial evidence led to his being, says Mr. Rasmusson, unjustly accused of manslaughter, and he fled to the United States.

He thinks Ole Oleson, carpenter, is now at Prince Albert, Saskatchewan. Two were drowned in the H. B. service, Linquist, a Swede, in Mackenzie river, and Baram Anderson in the Red river at Fort Garry. All his other Norwegian shipmates who left the company's service to settle in the country, are now dead, namely: Ryard, Michael Oleson, John Martin, Albert Peterson, and Julius Mugabrick, who died at Rat Portage in 1907.

The Hudson's Bay company continued recruiting in Norway, and in the year 1852. Sixty-nine Norwegians came out to York Factory, and were sent to Norway House to be drafted singly or in very small parties to widely separated posts in the interior. To this they objected and mutinying at Norway House, seized boats, descended to York Factory before the ship sailed in September, and compelled Capt. Hird to give them passage home to Europe. In 1856 or 1857 twenty-five Norwegians went out on the "Prince Arthur" to Moose Factory, and there deserting found their way to Albany Factory and up the Albany river to Lake of the Woods, thence on to the Red river, finally finding their way to Minnesota

After such experiences the Hudson's Bay company ceased recruiting in Norway, the government of which had liberated many from jail on condition that they embarked for Hud-

son bay, a place to which no Scotsman was eligible for engagement without a certificate of character from the minister of his parish. As inducements from 1858 to 1862, the Hudson's Bay company were obliged to promise Scotish recruits, in addition to the old scale of wages, annual gratuities of £2 and land grants in the Red River settlement of 25 acres to laborers and 50 acres to mechanics, should they decide to remain in the country on conpletion of their five years' engagement, in neu of a passage back to their homes in Scotland.

But to return to the life and adventures of Henry Hans Rasmusson, going to sea as cabin boy at the age of thirteen he voyaged to and from Russia, Constantinople, the West East Indies, and China. His wonderful agility so attracted the attention of the officers of the "Prince of Wales" that they tried to arrange with the Chief Factor Hargreave at York Factory for his exchange to the company's sea service. The chief factor vetoing this proposal, Rasmusson served out his first five years' contract at York Factory, as laborer ashore, and often as a hand on the coast vessels plying on the bay. Leaving York in 1855, he was engaged as mess cook for Mr. Lillie at Lower Fort Garry, and next, one year as cook-mate to George Thorn at Fort Garry. In 1859 he hired for 18 months with retired Chief Factor Pruden at St. Andrews, there married Jane Stead, a native of Albany

Leaving Mr. Pruden's service he settled on a river lot at St. Andrews, thence making many trips to York Factory as voyageur in the freight boats of Messrs. Donald Bannerman, Alexander Sutherland, Donald Murray, Thomas Sinclair, Sr., Andrew Mowat and Robert McBeth.

ONLY A WILL-O-THE-WISP

In 1864 he engaged again for three years in the Hudson's Bay service in Swan River district, going with the brigade of boats under Chief Factor Campbell as a voyageur to York Factory and wintering at Fort Ellice, under Trader William McKay. On leaving Fort Ellice to return to St. Andrews he travelled with Johnny Grant and his drove of horses from Montana to Sturgeon Creek. Then he went as a driver in the Red river cart train of Thomas Sinclair, Jr., freighting to Carlton, and for swimming the South Saskatchewan to fetch the ferry boat received a reward of ten

It may be interesting to say that the first route by which the Hudson's Bay people penetrated into the Red river country was that from the bay up the Albany river, which afforded, until the C. P. R. was built, the route of communication for trade, and of immigration for retiring servants of the company and their families from Moose Factory, and the posts under its control, to the Red River settlement—the promised land of the fur trader.

On this route Rasmusson went in 1869 as a voyageur in a brigade of four boats carrying merchandise from Lower Fort Garry to Al-bany Factory. The boat steersmen were Jack Spence, John Masson, Jimick Hoggie, and — Stephens, halfbreeds and Swampy Crees. The round trip took from the middle of June to the fall, and was by way of the Winnipeg lake and river, Hungry Hall, Lac Seul, Martin's Falls and Osnaburg to Albany, on James Pay. The hardest part of the voyage was on the Winnipeg river, the rest of the route being easier than that to York Factory, with slow portages, and along the Albany river good tracking.

Mr. Rasmusson's next trip up the Winnipeg river was as a voyageur in eight Hud-son's Bay boats, under William Sinclair, sent to meet the Wolseley expedition in 1870, and help it down the dangerous rapids of the Winnipeg river.—I. C., in Winnipeg Free Press.

Monarchs Confer

German Emperor on his arrival at Cronberg, and by Prince and Princess Frederick Charles of Hesse, the hosts of both Monarchs. The Princess is the sister of the Emperor and the niece of the King, and inherits the castle of Friedrichshof from her mother, the late Empress Frederick. This is not the first time that these close family ties have brought about a meeting between the two Sovereigns at the castle which was the favorite abode of the late Empress, and which has many intimate asso-The meeting was of the most cordial and affectionate character, while as the two Sovereigns drove to the castle through streets gaily bedecked with flags and garlands, popular feeling expressed itself in continuous cheering. Fine weather added to the pleasure which His Majesty must have derived from so hearty a welcome from Emperor and people. A family gathering at breakfast was followed by a walk in the park, which afforded the King and the Emperor an opportunity for intimate conversation. After luncheon a motor drive in Taunus and other semi-private functions filled up the time until dinner, after which a reception, held by the King and the Emperor be-fore His Majesty's departure

pleted a day the pleasure of which was certainly not found

Nothing can be more na-

in inactivity.

tural and fitting than an informal meeting of this kind between Monarchs who, in addition to their close personal relations, are the heads of two great states whose friendly relations it is the desire of both peoples to conserve strengthen. A tendency may sometimes be noted to exaggerate on one hand, and unduly to belittle on the other, the significance of meetings of this kind, which have a high importance of their own, though it is not that of a formal diplomatic transaction between two governments. It would be mere affectation to doubt that the King and the Emperor vesterday exchanged views upon the important topics with which the minds of both are necessarily occupied as the direct result of their exalted and responsible positions. On the other hand, both are too fully aware of their responsibilities and too mindful of the constitutional proprieties which it behoves them to observe for any possibility to exist of the smallest infringement of the rules by which the formal intercourse of great nations is carried on, and by which their mutual relations are determin-It is not even a state meeting that took place yesterday. The King made his visit of State to the German Emperor, declared as such by the governments of the two countries at Kiel in 1904; and the return visit was made by

the German Emperor in 1907. visit of courtesy and a meeting of relatives, at the house of a relative, for interchange of sentiments such as are natural and agreeable in the circumstances. But, on the other hand, it must be remembered that, when the relatives are heads of two great powerful Empires, their meeting can never be divested of the imortance attaching to their exalted positions. In indirect ways such a meeting has its ef-tects in the realm of high policy, and it is the peculiar felicity of the two nations concerned that they can feel the most complete and untroubled confidence that these indirect effects will be beneficial to both. That this is also the view taken by serious people Germany is evident from the comments of the responsible German Press, which sees in the meeting of the two Monarchs the opportunity they desire for a friendly interview, and anticipates from it no definite impression upon policy, but a furtherance of the desires of the two peoples to pursue side by side their civilizing tasks in peace and amity. From that point of view the meeting of the two Sovereigns is a benefit not only to their own Empires, but to the world at large, since the greatest interest of every nation is peace, and those who promote peace dispense a blessing in which very friend whether of Great Britain or of Germany, will participate.-London

The suspension of the scheme mutually agreed upon, between the governments of Great Britain and Russia for further reforms in Macedonia is an inevitable and gratifying consequence of the momentous changes in Turkey. The initial feature of the projected scheme was the formation of a mobile column to hunt down the bands which infested the province and ravaged its villages under the pretext of delivering Macedonia from the heel of the oppressor. But there are no bands left to hunt down. Not least of the marvels that

ING EDWARD was received by the have occurred in the Balkan peninsula during the last three weeks has been the cheerful unanimity with which the men ranging the mountains have suddenly ceased their mur-derous activities. The bitter foes of three weeks ago are now forgathering in delighted amity in the cafes of Salonika. Over a hundred bands are reported to have surrendered, and the description we print this morning of the picturesque scenes in Salonika affords convincing proof that the truce—we hope it may prove a lasting peace—is real and earnest. The powers have endeavored in vain for years to solve the problem of Macedonia, but it seems to have suddenly solved itself in the one way, that the most prescient onlooker never dreamed for a moment would have been possible. The voluminous literature of the Macedonian question may be searched from end to end without revealing any specific suggestion that such a settlement of the difficulty could occur. We recognize, of course, that what has happened does not imply that henceforth Macedonia will cease to be a source of anxiety. The stage of the solution now reached simply, means that the way is cleared for the creation of a peaceable, and orderly administration. Much has still to be done before the danger of strife between conflicting interests and nationalities is entirely averted. Ine great gain of the present situation is that, instead of pacification at the sword's point, the warring partisans have created peace among themselves. It now rests with the new administration in Turkey, aided by the foreign officers and advisers whose help is still available in Mace-donia, to fulfil the high expectations formed concerning their future policy in the province. The despatch of the Russian government to the powers wisely and cautiously concludes with the statement that the reforming role of Russia in Macedonia, in common with that of he other powers, will be considered accomplished only if a real improvement ensues. Great Britain will entirely associate herself with that prudent and necessary reservation, but we join in the hope that the scheme now temporarily shelved may become merely an 'historical souvenir.' Every day brings fresh evidence of the reality, and, we trust, of the stability, of the me-

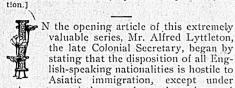
tamorphosis the system of control. in Turkey has undergone. The interesting incidents at the Selamlik on Friday, when the Sultan renewed to the foreign ambassadors his assurances of his firm resolve to uphold the constitution, strengthen the belief that the revolution is likely to prove permanent and complete. A significant indication of the change that has taken place was afforded by the manner in which His Majesty received the representatives of the powers. Hitherto only a palace interpreter has been present at these official audiences. On Friday, as befitted a constitutional ruler, His Majesty was attended by his grand vizier, and Tewfik Pasha, the minister for foreign affairs, acted as interpreter. The approbation with which the new ministry has been received by the country shows with reasonable clearness that the administration is no longer open to the accusation that it contains reactionary elements. It is understood that the new nominations have given entire satisfaction to the Young Turkey committee, which is working in harmony with the ministry. For the present, no doubt, the informal supervision of the committee, which has to so large anextent been responsible for the constitutional movement, must continue to be exercised. We trust, however, that the time is not far distant when the ministry will be permitted to assume complete direction of affairs. During the brief interval of transition from the old order to the new, the members of the committee have rendered invaluable services which entitle them to the gratitude of the Turkish people. They have served as a restraining influence, and have skilfully moderated the ardor of some of their more enthusiastic, and perhaps less dis creet, associates. Their work, however, should now be approaching its end. They have accomplished the object they set before themselves. Turkey is equipped with a constitua ministry wh fidence of the nation, the reactionary and the corrupt officials have been driven out, personal liberty and the freedom of the press are established. There is a certain danger in the undue prolongation of indirect control untempered by responsible authority, and the Young Turks, while maintaining unceasing vigilance, must take care not to commit the error of substituting one form of unconstitutional rule for another. They must be content with their already great achievements, and realize that the time is at hand when further intervention on their part will probably be unnecessary. Their success has already earned for them the admiring approval of Europe, and the press of every country acclaims their patriotic work. We specially welcome the declaration of the North-German Gazette that no power desires more sincerely than Germany to see conditions in Turkey developed upon progressive lines.

We have never lost sight of the fact that, if the impelling influence in the great constitu-tional transformation in Turkey has come from the civilian leaders of the Young Turkey move-ment, the instrument by which the change was wrought was the army, and the army alone. There is no need to question any further at this juncture the good faith of the Sultan, but the Young Turks might have continued to bombard Yildiz Kiosk in vain with manifestoes had not the army come to their aid.

The Problem of Asiatic Immigration



[The following concluding article of the "Colored Immigration" series, which has been running in the Standard of Empire, is from the pen of a gentleman who is very generally recognized as being the leading British authority upon this important ques-



Asiatic immigration, except under stringent restrictions, such as those imposed various Crown Colonies and in Africa. He went on to show how the Colonial Office had gradually come to recognise the force of the movement, and to refrain from trying to combat the policy of restriction. When, during his own term of office, representations were made to the new Transvaal Administration about the grievances of British Indians, the point at issue was not the right of a Colony to control future immigration, but the "obligations of the Colony towards British subjects encouraged in the past to settle within her borders." He concluded by referring He concluded by referring to the obvious inequity of "the claim by the West for free admission, the open door, to the Last, and prohibition, the shut door, to the West. Nothing but plain force, the mailed fist in the most palpable form, can support the dogma of free competition for Westerns in Eastern lands, and strict monopoly for them in their own." While recognizing that the objection to Asiatic labor is often based on "lofty and inspiring ideals," he feels the difficulty of devising means "to reconcile the conflicting aims of those who passionately desire to pre-serve the purity and the industrial standards of the race, yet flinch from the waste of the world's resources following the exclusion from the wide tropical lands of those who alone can effectively gather from them their increase.'

Mr. Lyttleton's statement of the funda-mental fact, that "the disposition of all English-speaking nationalities is hostile to immigration, except under stringent restrictions," does not seem to err on the side of excess. The attitude of the United States people, 80 millions strong, might be difficult to generalise, but in this series of articles statements true of the British Empire are sufficient for their purpose. A few years ago the Imperial generali-sation might have been disputed on the

ground that the sentiment of the United Kingdom was not hostile to Asiatic immigration. But as Mr. Lyttleton justly remarks, "a shrewd appreciation of what the attitude of the British democracy would be towards Asiatic immigration if this country were not protected against such competition by climate has in this matter imposed moderation of language upon many immoderate people, and has kept in some bounds that inexpensive virtue which prescribes sacrifice on others." A further analysis of this modern change of feeling is made by Mr. Maydon, a leading politician of Natal, who points out that the Chinese slavery agitation, which in 1906 helped the present Government into office, derived its real force from the belief that the Chinamen on the Rand were doing work which, in their absence, would be done by white men. Although the hope of reserving the mines for white men has been completely disappointed—the departing Chinese having been replaced merely by a larger number of natives, with an actual diminution in the number of white miners-the episode will not have been an unmitigated evil if it has once for all destroyed the mischievous notion that at bottom the instincts of the people of the Old Country are, 'as regards Asiatic immigration and competition, different from or superior to the instincts of their com-

The writers representing Canada and Australasia perhaps would object to Mr. Lyttelton's qualifying sentence: "Except under stringent restrictions." Complete exclusion, exempting only bona fide Oriental visitors of the better class, seems to be the more popular policy in Australia and New Zealand. Mr. Ralph Smith, the Canadian M.P., hails from British Columbia, and no doubt represents a strenuous view, identical with the Australasian, which has not hitherto been associated with the Canadian people as a whole. At the same time, the unwonted energy with which the present Federal Government have lately handled the question, and the circumstance that the Opposition leader seems to have com-mitted his party to the British Columbian standpoint may, perhaps, be taken as indica-tions that the policy of the Pacific Coast is now becoming the policy of the Dominion.

Of South Africa, however, it is true enough, as indicated by the contributions of Sir William Arbuckle and Mr. Maydon, that there is

willingness to admit Asiatic immigration "under stringent restrictions." restrictions are that the Asiatic shall be confined to work of a kind which, owing to the caste feeling arising from the permanent presence of the native, white men refuse to perform, except for brief periods of dire extremity; and, second, that he should not be allowed to settle permanently or acquire the full rights of citizenship. One feature of the late acita-tion against the employment of Chinese in the Transvaal was that the people of Australasia and British Columbia fully sympathised with and took precisely the same ground of objection as those in the United Kingdom, who thought the Chinese were displacing white workers. The subsequent developments in the Transyaal, which the articles published in the present series help to explain, ought to bring home to everybody that the preponderance of the aboriginal population completely differentiates the South African position from the Australian or Canadian. Though some of the younger South Africans hope that the white man's prejudice against doing "Kaffirs' work" may be overcome in time, and though an Indigency Commission in the Transvaal are reported to have urged their view, the fact remains that successive Administrations in all the South African States are ceaselessly endeavoring to provide an abundance of unskilled colored labor, while also endeavoring to exclude Asiatic competition from the spheres of skilled labor and trade, into which native competition hardly enters as yet.

To old students of this Imperial problem the most stimulating article in the whole series has been, perhaps, that contributed by Sir Lewis Tupper. It is almost a novelty to find an ex-administrator of life-long Indian experience who is able to understand the Colonial point of view, and to attempt to reconcile the postulates of the restriction policy with the Imperial rights and national interests of the Indian people. He goes straight to the root of the problem by attacking at its foundation the theory that there is, or ought to be, a uniform Imperial citizenship, crushing the instinct and policy of national self-protection. The Imperial theory of uniformity is, he argues, an offshoot of the democratic theory of equality, which depends on social doctrines long since discredited, and which in any case is utterly repugnant to the caste traditions of

India. It may be suggested, however, that the historical precedent recalled in the familiar words, "civis Romanus sum," although, perhaps, it would collapse under investigation, has also helped to mould the Imperial ideas of the British race. Alluding, with approval, to Mr. Richard Jebb's recent paper at the Society of Arts, Sir Lewis Tupper holds that "two modern principles which have been fashionable since 1789 should be reviewed." These principles are: "First, that the forms and methods of government should be adapted to the phases in social and political progress to to which the extremely varied communities constituting the Empire have attained; secondly, in substantial agreement with Mr. Jebb, that in the case of self-governing colonies the principle of nationality should be accepted." But would not his argument be simplified, without being weakened, if the first of these "modern principles" were allowed to stand alone? Is not the principle of nationality, with all its political implications, itself a certain phase of political and social progress?

Must the British Empire, therefore, be reduced to an "empty suzerainty?" Sir Lewis Tupper does not think so. "There will be suzerainty, but it will not be empty. It will mean peace over a vast area, union for defence, and close commercial intercourse, with consequent prosperity." If there is sufficient Imperialism in this conception to satisfy Indian spirations, the self-governing Dominions are not likely at present to ask for more.

Attention is also called to the attitude of the Imperial Government towards the drastic measures of restriction recently adopted in the I'ransvaal: Lord Elgin persuaded the Colony to agree that "ruling chiefs, Indians of distinguished position, and high officials of Asiatic descent" should not be refused access. Sir Lewis Tupper argues, therefore, that when "class privileges of birth and official position have been claimed, and successfully claimed, by a Liberal Government," an important precedent has been established, finally abnegating the obnoxious doctrine of democratic equality. He would readily concede the right of the Dominions to keep out the right of the Dominions to keep out Asiatics, on condition that there should be no expulsion of individuals without compensation for losses. This condition is observed by the Government of Natal in the new Bill, mentioned by Sir William Arbuckle (Agent-Gen eral for the Colony), for extinguishing all Indian trading licences at the end of ten years from now. His assurance that "the remedies proposed by the new Natal Government have been carefully thought out, with a view to solving the difficulty," coupled with the considerations advanced by Sir Lewis Tupper, ought to weigh with the Imperial authorities, for whee difficulty by Sir Lewis Tupper, for whose decision the Bills in question have

It is encouraging to be assured by an Indian official that the people of India would cheerfully abstain from emigrating to the selfgoverning Dominions if their Government made it known that such emigration was offi-cially disapproved, and that there is abundant space in India itself for a system of coloniza-tion, not to mention the opportunity offered by some of the tropical Crown Colonies. A forward policy in these departments would, it is suggested, serve as "a useful indication to enterprising Indians that in looking carefully to Colonial interests we have not forgotten

The contention that there can be no real benefit to the lower class of Indians in emi-gration to countries where they are not welcomed, not understood, and not looked after by a paternal Government, is quite in accordance with the spirit of the Indian Emigration Act (1883), which prohibits/the emigration of laborers under contract except to countries where laws have been passed to protect them. Particular allusion is made to this law by Mr. Mackenzie King, in his recent report to the Government of Canada on the result of his mission to London, by way of showing that to some extent machinery already exists in India itself for checking one kind of Asiatic immigration. Mr. Mackenzie King concluded his report by expressing satisfaction that Can-ada, being mindful of Impérial obligations, had so far been able to deal with this question without resorting to legislation, "which might appear to reflect on fellow British subjects in another part of the Empire." This seems to be a hit at the "Natal Act" method of restric-tion, which, as a result of the 1897 Conference, has been adopted in all the self-governing Dominions outside British North America and is continually being demanded by the Province of British Columbia.

Conning Tower of Empire



imagination which makes him our greatest journalist, has written an article on a subject which no pen has dealt with before. In

the Westminster Gazette he "How many, or how few, of the millions of London have noticed the somewhat fantastic apparatus of wires that has this summer been fixed to the tower of the new Admiralty buildings in Whitehall? They have a some-what dishevelled appearance, as if an old lady's few remaining corkscrew curls had been blown into the air, at first sight an inexplicable spectacle, until on closer inspection the line of parallel wires stretching across the roof in mid-air explains the mystery. It is the out-ward and visible sign of the exact location of the conning tower of the British Empire. It is the installation of wireless telegraphy at the Admiralty buildings which enables my Lords to communicate directly with all the ships on all the nearer seas. And last week the experience of the Indomitable shows that the outer frontier of the nearer seas is an elastic line at least 1,600 miles from the sea-coast.

"A few years ago it was regarded as almost miraculous to be able to receive and transmit wireless telegrams from ships 100 or 150 miles from port. At that time a 500-mile range was regarded as the ideal maximum conceivably attainable. Today the wireless messages from the Indomitable began to arrive at the Scilly Station almost as soon as she had cleared the Straits of Belleisle, across an expanse of 1,600 miles of ocean. To parody Admiral Fisher's famous aphorism, 'The frontiers of England are the sea-coasts of her enemies? it may be said that the walls of the Board-room at Whitehall have now been stretched until they include all the blue water within 1,600 miles of

"The significance, the full significance of this latest application of science has as yet been imperfectly appreciated at home. It is otherwise abroad. The wires were hardly up at Whitehall before the German Admiralty ordered an installation for their offices at Berlin. Those who understand best the secret of war, the concentration of superior forces upon the point of atack, will most vividly realize the extent of the revolution which these dangling wires have brought about. Concentration-the ability to hurl ten ships on six, the capacity to avoid waste of strength by the scattering of units, this great object of every strategist is now brought within one's grasp, and hardly anyone realises what it means.

The nightmare which haunts the imagination of the student of the possibility of an invasion of this country always starts from the assumption that at the crucial moment the Home Fleet will not be at home, but far away out of reach in the Bay of Biscay or on the 'Atlantic. But, thanks to that dangling parallel of wires, none of the first line of Britain's defence will ever be out of hail of the Admir-

R. W. T. STEAD, with that vivid salty. Every battle fleet within 1,600 miles of shores—nav. every unit of every battle fleet—has now been brought within immediate sound as it were of the First Sea Lord's voice. For Sir John Fisher, as he sits in his chair at Whitehall, in the Conning Tower of the Empire, can survey the whole area of possible conflict and direct the movements of all the fleets with as much case as if they were manoeuvring beneath his office windows. No fleet is now in danger of being 'lost,' even for a single hour. Every unit of our naval strength on the water is now within call. It cannot stray beyond the sound of Britannia's voice. The little Bo-Peep of the Admiralty many a time and often in the olden times was heard lamenting because she had lost her sheep and did not know where to find them. Nowadays not even a frisky lambkin in Bo-Peep's flock can hide itself out of sight of the vigilant eye of its shepherd in Whitehall.

The relation between wireless telegraphy and the speed of fighting ships is very close. If there were no wireless telegraphy the time for concentration would be doubled. That is to say, if a fleet only capable of making ten knots an hour were 1,000 miles off in the Atlantic, it could be brought home by means of wireless telegraphy in exactly the same time as a fleet making twenty knots an hour if the only means of communicating with that fleet was by the despatch of a twenty-knot despatch In each case four days would elapse before the fleet could be brought home. less telegraphy, therefore, practically doubles the speed by eliminating one-half the distance that had formerly to be traversed by the messenger bearing the orders of the Admiralty. This increase of mobility by 100 per cent is equivalent to the doubling of the manoeuvring range within which we can safely scatter our

"Another element of safety has been almost entirely overlooked by the alarmists who are for ever harping upon the possibility of a surprise. Thanks to the ubiquity of our merchant marine, and the certainty that before long every tramp steamer and even every steam trawler will be fitted with wireless installation, no enemy will be able to stir on any of the seas between the Straits of Belleisle and the Suez Canal without his movements being instantly reported at Whitehall. Again to paraphrase the familiar phrase, 'Wireless telegraphy enables Britannia to see everything that goes on up to the sea-coasts of her enemies.' Every British merchant vessel or fishing smack fitted with wireless will become the eyes and the ears of the Admiralty. Without deviating a yard from their course they can flash the warning signal and proceed on their way. It is as if the whole broad ocean and all the narrow seas were by this new agency sud-denly to be studded with look-out stations. keel bearing a British flag at its masthead becomes a vigilant Uhlan of the sea, tou-jours en vedette. These dishevelled wires

above the Admiralty tower are the outward and visible sign of the Intelligence Department of the Sea which has only now become

"It is difficult to imagine the transformation thus effected in the conditions of national security and naval efficiency. Twenty-five years ago it was assumed as a truism that on the first outbreak of war the submarine cables would be cut and Britain, severed from Greater Britain, would be compelled to fight in the dark. The lack of information as to the whereabouts of our fleets on the high seas, the impossibility of communicating with our possessions over-sea save by mail steamers, the total ignorance of what our enemy might be contriving for one and doing beyond the expanse of blue water—all these elements of danger had to be taken into account as adverse factors in the war.

"Today, thanks to the wireless, they have now disappeared. To us now at least has been granted the prayer of the old hero, we shall fight in open day, for the cloak of darkness which concealed our adversaries has disappeared. We are in a position now to know accurately from moment to moment the exact movements of every ship within 1,600 miles of our shores. The danger that any of our fight ing units should be out of reach and out of call when the decisive moment arises has disap-As we can concentrate our ships in one-half the time that was needed formerly, we have practically doubled their mobility, and with every extension and cheapening of wireless telegraphy diminishes the possibility of any enemy taking us unawares by a surprise.'

—Public Opinion.

It is one of the most noteworthy changes of our time that singers get such huge sums, as compared with what they received thirty or forty years ago. Melba or Tetrazzini or Caruso could, I believe, get a fee of £500 for a night, and yet Mario and Grisi were delighted in their heyday to get fifteen pounds as a fee; and if they sang together they got twenty pounds, and were delighted. Twenty pounds a night would in those days have been considered a prohibitive price. I have often wondered who are the most highly paid people in the world. I exclude the financiers who make their half million in a deal. I am speaking only of those who, by some professional gifts, have to earn their money from the public. I was inclined to put the matador at the head of the list. He makes in his native Spain, I have heard, eight to ten thousand a year, and then he can always go on a tour to the countries which Spain founded in her own image across the seas-to Mexico and to almost any of the states of South Americaand he does not consider he has done particularly well if he does not bring back some forty thousand pounds from such a tour. Recently, however, I have changed my mind as to the place the matador occupies among money earners, especially since I heard that Kennerley Rumford and Clara Butt came back from their tour in Australia with fifty thousand sovereigns to the good.

Distinguished Journalist



WILLIAM LAVINO, the Times Paris correspondent, has just died in his sixty-second year.
The story of his life is most interesting, as he belonged to the race

of journalists with the grand manner which is dying out. Here is the story as told in the columns of the journal which he served so well.
"William Lavino was born of Dutch parents

who had became English by naturalization at Lower Broughton, Lancashire, in 1846. After two years at a private school he was sent to a private tutor in Hanover at the age of fifteen with a view to becoming a civil engineer. On his parents' removing to Paris six months later he followed them, and passed two years at the Ecole Superieure du Commerce; and after another two years spent in a house of business at Antwerp he returned to Paris at the age of twenty-one, when he entered the office of Bertrand Fourquet, who was at the same time one of the most important merchants in Paris and

onsul-General of Ecuador.

"At that time Garcia Moreno, President of Ecuador, was engaged in remodelling the institutions of that country upon the most modern European pattern, and was drawing the necessary material almost wholly from France. To Bertrand Fouquet fell the responsibility of selecting, buying, and transmitting to Ecuador large quantities of military stores, hospital appliances, and scientific apparatus of all kinds, and to William Lavino, his secretary fell the principal part of the work. In this way Lavino made numerous acquaintances and gained a stock of general knowledge which prove invaluable to him in his subsequent career. Shortly after, when the first Ecuadorian Minister in the person of General Salazar was accredited to Paris, Lavino was appointed his private secretary. In 1870 he was named Consul of Ecuador in Chicago, but the outbreak of the war in that year found him still in Paris, and there he elected to remain. He served through the siege of Paris. first with Coquerel's ambulance, and later with Tessier du Motay's flying ambulance. During the bombardment of the Plateau d'Avron he was slightly wounded by a shell, which necessitated his spending several weeks in the hospial.

'On severing his connection with Ecuador in 1874 he was oftered the Secretaryship of the Legation of San Salvador, but just at this time the event occurred which determined his future career. Bazaine had escaped from the Isle Ste. Marguerite and was living in Brussels; he was at that moment one of the best abused and least accessible, and therefore one of the most interesting personages in Europe. Lavino conceived the idea of procuring from him a letter in his own defence addressed to the editor of the New York Herald, -ne coup succeeded completely, and its success decided him to enter journalism., He accordingly took over the editorship of the Continental Herald, and a

few months later he was appointed in 1876 assistant to Mr. Campbell Clark, Paris correspondent of the Daily Telegraph. In the following year he distinguished himself during the Constantinople Conference by telegraphing each day from Paris an accurate report of its proceedings some twelve hours before the first reports arrived from Constantinople. This resulted in a special mission to Vienna, and shortly after in the appointment of Vienna correspondent to the Daily Telegraph. Before settling finally in Vienna he spent three months in Berlin, where he met Bismarck and Bleichroder, became intimate with Moritz Busch, and gained an invaluable insight into the objects of the German Foreign Office.

"Lavino was appointed Vienna correspondent of the London Times in 1892. But Vienna was also the most difficult of posts for the for-eign correspondent. A single indiscretion, the slightest failure in tact, and the transgressor might find himself for ever debarred from access to the only persons who could help him. Lavino avoided all these pitfalls and attained in course of time a position which it is safe to say no English journalist had ever enjoyed be-fore him. The strength of his position appears nowhere more clearly than in his consistent and uncompromising support of the 'Hungarian Liberals against the party of reaction in the civil marriage question of the early nineties. During the frequent strained relations between the different parties and nationalities in Austria-Hungary he was successful in retaining the confidence and good will of all sides. His work in Vienna was of great value and importance and in a quiet way he exercised a considerable influence on international politics. But his best services were rendered after he succeeded M de Blowitz as the Times correspondent in Paris in the beginning of 1903.
"He hailed his appointment to Paris as the complete fulfillment of his ambition for many

reasons, no doubt, but chiefly for the opportunity it afforded him of helping to realize his most cherished political ideal—a good under-standing between England and France. Many influences have contributed to the revulsion of feeling which has culminated in the entente cordiale as we see it today; but that the share of the late Paris correspondent of the Times was a large and honorable one is recognized by all those who are familiar with the inner history of the movement, and it would be mere affec-

tation on our part to ignore it.

'Fate willed that he should occupy a great position among journalists, and it is as a journalist that his wide acquaintance of diplomats, statesmen, and officials throughout the world will remember him. But it is rather as an upright man, full of kindly feeling and human sympathy, that a circle of intimate friends will mourn him; as a man who deserved and would have preferred a less conspicuous and less solitary life than that which fell to his lot."-Pub-